LEISURE BEHAVIOUR AND RECREATION NEEDS OF ONTARIO'S ETHNOCULTURAL POPULATIONS

Executive Summary

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INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

This report presents the results of the Ontario Survey of the Recreation Needs of Ethnocultural Populations commissioned by the Sports and Fitness Branch of Ontario Ministry of Recreation and Tourism and conducted by the Institute for Social Research at York University. It was designed to provide information about the extent to which all of Ontario's ethnocultural groups participate in the various components of recreation, their leisure needs and the adequacy of recreation service provided to these groups.

This study had two components. The first component examined whether or not there were differences in the leisure behaviour of Ontario's ethnocultural residents by means of a province-wide telephone survey. The second utilized a mail-out survey of recreation service providers to assess both their current level of service to ethnocultural populations and their need for support to enhance or develop such service. The design of the research was guided by a review of existing literature regarding ethnocultural aspects of leisure and by input from the Ministry's advisory committee.

For the survey of ethnocultural residents telephone interviews were conducted with 1642 Ontario residents. Information was gathered about a variety of aspects of leisure behaviour: participation patterns, barriers to participation, leisure satisfaction, leisure values, leisure motivations, and leisure needs. Measures of leisure satisfaction provided a measure of the adequacy of recreation service provided to these groups. Socio-demographic information including self-identified ethnocultural background, language(s) spoken, education, and income was also obtained.

The leisure service provider survey was conducted by means of a mail-out survey of 214 recreation service providers. Questionnaires were sent to service providers at a number of organizations who are clients of the Ministry's Recreation Division; municipal recreation departments, public service agencies, provincial sports and recreation associations. Ministry of Tourism and Recreation, Recreation Division staff were also surveyed. Information was obtained about the ethnocultural diversity of clients served, the attention given to the needs of clients of different ethnocultural backgrounds during the planning and delivery of recreation programs, ethnocultural representation at managerial and administrative levels of service organizations, and the assistance required by recreational services to respond to the needs of clients of different ethnocultural backgrounds. The information was analyzed to determine if there were differences among leisure service providers according to the type of recreation organization to which the respondent belongs.

This report presents the results of this research. An Executive Summary is provided first. A review of the literature regarding ethnocultural aspects of leisure follows. Next, the results of each survey are presented. Recommendations are then made for further research and action concerning the recreation needs of Ontario ethnocultural residents.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Ontario Survey of the Recreation Needs of Ethnocultural Populations was commissioned by the Sports and Fitness Branch of Ontario Ministry of Recreation and Tourism and conducted by the Institute for Social Research at York University. It provides information about the extent to which all of Ontario's ethnocultural groups participate in the various components of recreation, their leisure needs and the adequacy of recreation service provided to these groups.

The first component of this study examined whether or not there were differences in the leisure behaviour of Ontario's ethnocultural residents by means of a province-wide telephone survey. A second component utilized a mail-out survey of recreation service providers to assess their current level of service to ethnocultural populations and their need for support to enhance or develop such service. The surveys were preceded by a literature review.

Literature Review

An extensive literature on ethnocultural influences on leisure does not exist. Much of the literature concerning ethnocultural variations in leisure is based on American, British, European or Australian studies and they are mostly irrelevant to the Ontario context.

There are a number of limitations of the literature in terms of its ability to provide insight into ethnocultural variations in the leisure of Ontario residents. One limitation concerns definitions of ethnicity. Some studies treat ethnicity too broadly to allow for insights into particular ethnocultural groups. Many American and some British studies, for example, use ethnicity as a proxy or surrogate for "disadvantaged minority group". The way leisure is defined or operationalized in the studies also limits their usefulness. There is a tendency to categorize leisure activity in ways that shed little light on cultural preferences (e.g. group activities vs.

individual activities) and those definitions which are specific and non-ambiguous tend to be non-comparable across studies. For example, some studies examine outdoor recreation in general while others examine water skiing or visiting parks.

Despite the limitations, the literature does point to certain issues salient exclusively to ethnocultural groups. These include: family as the unit of leisure; gender segregation; length of time in the new homeland and identity maintaining aspects of leisure. However, there is little documentation of how these factors work themselves out in Ontario.

The Survey of Ontario's Ethnocultural Populations

For the survey of ethnocultural residents telephone interviews were conducted with 1642 Ontario residents in five languages (Chinese, French, English, Italian and Portuguese). Information was gathered about a variety of aspects of leisure behaviour: participation patterns, barriers to participation, leisure satisfaction, leisure values, leisure motivations, and leisure needs. Measures of leisure satisfaction provided a measure of the adequacy of recreation service provided to these groups. Sociodemographic information including self-identified ethnocultural background, language(s) spoken, education, and income was also obtained. The response rate was 62.4%.

Table 1 presents the ethnic or cultural backgrounds to which the respondents felt they belonged.

In order to examine ethnocultural variations in leisure in an efficient manner, smaller ethnocultural groups were combined to form ethnocultural analysis groups.

TABLE A Ethnocultural group categories used for analysis by the self-dentified ethnicity of respondents

Ethnocultural Group	Self-Identified Ethnicity	Frequency	Percent	Total Group Frequency	Total Percent
BRITISH	- British	39	2.5		
	English	50	3.2		
	Irish	23	1.5		
	Scottish	17	1.1		
	Welsh/Celtic	2	0.1	131	8.4
CANADIAN	- Canadian	462	29.5	462	29.5
CHINESE	- Chinese	39	2.5	39	2.5
DUTCH	- Dutch	68	4.4	68	4.4
FRENCH	- French	139	8.9	139	8.9
GERMAN	- German	104	6.6	104	6.6
ITALIAN	- Italian	103	6.6	103	6.6
JEWISH	- Jewish	40	2.6	40	2.6
POLISH	- Polish	38	2.4	38	2.4
PORTUGUESE	- Portuguese	49	3.1	49	3.1
SOUTH CENTRAL EUROPEAN	- Austrian	3	0.2		
	Czechoslovakian	10	0.6		
	Hungarian	24	1.5		
	Slovak	1	0.1	38	2.4
SOUTH EASTERN EUROPEAN	- Albanian	1	0.1		
	Croatian	6	0.4		
	Greek	22	1.4		
	Macedonian	3	0.2		
	Romanian	1	0.1		
	Yugoslavian	16	1.0	49	3.1
SOUTH ASIAN	- East Indian	11	0.7		
	Hindu	2	0.1		
	Indian	7	0.4		
	Pakistani	3	0.2		
	Sri-Lankan	4	0.3		
	Tamil	2	0.1	29	1.8

TABLE A Ethnocultural group categories used for analysis by the self-identified ethnicity of respondents (cont'd)

Ethnocultural Group		Self-Identified Ethnicity	Frequency	Percent	Total Group Frequency	Total Percent
SCANDINAVIAN	-	Danish	8	0.5		
		Finnish	9	0.6		
		Norwegian	2	0.1		
		Scandinavian	3	0.2		
		Swedish	8	0.5		
		Icelandic	2	0.1	32	2.0
UKRAINIAN	-	Ukrainian	46	2.9	46	2.9
WEST INDIAN	-	Antiguan	1	0.1		
		Barbadian	1	0.1		
		Caribbean	27	1.7		
		Jamaican	16	1.0		
		Trinidadian	4	0.3	49	3.2
OTHER SMALL ETHNO-CULTURAL GROUPS	-	African	5	0.3		
		American	15	1.0		
		Arabian	2	0.1		
		Armenian	1	0.1		
		Asian	3	0.2		
		Australian/ New Zealand	3	0.2		
		Baltic	1	0.1		
		Black	4	0.3		
		Brazilian	2	0.1		
		Colombian	1	0.1		
		Egyptian	2	0.1		
		Estonian	4	0.3		
		European	3	0.2		
		Flemish	1	0.1		
		Ghanian	1	0.1		
		Guyanan	8	0.5		
		Iranian	2	0.1		
		Japanese	4	0.3		
		Korean	3	0.2		
		Latvian	6	0.4		
		Lebanese	8	0.5		
		Luxembourg	1	0.1		
		Maltese	3	0.2		
		Mennonite	3	0.2		
		Native People	22	1.5		
		Nigerian	1	0.1		
		Philippino	14	0.9		
		Russian	7	0.4		
		Spanish	5	0.3		
		Swiss	3	0.2		
		Tibetan	1	0.1		
		Turkish	1	0.1		
		Vietnamese	1	0.1	141	9.3

Sociodemographic Backgrounds.

The groups differ significantly along a number of sociodemographic variables. The most notable differences lie in the extent to which members were born in Canada, first spoke and still understand a language other than English and speak a language other than English at home. In the Chinese, Portuguese, South Asian and West Indian groups a substantial majority of members (from 84% to 93%) were born outside of Canada and have been in Canada, on average, for a much shorter period of time than other groups (from 13 to 16 years). A substantial majority of the Chinese, Portuguese and South Asian group (around 90%) first spoke and still understand a language other than English and also speak a language other than English at home (from 65 to 77%). Slightly less than half of the Italian, S.C. European and S.E. European groups were born outside of Canada, but most (65% to 87%) speak English most often at home. The West Indian, South Asian and Dutch groups have significantly lower levels of income than the others, while the Jewish and the Scandinavian groups have significantly higher levels of income.

The Portuguese and Italian groups have lower levels of education than the others while the Jewish, South Asian and Others groups have higher levels. The Chinese group has both the largest proportion of members who have not completed grade school and the largest proportions who have taken some university courses or completed university.

A number of groups reside mainly in large cities in the Metro Toronto area or south central region of the province, these are: the Chinese, the Jewish, the Portuguese, the S.E. European, the South Asian, and the West Indian groups. Approximately 20% of the French groups are from Northern Ontario and 20% are from Western Ontario. A large proportion of the Dutch, German, S.C. European and Scandinavian groups reside in small cities, towns or rural areas.

Leisure Participation

Leisure participation patterns were investigated in two ways. Respondents were asked about their participation in a wide array of leisure activities and were also asked what their favorite leisure activities were.

The groups' activity patterns can be categorized along two dimensions, the amount of variety in the activities in which the group participates and the level or frequency with which participants in the various activities actually participate. On the basis of these two dimensions, six activity pattern categories were developed.

Limited Variety-Low Activity. The Chinese and South Asian groups display profiles which show that they have (in most activities) smaller percentages of participants than do other groups. Those group members that do participate in activities also tend to do so with less frequency than others.

Limited Variety - Mixed Activity. In the Italian, Portuguese and West Indian groups, for most activities, there are relatively fewer participants than in other groups. The participants' activity rates in these groups display no clear trend but vary with the activities.

Wide Variety - High Activity. Only one group, the S.E. European, display a pattern of having relatively large numbers of members who participate in many activities who were also more active than others in these activities.

Wide Variety - Low Activity Only the Dutch group has relatively large numbers of members who participate in many activities but who participate at a lower level of frequency than participants in other groups.

Wide Variety -Mixed Levels In the French, Jewish, Scandinavian and Ukrainian group, for the majority of activities examined, there are a greater percentage of participants relative to all others. In these groups, the participants' rates of activity display no clear trend, but vary with activity.

Mixed Patterns. Groups which show no clear trend of either having either higher or lower percentages of participants in activities or of having either higher or lower levels of activity are: the British, Canadian, German, Other, Polish, and the S.C. European.

Favorite Leisure Activities

Individuals were also asked about their three most favorite leisure activities. Reading for pleasure was reported by the greatest number of respondents to be a favorite activity while walking for pleasure was chosen second most frequently. Swimming, outdoor recreation (e.g., going to a park, beach activities and hiking) hobbies, (e.g., photography, woodworking, and cooking/baking) and social activities (e.g., time with children, going out and entertaining) follow in order of frequency.

There are significant variations in the types of favorite activities chosen by some of the ethnocultural groups. The Chinese, Italian, Portuguese, S.E. European and the West Indian group differed significantly from other groups in the favorite activities mentioned and the Ukrainian, Portuguese and S.E. European groups differed significantly from others in the second favorite activities mentioned. Some of the notable differences involved the Chinese and the Portuguese groups who reported that television was their favorite activity much more than did other groups. The Portuguese group also mentioned knitting/macrame while the West Indian group mentioned sewing as well as walking more often than did others. Spending time with the family was reported more often by the Italian group who along with the S.E. European group mentioned outdoor sports more often. The S.E. European group also mentioned exercise activities more often. The Ukrainian group more often reported hobbies.

Favorite Activities - The Context of Participation

A number of questions were asked about people's favorite activities, such as where they participated in them and whether they were done with family, friends, or mostly alone. Those who did their favorite activities away from the home were also asked if they preferred to do them at places where people had the same ethnic background as themselves. Those that did their favorite activity both away from the home and with friends they were also asked whether or not the ethnic background of the friends they participated with was similar to their own.

There are no significant differences among groups in terms of whether participation in their favorite and second favorite activity occurs at home or away from home. Sixty-three percent report doing their favorite activity away from home while 57% report doing their second favorite activity away from home.

There are also no significant differences among the groups in their reports about with whom they do their favorite activity. Thirty-five percent mentioned that they do them alone. Twenty-eight percent do them with friends and 20% with family members.

Of the respondents who did their favorite activities away from the home, those in the British, Canadian, S.C. European and S.E. European groups were significantly more likely to report participating in a favorite activity where people have the same ethnic background as they do. Respondents from the Chinese, Italian, Other, Portuguese, South Asian and West Indian Groups were significantly more likely to express preferences for participating where people have the same ethnic background as themselves.

Barriers to Participation.

Information was collected about both the extent to which people interviewed wanted to participate more often in both their favorite and second favorite leisure activities and about some of the things which might keep those that wished to participate more often from doing so. Of the respondents who identified an ethnocultural background other than Canadian and who participated in their favorite activity with friends, those who were members of the Chinese, Others and the South Asian groups were significantly more likely to report that participation in their favorite activities would increase if they had more opportunities to do them with people of their own ethnocultural background. The Chinese, South Asian, West Indian, and German groups felt significantly more strongly than others that not having such opportunities prevented them from participating more often. Information about other barriers to increased participation was also gathered. The Chinese and Scandinavian group mentioned lack of time because of family more often than others, while the Portuguese group mentioned lack of time because of work. The West Indian group respondents mentioned fatigue or apathy and the need for a partner more often more often than others.

Respondents were also asked if there were any activities that they had never done but would like to do. Information was gathered about the first two activities mentioned. Most notable of these differences is the significantly relatively fewer numbers of Canadian group respondents mentioned activities that they have never participated in but would like to. Interestingly, the South Asian group offered significantly fewer second choices of activities that they have never participated in but would like to. The West Indian group feel significantly more strongly than others that they would like to participate in the activities that they mentioned. The S.C. Europeans differed significantly from others in the barriers they identified to increased participation in activities they had never done but wanted to do. They identified lack of time because of work and the need for someone to do it with and the fear of injury more often than others.

Leisure Ethic

Two attitude scales were employed to assess the extent to which respondents held positive or negative feelings about leisure.

The Leisure Quality scale consists of items which deal with the amount of leisure people desire in life. Those that have high scores on this scale can be expected to desire more leisure in their lives than those with low scores. The West Indian, French, Italian, and Ukrainian have significantly higher scores, while the British, Dutch and S.C. European groups have significantly lower Leisure Quantity scores than others.

The Leisure Value scale consists of items which deal with the extent to which the experience of leisure is viewed in either a positive or negative manner. Those that have high scores on this scale can be expected to evaluate leisure experiences in a more positive fashion than those that have low scores. The British, Jewish, And Scandinavian groups have significantly higher scores than others while the Chinese, Italian, and South Asian groups have significantly lower scores than others.

Leisure Motivations

Possible motivations for participating in one's favorite leisure activities were investigated. Although there are some significant differences, no discernible pattern among the groups responses is evident. People agreed most that they did their favorite leisure activities to relax. To get a change from the daily routines and to get exercise to keep in shape followed in the strength with which they were endorsed.

Satisfaction With Areas of Life Related to Leisure

A number of questions were asked which probed the degree of satisfaction individuals had with specific areas of their lives related to their leisure. They can be broadly characterized as dealing with satisfaction with a person's total leisure, social leisure, outdoor and recreational facilities, entertainment media and amount of free time and income.

Social aspects of individuals' lives were given the highest satisfaction ratings. Respondents are most satisfied with the people that they spend time with outside of work. Second most satisfying are the things they do with their friends and the time they spend with their friends. Some of the areas with which people are relatively less satisfied are the entertainment they get, the amount of income they and their family have, the amount of time they have to do the things they want and the condition of the natural environment.

Distinct patterns are observed in the groups satisfaction profiles. The Chinese, Portuguese, South Asian, and West Indian groups are consistently less satisfied. On the other hand, the British, Canadian, Italian and Scandinavian groups tend to be consistently more satisfied than others. The remainder of the groups' present no clear picture of either overall satisfaction or dissatisfaction.

The Need for Ethnocultural Specific Leisure Opportunities

Respondents who indicated that their ethnocultural group was other than Canadian were asked about the importance they attached to having a number of types of ethnoculturally specific leisure opportunities made more available to them. Six types of leisure activities were examined: music, dance or theatre; books, magazines or newspapers; social activities or events; movies television or radio programs; arts, crafts or hobbies; or sports, games, or outdoor activities. Members of each ethnocultural group were asked about these activities as they related specifically to their own ethnocultural backgrounds. For instance French respondents were asked how important it was for them to have French music, dance or theatre made more available to them.

The respondents, as a whole, do not attach a great deal of importance to having ethnocultural leisure activities made more available to them. The mean ratings for all leisure opportunities correspond to a rating of less than "somewhat important".

The Dutch, German, Italian, Polish, S.C. European and Scandinavian groups placed less importance than all others on having any of the leisure opportunities made more available. The British, Jewish, and the Ukrainian group had "mixed" profiles with no clear patterns.

The Portuguese, South Asian, West Indian and the Other groups placed significantly more importance than the rest of the group on having all the ethnoculturally specific leisure opportunities more available. The Chinese display a pattern of placing more importance than others on having all leisure opportunities available but are significantly higher in their ratings only for books, magazines or newspapers and television or radio.

The French group place significantly more importance than others only on having books/magazines and newspapers more available. The S.E. European group displayed a consistent pattern of attaching greater importance to all opportunities but books, magazines or newspapers, however, none of these differences were statistically significant.

THE SURVEY OF MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND RECREATION CLIENT GROUPS

The second component of the study was a survey of recreation service providers who were clients of the Ministry's Recreation Division. This survey was designed to collect information about the extent to which these recreation service providers were responding to the needs of members of different ethnocultural backgrounds and determining the type of assistance they thought was required from the Ministry to enable them to be responsive. Of 300 questionnaires mailed out, 214 were completed and returned giving a response rate of 71%.

Characteristics of Organizations Surveyed

Five types of organizations were surveyed: large city municipal recreation departments (the large city group) recreation departments from medium-sized cities (the medium city group), recreation departments from small cities, towns, rural areas or native bands (the town group), public service agencies (the public service group), provincial sports/recreation associations (the association group) and the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation staff (the Ministry group). Most of the respondents (63%) are from either medium-size or small-size municipal recreation departments.

Ethnocultural Diversity of Client Base

Almost half the service providers from all groups but the medium city and town groups think there is either very great or great diversity in the ethnocultural backgrounds of their organizations's clients and 22% of the medium city group. Much fewer in the medium city or town group think so.

Most of the respondents mentioned English as the main ethnocultural backgrounds of their clients. About half mentioned French and/or Italian. More of the service providers in the large city group, the association group, and the Ministry group than the other groups, indicated that there was variety in the ethnocultural backgrounds of their clients.

The association group and the public service group were much less likely than others to report that their organizations provide assistance to other organizations. Of the respondents in organizations which provide assistance to other groups, most of the large city group and the Ministry group reported assisting ethnic or cultural client groups to provide their own recreation. The town group were least likely to report this type of assistance.

Few respondents from either the town group or the association group reported that their organizations had dealings with any formal ethnic or cultural associations. About half of respondents from the medium city, the public service group, and the Ministry group reported such dealings while all of the respondents from the large city group reported them.

Current Practices Regarding Ethnocultural Clients

A large majority of respondents in all groups but the large city group are not aware of any programs in their organization which has been specifically designed to serve people of a particular ethnic or cultural background (e.g., a recreation program for Italian seniors) nor has their organization had requests for changes to policies/procedures to accommodate the needs of a particular ethnic or cultural group. In all groups but the large city group, only a small minority indicated that their organization was either planning to make changes to some of its existing services or programs which would take into consideration the ethnic or cultural characteristics of some of its clients or planning new services.

Importance of Providing Services to Members of Ethnocultural Groups

Respondents from the medium or town groups, the association group and the Ministry group think that their organization places low importance on providing services to members of ethnic or cultural groups other than British or French Canadians. Only the service providers from the large city group and the Ministry group are more likely than others to report that their organization was expending more effort over the past year on providing services for ethnocultural populations other than the British or French.

Language of Services

Very few of the respondents except those from the large city group indicated that their organizations assisted ethnic or cultural groups to provide activities/programs in languages other than English or French.
Very few respondents reported that languages other than English or French were used in their programs/activities. Of those who did mention other languages, the public service group respondents mentioned them most often, followed by large city group respondents.

Virtually none of the respondents from groups other than the large city group and the public service group indicated that their organizations produced promotional materials/advertisements in languages other than French or English. Most of the Ministry group indicated that their organization produced promotional materials/advertisements in French.

Design and Delivery of Recreation Programs/Services

About half of the large city group and the public service group reported that their organization attempted to staff programs with individuals whose ethnic or cultural backgrounds were similar to those of the clients. Most respondents in the other groups indicated that their organization did not. However, the town group and associations group consider the ethnic or cultural backgrounds of their organizations' current full-time recreational staff to be similar to the ethnic or cultural background of their organization's clients, while the majority of large city group and that of the Ministry group rated the similarity to be low or very low.

The town and association group consider similarity between the ethnic or cultural backgrounds of those who manage the respondents' organizations and the ethnic or cultural backgrounds of its present clients to be high. The large city group and the Ministry group gave the lowest ratings of similarity.

Among those respondents whose organization received direction from a community advisory/management board or planning committee, the majority in all groups but the large city group indicated that there was at least medium similarity.

Assistance for Recreation Organizations

Volunteer or service organizations such as service clubs, fraternal organizations, community associations, and church groups were most often identified as providing assistance to organization in their efforts to provide recreational services. These types of groups provide the bulk of assistance to large, medium and small cities, as well as to public service agencies. The Ministry of Tourism and Recreation is identified by 21% of the large city group, 16% of the associations group, and 10% of the town group, other groups make little mention of it.

Financial assistance or grants were reported as the types of assistance presently received from the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation. Assistance in the form of advice and consultation was mentioned second most often.

The majority of large city group and a substantial minority (around 42%) of the medium city and public service groups thought that the Ministry could be provide more assistance to their organization to help it design programs which are sensitive to the needs of individuals from different ethnic or cultural backgrounds. However, a large majority of the town group and the associations group thought that the Ministry could be of no assistance. Information and research were mentioned most often as the types of assistance people would like to receive.

About half of the large city group thought that the Ministry could be of assistance to their organization to help it staff programs in an ethnoculturally sensitive manner, while the majority of the respondents in the other groups thought it could not. Staffing grants and training were mentioned most often as the type assistance that could be provided.

The majority of the large city group and the public service group thought that the Ministry could provide more assistance to their organization to help it to deliver programs which were sensitive to the needs of individuals from different ethnic or cultural backgrounds. The majority of the other groups did not think the Ministry could assist them. Information and research were mentioned most often as the types of assistance that could be provided. Financial assistance and advice and consultation were mentioned second and third most often.

Discussion

Survey of Ethnocultural Populations

It is clear that people's leisure behaviour and attitudes vary according to their self-identified ethnocultural identities or backgrounds. In the survey of ethnocultural populations, a wide range of differences were evident among the 17 ethnocultural groups analyzed. Differences were found in leisure participation patterns, the social context of participation, perceptions as to barriers to participation, leisure values, and motivations. Some groups participated in relatively fewer activities than others and of those that did participate, they did so less frequently, Most importantly, differences were observed in both the satisfaction that different ethnocultural groups had with areas of their life related to leisure and in their perceptions of needs for leisure opportunities. It can be concluded that ethnocultural groups vary in the extent to which they participate in the various components of recreation. This suggests that the recreation services provided could be improved.

The results of this study identify a number of groups which can be characterized as experiencing "leisure lack". Neulinger (1982) defines leisure lack as "the chronic or temporary absence of the experience of leisure, brought about through personal or societal conditions, and/or their interaction (pg.51). The Chinese, Portuguese, South Asian, and West Indian groups display a common pattern which distinguishes them from other groups. They participate in relatively fewer leisure activities than others do, and, for the most part, do so relatively less often than others. They express less satisfaction than do other groups with the leisure related areas of their lives and place less value on having leisure time available to them. For the most part, they attach more importance to having ethnocultural specific leisure opportunities made more available to them, suggesting that there is a perceived lack of such opportunities.

There are commonalities among these group in terms of some their sociodemographic characteristics. They are the four groups with the highest percentage of members who were born outside of Canada and their members have lived in Canada for the least amount of time (on average from 13 to 14 years). For all groups but the West Indians, a very high percentage of members first spoke and still understand a language other than English and speak a language other than English most often at home. Three of the four groups are visible minorities. Finally, in all groups, a large percentage of the members reside in large cities (55% to 85%). With the exception of the Portuguese group, the majority of members in these groups reside in the Metropolitan Toronto area (52% to 70%). It is possible then that their leisure lack is but one feature of an overall lack of acculturation and is related to their recency in Canada.

Despite the commonalities among these groups, there are important differences in the sociodemographic characteristics of each group which distinguish them from one another and bear consideration in any attempts to formulate strategies to ameliorate their leisure lack.

It is important to also point to the clear evidence that there are ethnocultural variations in the leisure life of many of the other groups studied. These variations do not appear in their leisure satisfaction or in their need for ethnoculturally specific leisure opportunities but are evident in differences in their activity patterns, their leisure values and their motivations. Recognition of the nature of these differences offers an opportunity for leisure service providers to tailor their services in a manner which is likely to maximize the satisfaction of the groups being serviced. Recreation providers would therefore benefit from profiles of the outstanding features of each group's leisure.

It should also be noted that statistical tests on small groups are less efficient at detecting differences. One consequence of this for the present research, is that because it is more difficult to detect differences uncovered among the smaller groups, the present research has been sensitive only to the grossest differences among groups. Given that these differences are evident throughout, one can expect an even greater number of differences to emerge in studies employing larger samples.

Future Research

It would be useful for recreation service providers to be able to obtain "leisure profiles" for each ethnocultural population. Profiles could be developed from the data in this survey on the larger groups surveyed (e.g., the Canadian, French and British groups). For the smaller groups in this study, profiles could be developed by means of further surveys which focus on particular groups and obtain large numbers of respondents from which to develop precise estimates of key components of their leisure (i.e, activity profiles, motivations, etc.).

There is also a possibility that the ethnocultural groups are not homogeneous in either their leisure behaviour or their needs. Differences within groups may exist among those who differ in such things as age, gender, income and education. Further investigation of ethnocultural leisure on a group by group basis should investigate the existence of sub-groups within the population.

This research has not addressed the theoretical issue of whether ethnocultural variations in leisure are attributable to the values, traditions and customs of a particular group (the ethnicity explanation) or are due to variations among groups in terms of sociodemographic variables which relate to leisure such as income, age and gender (the sociodemographic perspective of leisure behaviour) or whether they are due to differences among groups in terms of their access to leisure institutions and activities (the marginality perspective). It is possible that groups such as the Chinese, Portuguese and South Asian, may have their access to leisure institutions limited because of language limitations. However, factors such as income and education may be operating as well. The ability of these theories to account for ethnocultural variations should be subjected to empirical variation by the application of statistical models which can assess the influence of ethnocultural identity upon leisure when the influence of such things as, length of residence in Canada, income, age and education have been controlled. Although the Ministry has committed itself to ensuring that it is responsive to the needs of ethnocultural populations in the province, it would nevertheless be important to be able to determine whether programs should be developed on the basis of ethnocultural identity of clients alone or whether other sociodemographic characteristics of the population should be considered.

The Survey of Recreation Service Providers

Concern for ethnocultural differences among clients is quite strong among the large city municipal recreation departments and very low among town or rural municipal recreation departments. Concern among medium size cities seems to be closer to that of town group. For these two groups, there is little perception that their client base is composed of clients with a diversity of ethnocultural backgrounds and client's ethnocultural backgrounds are thought to be similar to those of the staff, management and advisory committees. As a consequence there is little concern with either inquiring about the ethnocultural backgrounds of its clients or considering their backgrounds when designing or running programs/services.

The large city group is by far the most sensitive to ethnocultural diversity of their clients. The public service group and the Ministry are overall the next most concerned about this. The provincial association group and medium city group are less concerned and the town group the least concerned.

It should be noted that of the four groups identified as having leisure lack all reside in large cities where the sensitivity to ethnocultural differences in leisure needs is the greatest.

The lack of uniformity among recreation service providers in their attitudes and practices towards providing ethnoculturally sensitive programs, suggests a need for ensuring that recreational leaders are educated about ethnocultural issues.

Future Research

The survey of recreation service providers was quite small in scale and can present only a broad estimation of their policies and programs. Future research should attempt a more representative survey of organizations especially in the areas where ethnocultural diversity is the greatest in the Metropolitan Toronto area and south central Ontario.

Conclusion

There are clear differences in leisure behaviour and attitudes of Ontario's various ethnocultural population. More importantly, there are a number of groups for whom recreational services could be improved. A number of the groups studies can be characterized as experiencing leisure lack (less participation and less satisfaction). All share common sociodemographic characteristics, they are much more recent residents of Canada than other groups, they are all linguistically distinct from the majority of groups and/or are a visible minority. They also tend to have lower income and/or education than the majority of groups. One manifestation of these groups distinctiveness is that larger numbers in this group either prefer to participate where other people are similar to them in ethnocultural backgrounds, or would participate more in activities if they had more opportunities to participate with members of their own group. Whether or not their leisure lack is attributable mostly to their recency in Canada is a question in need of further research.

There are also other important variations in leisure behaviour and attitudes among ethnocultural groups which are not associated with leisure lack. Almost all groups differ in at least one of the many areas of their leisure assessed. Recognition of such differences and development of leisure profiles for each ethnocultural group should help recreation services to tailor their programs in a manner which will enhance there groups leisure lies.

Only tentative conclusions can be drawn about recreation service providers because of the small sample employed in their survey. Recreation service organizations seem to be aware of ethnocultural diversity in their client bases where such diversity is the greatest, the larger cities. Large city municipal recreation departments appear sensitive to the needs of ethnocultural programs as evidenced by their reports of programs designed for specific groups, the high proportion who report plans to modify services which take into consideration the ethnocultural backgrounds of clients and the fact that about half were planning to implement new programs which were sensitive to the ethnocultural backgrounds of their clients. There is, however, little offered in the way of services or promotional materials in languages other than English. As we have pointed out, three of the four groups experiencing leisure lack, speak languages other than English most often at home and are likely to have difficulty with programs and materials conducted in English.

In summary, there are evident differences in leisure among individuals of different ethnocultural backgrounds. Some groups can be characterized as suffering leisure lack. Leisure service providers seem to be responsive to the ethnocultural backgrounds of clients but mainly in the larger cities. However, the groups characterized as having leisure lack tend to reside primarily in large cities, so such responsiveness may not be having the impact desired. Future research would best be directed at establishing leisure profiles for different ethnocultural groups and at providing a more complete understanding of efforts being made to provide ethnocultural responsive services, particularly in those areas where ethnocultural diversity is greatest. For residents of Ontario who do not reside in larger cities, ethnoculturally responsive services may be difficult to obtain.

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RESEARCH REPORT

RECHERCHES EN LOISIRS

Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Recreation
Ministère du Tourisme et des Loisirs de l'Ontario

LEISURE BEHAVIOUR AND RECREATION NEEDS OF ONTARIO'S ETHNOCULTURAL POPULATIONS

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INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

This report presents the results of the Ontario Survey of the Recreation Needs of Ethnocultural Populations commissioned by the Sports and Fitness Branch of Ontario Ministry of Recreation and Tourism and conducted by the Institute for Social Research at York University. It was designed to provide information about the extent to which all of Ontario's ethnocultural groups participate in the various components of recreation, their leisure needs and the adequacy of recreation service provided to these groups.

This study had two components. The first component examined whether or not there were differences in the leisure behaviour of Ontario's ethnocultural residents by means of a province-wide telephone survey. The second utilized a mail-out survey of recreation service providers to assess both their current level of service to ethnocultural populations and their need for support to enhance or develop such service. The design of the research was guided by a review of existing literature regarding ethnocultural aspects of leisure and by input from the Ministry's advisory committee.

For the survey of ethnocultural residents telephone interviews were conducted with 1642 Ontario residents. Information was gathered about a variety of aspects of leisure behaviour: participation patterns, barriers to participation, leisure satisfaction, leisure values, leisure motivations, and leisure needs. Measures of leisure satisfaction provided a measure of the adequacy of recreation service provided to these groups. Socio-demographic information including self-identified ethnocultural background, language(s) spoken, education, and income was also obtained.

The leisure service provider survey was conducted by means of a mail-out survey of 214 recreation service providers. Questionnaires were sent to service providers at a number of organizations who are clients of the Ministry's Recreation Division; municipal recreation departments, public service agencies, provincial sports and recreation associations. Ministry of Tourism and Recreation, Recreation Division staff were also surveyed. Information was obtained about the ethnocultural diversity of clients served, the attention given to the needs of clients of different ethnocultural backgrounds during the planning and delivery of recreation programs, ethnocultural representation at managerial and administrative levels of service organizations, and the assistance required by recreational services to respond to the needs of clients of different ethnocultural backgrounds. The information was analyzed to determine if there were differences among leisure service providers according to the type of recreation organization to which the respondent belongs.

This report presents the results of this research. An Executive Summary is provided first. A review of the literature regarding ethnocultural aspects of leisure follows. Next, the results of each survey are presented. Recommendations are then made for further research and action concerning the recreation needs of Ontario ethnocultural residents.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Ontario Survey of the Recreation Needs of Ethnocultural Populations was commissioned by the Sports and Fitness Branch of Ontario Ministry of Recreation and Tourism and conducted by the Institute for Social Research at York University. It provides information about the extent to which all of Ontario's ethnocultural groups participate in the various components of recreation, their leisure needs and the adequacy of recreation service provided to these groups.

The first component of this study examined whether or not there were differences in the leisure behaviour of Ontario's ethnocultural residents by means of a province-wide telephone survey. A second component utilized a mail-out survey of recreation service providers to assess their current level of service to ethnocultural populations and their need for support to enhance or develop such service. The surveys were preceded by a literature review.

Literature Review

An extensive literature on ethnocultural influences on leisure does not exist. Much of the literature concerning ethnocultural variations in leisure is based on American, British, European or Australian studies and they are mostly irrelevant to the Ontario context.

There are a number of limitations of the literature in terms of its ability to provide insight into ethnocultural variations in the leisure of Ontario residents. One limitation concerns definitions of ethnicity. Some studies treat ethnicity too broadly to allow for insights into particular ethnocultural groups. Many American and some British studies, for example, use ethnicity as a proxy or surrogate for "disadvantaged minority group". The way leisure is defined or operationalized in the studies also limits their usefulness. There is a tendency to categorize leisure activity in ways that shed little light on cultural preferences (e.g. group activities vs.

individual activities) and those definitions which are specific and non-ambiguous tend to be non-comparable across studies. For example, some studies examine outdoor recreation in general while others examine water skiing or visiting parks.

Despite the limitations, the literature does point to certain issues salient exclusively to ethnocultural groups. These include: family as the unit of leisure; gender segregation; length of time in the new homeland and identity maintaining aspects of leisure. However, there is little documentation of how these factors work themselves out in Ontario.

The Survey of Ontario's Ethnocultural Populations

For the survey of ethnocultural residents telephone interviews were conducted with 1642 Ontario residents in five languages (Chinese, French, English, Italian and Portuguese). Information was gathered about a variety of aspects of leisure behaviour: participation patterns, barriers to participation, leisure satisfaction, leisure values, leisure motivations, and leisure needs. Measures of leisure satisfaction provided a measure of the adequacy of recreation service provided to these groups. Sociodemographic information including self-identified ethnocultural background, language(s) spoken, education, and income was also obtained. The response rate was 62.4%.

Table 1 presents the ethnic or cultural backgrounds to which the respondents [illegible]lt they belonged.

In order to examine ethnocultural variations in leisure in an efficient manner, smaller ethnocultural groups were combined to form ethnocultural analysis groups.

TABLE A Ethnocultural group categories used for analysis by the self-dentified ethnicity of respondents

Ethnocultural Group	Self-Identified Ethnicity	Frequency	Percent	Total Group Frequency	Total Percent
BRITISH	British	39	2.5		
	English	50	3.2		
	Irish	23	1.5		
	Scottish	17	1.1		
	Welsh/Celtic	2	0.1	131	8.4
CANADIAN	Canadian	462	29.5	462	29.5
CHINESE	Chinese	39	2.5	39	2.5
DUTCH	Dutch	68	4.4	68	4.4
FRENCH	French	139	8.9	139	8.9
GERMAN	German	104	6.6	104	6.6
ITALIAN	Italian	103	6.6	103	6.6
JEWISH	Jewish	40	2.6	40	2.6
POLISH	Polish	38	2.4	38	2.4
PORTUGUESE	Portuguese	49	3.1	49	3.1
SOUTH CENTRAL EUROPEAN	Austrian	3	0.2		
	Czechoslovakian	10	0.6		
	Hungarian	24	1.5		
	Slovak	1	0.1	38	2.4
SOUTH EASTERN EUROPEAN	Albanian	1	0.1		
	Croatian	6	0.4		
	Greek	22	1.4		
	Macedonian	3	0.2		
	Romanian	1	0.1		
	Yugoslavian	16	1.0	49	3.1
SOUTH ASIAN	East Indian	11	0.7		
	Hindu	2	0.1		
	Indian	7	0.4		
	Pakistani	3	0.2		
	Sri-Lankan	4	0.3		
	Tamil	2	0.1	29	1.8

TABLE A Ethnocultural group categories used for analysis by the self-identified ethnicity of respondents (cont'd)

Ethnocultural Group	Self-Identified Ethnicity	Frequency	Percent	Total Group Frequency	Total Percent
SCANDINAVIAN -	Danish	8	0.5		
	Finnish	9	0.6		
	Norwegian	2	0.1		
	Scandinavian	3	0.2		
	Swedish	8	0.5		
	Icelandic	2	0.1	32	2.0
UKRAINIAN -	Ukrainian	46	2.9	46	2.9
WEST INDIAN -	Antiguan	1	0.1		
	Barbadian	1	0.1		
	Caribbean	27	1.7		
	Jamaican	16	1.0		
	Trinidadian	4	0.3	49	3.2
OTHER SMALL ETHNOCULTURAL GROUPS -	African	5	0.3		
	American	15	1.0		
	Arabian	2	0.1		
	Armenian	1	0.1		
	Asian	3	0.2		
	Australian/ New Zealand	3	0.2		
	Baltic	1	0.1		
	Black	4	0.3		
	Brazilian	2	0.1		
	Colombian	1	0.1		
	Egyptian	2	0.1		
	Estonian	4	0.3		
	European	3	0.2		
	Flemish	1	0.1		
	Ghanian	1	0.1		
	Guyanan	8	0.5		
	Iranian	2	0.1		
	Japanese	4	0.3		
	Korean	3	0.2		
	Latvian	6	0.4		
	Lebanese	8	0.5		
	Luxembourg	1	0.1		
	Maltese	3	0.2		
	Mennonite	3	0.2		
	Native People	22	1.5		
	Nigerian	1	0.1		
	Philippino	14	0.9		
	Russian	7	0.4		
	Spanish	5	0.3		
	Swiss	3	0.2		
	Tibetan	1	0.1		
	Turkish	1	0.1		
	Vietnamese	1	0.1	141	9.3

Sociodemographic Backgrounds.

The groups differ significantly along a number of sociodemographic variables. The most notable differences lie in the extent to which members were born in Canada, first spoke and still understand a language other than English and speak a language other than English at home. In the Chinese, Portuguese, South Asian and West Indian groups a substantial majority of members (from 84% to 93%) were born outside of Canada and have been in Canada, on average, for a much shorter period of time than other groups (from 13 to 16 years). A substantial majority of the Chinese, Portuguese and South Asian group (around 90%) first spoke and still understand a language other than English and also speak a language other than English at home (from 65 to 77%). Slightly less than half of the Italian, S.C. European and S.E. European groups were born outside of Canada, but most (65% to 87%) speak English most often at home. The West Indian, South Asian and Dutch groups have significantly lower levels of income than the others, while the Jewish and the Scandinavian groups have significantly higher levels of income.

The Portuguese and Italian groups have lower levels of education than the others while the Jewish, South Asian and Others groups have higher levels. The Chinese group has both the largest proportion of members who have not completed grade school and the largest proportions who have taken some university courses or completed university.

A number of groups reside mainly in large cities in the Metro Toronto area or south central region of the province, these are: the Chinese, the Jewish, the Portuguese, the S.E. European, the South Asian, and the West Indian groups. Approximately 20% of the French groups are from Northern Ontario and 20% are from Western Ontario. A large proportion of the Dutch, German, S.C. European and Scandinavian groups reside in small cities, towns or rural areas.

Leisure Participation

Leisure participation patterns were investigated in two ways. Respondents were asked about their participation in a wide array of leisure activities and were also asked what their favorite leisure activities were.

The groups' activity patterns can be categorized along two dimensions, the amount of variety in the activities in which the group participates and the level or frequency with which participants in the various activities actually participate. On the basis of these two dimensions, six activity pattern categories were developed.

Limited Variety-Low Activity. The Chinese and South Asian groups display profiles which show that they have (in most activities) smaller percentages of participants than do other groups. Those group members that do participate in activities also tend to do so with less frequency than others.

Limited Variety - Mixed Activity. In the Italian, Portuguese and West Indian groups, for most activities, there are relatively fewer participants than in other groups. The participants' activity rates in these groups display no clear trend but vary with the activities.

Wide Variety - High Activity. Only one group, the S.E. European, display a pattern of having relatively large numbers of members who participate in many activities who were also more active than others in these activities.

Wide Variety - Low Activity Only the Dutch group has relatively large numbers of members who participate in many activities but who participate at a lower level of frequency than participants in other groups.

Wide Variety -Mixed Levels In the French, Jewish, Scandinavian and Ukrainian group, for the majority of activities examined, there are a greater percentage of participants relative to all others. In these groups, the participants' rates of activity display no clear trend, but vary with activity.

Mixed Patterns. Groups which show no clear trend of either having either higher or lower percentages of participants in activities or of having either higher or lower levels of activity are: the British, Canadian, German, Other, Polish, and the S.C. European.

Favorite Leisure Activities

Individuals were also asked about their three most favorite leisure activities. Reading for pleasure was reported by the greatest number of respondents to be a favorite activity while walking for pleasure was chosen second most frequently. Swimming, outdoor recreation (e.g., going to a park, beach activities and hiking) hobbies, (e.g., photography, woodworking, and cooking/baking) and social activities (e.g., time with children, going out and entertaining) follow in order of frequency.

There are significant variations in the types of favorite activities chosen by some of the ethnocultural groups. The Chinese, Italian, Portuguese, S.E. European and the West Indian group differed significantly from other groups in the favorite activities mentioned and the Ukrainian, Portuguese and S.E. European groups differed significantly from others in the second favorite activities mentioned. Some of the notable differences involved the Chinese and the Portuguese groups who reported that television was their favorite activity much more than did other groups. The Portuguese group also mentioned knitting/macrame while the West Indian group mentioned sewing as well as walking more often than did others. Spending time with the family was reported more often by the Italian group who along with the S.E. European group mentioned outdoor sports more often. The S.E. European group also mentioned exercise activities more often. The Ukrainian group more often reported hobbies.

Favorite Activities - The Context of Participation

A number of questions were asked about people's favorite activities, such as where they participated in them and whether they were done with family, friends, or mostly alone. Those who did their favorite activities away from the home were also asked if they preferred to do them at places where people had the same ethnic background as themselves. Those that did their favorite activity both away from the home and with friends they were also asked whether or not the ethnic background of the friends they participated with was similar to their own.

There are no significant differences among groups in terms of whether participation in their favorite and second favorite activity occurs at home or away from home. Sixty-three percent report doing their favorite activity away from home while 57% report doing their second favorite activity away from home.

There are also no significant differences among the groups in their reports about with whom they do their favorite activity. Thirty-five percent mentioned that they do them alone. Twenty-eight percent do them with friends and 20% with family members.

Of the respondents who did their favorite activities away from the home, those in the British, Canadian, S.C. European and S.E. European groups were significantly more likely to report participating in a favorite activity where people have the same ethnic background as they do. Respondents from the Chinese, Italian, Other, Portuguese, South Asian and West Indian Groups were significantly more likely to express preferences for participating where people have the same ethnic background as themselves.

Barriers to Participation.

Information was collected about both the extent to which people interviewed wanted to participate more often in both their favorite and second favorite leisure activities and about some of the things which might keep those that wished to participate more often from doing so. Of the respondents who identified an ethnocultural background other than Canadian and who participated in their favorite activity with friends, those who were members of the Chinese, Others and the South Asian groups were significantly more likely to report that participation in their favorite activities would increase if they had more opportunities to do them with people of their own ethnocultural background. The Chinese, South Asian, West Indian, and German groups felt significantly more strongly than others that not having such opportunities prevented them from participating more often. Information about other barriers to increased participation was also gathered. The Chinese and Scandinavian group mentioned lack of time because of family more often than others, while the Portuguese group mentioned lack of time because of work. The West Indian group respondents mentioned fatigue or apathy and the need for a partner more often more often than others.

Respondents were also asked if there were any activities that they had never done but would like to do. Information was gathered about the first two activities mentioned. Most notable of these differences is the significantly relatively fewer numbers of Canadian group respondents mentioned activities that they have never participated in but would like to. Interestingly, the South Asian group offered significantly fewer second choices of activities that they have never participated in but would like to. The West Indian group feel significantly more strongly than others that they would like to participate in the activities that they mentioned. The S.C. Europeans differed significantly from others in the barriers they identified to increased participation in activities they had never done but wanted to do. They identified lack of time because of work and the need for someone to do it with and the fear of injury more often than others.

Leisure Ethic

Two attitude scales were employed to assess the extent to which respondents held positive or negative feelings about leisure.

The Leisure Quality scale consists of items which deal with the amount of leisure people desire in life. Those that have high scores on this scale can be expected to desire more leisure in their lives than those with low scores. The West Indian, French, Italian, and Ukrainian have significantly higher scores, while the British, Dutch and S.C. European groups have significantly lower Leisure Quantity scores than others.

The Leisure Value scale consists of items which deal with the extent to which the experience of leisure is viewed in either a positive or negative manner. Those that have high scores on this scale can be expected to evaluate leisure experiences in a more positive fashion than those that have low scores. The British, Jewish, And Scandinavian groups have significantly higher scores than others while the Chinese, Italian, and South Asian groups have significantly lower scores than others.

Leisure Motivations

Possible motivations for participating in one's favorite leisure activities were investigated. Although there are some significant differences, no discernible pattern among the groups responses is evident. People agreed most that they did their favorite leisure activities to relax. To get a change from the daily routines and to get exercise to keep in shape followed in the strength with which they were endorsed.

Satisfaction With Areas of Life Related to Leisure

A number of questions were asked which probed the degree of satisfaction individuals had with specific areas of their lives related to their leisure. They can be broadly characterized as dealing with satisfaction with a person's total leisure, social leisure, outdoor and recreational facilities, entertainment media and amount of free time and income.

Social aspects of individuals' lives were given the highest satisfaction ratings. Respondents are most satisfied with the people that they spend time with outside of work. Second most satisfying are the things they do with their friends and the time they spend with their friends. Some of the areas with which people are relatively less satisfied are the entertainment they get, the amount of income they and their family have, the amount of time they have to do the things they want and the condition of the natural environment.

Distinct patterns are observed in the groups satisfaction profiles. The Chinese, Portuguese, South Asian, and West Indian groups are consistently less satisfied. On the other hand, the British, Canadian, Italian and Scandinavian groups tend to be consistently more satisfied than others. The remainder of the groups' present no clear picture of either overall satisfaction or dissatisfaction.

The Need for Ethnocultural Specific Leisure Opportunities

Respondents who indicated that their ethnocultural group was other than Canadian were asked about the importance they attached to having a number of types of ethnoculturally specific leisure opportunities made more available to them. Six types of leisure activities were examined: music, dance or theatre; books, magazines or newspapers; social activities or events; movies television or radio programs; arts, crafts or hobbies; or sports, games, or outdoor activities. Members of each ethnocultural group were asked about these activities as they related specifically to their own ethnocultural backgrounds. For instance French respondents were asked how important it was for them to have French music, dance or theatre made more available to them.

The respondents, as a whole, do not attach a great deal of importance to having ethnocultural leisure activities made more available to them. The mean ratings for all leisure opportunities correspond to a rating of less than "somewhat important".

The Dutch, German, Italian, Polish, S.C. European and Scandinavian groups placed less importance than all others on having any of the leisure opportunities made more available. The British, Jewish, and the Ukrainian group had "mixed" profiles with no clear patterns.

The Portuguese, South Asian, West Indian and the Other groups placed significantly more importance than the rest of the group on having all the ethnoculturally specific leisure opportunities more available. The Chinese display a pattern of placing more importance than others on having all leisure opportunities available but are significantly higher in their ratings only for books, magazines or newspapers and television or radio.

The French group place significantly more importance than others only on having books/magazines and newspapers more available. The S.E. European group displayed a consistent pattern of attaching greater importance to all opportunities but books, magazines or newspapers, however, none of these differences were statistically significant.

THE SURVEY OF MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND RECREATION CLIENT GROUPS

The second component of the study was a survey of recreation service providers who were clients of the Ministry's Recreation Division. This survey was designed to collect information about the extent to which these recreation service providers were responding to the needs of members of different ethnocultural backgrounds and determining the type of assistance they thought was required from the Ministry to enable them to be responsive. Of 300 questionnaires mailed out, 214 were completed and returned giving a response rate of 71%.

Characteristics of Organizations Surveyed

Five types of organizations were surveyed: large city municipal recreation departments (the large city group) recreation departments from medium-sized cities (the medium city group), recreation departments from small cities, towns, rural areas or native bands (the town group), public service agencies (the public service group), provincial sports/recreation associations (the association group) and the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation staff (the Ministry group). Most of the respondents (63%) are from either medium-size or small-size municipal recreation departments.

Ethnocultural Diversity of Client Base

Almost half the service providers from all groups but the medium city and town groups think there is either very great or great diversity in the ethnocultural backgrounds of their organizations's clients and 22% of the medium city group. Much fewer in the medium city or town group think so.

Most of the respondents mentioned English as the main ethnocultural backgrounds of their clients. About half mentioned French and/or Italian. More of the service providers in the large city group, the association group, and the Ministry group than the other groups, indicated that there was variety in the ethnocultural backgrounds of their clients.

The association group and the public service group were much less likely than others to report that their organizations provide assistance to other organizations. Of the respondents in organizations which provide assistance to other groups, most of the large city group and the Ministry group reported assisting ethnic or cultural client groups to provide their own recreation. The town group were least likely to report this type of assistance.

Few respondents from either the town group or the association group reported that their organizations had dealings with any formal ethnic or cultural associations. About half of respondents from the medium city, the public service group, and the Ministry group reported such dealings while all of the respondents from the large city group reported them.

Current Practices Regarding Ethnocultural Clients

A large majority of respondents in all groups but the large city group are not aware of any programs in their organization which has been specifically designed to serve people of a particular ethnic or cultural background (e.g., a recreation program for Italian seniors) nor has their organization had requests for changes to policies/procedures to accommodate the needs of a particular ethnic or cultural group. In all groups but the large city group, only a small minority indicated that their organization was either planning to make changes to some of its existing services or programs which would take into consideration the ethnic or cultural characteristics of some of its clients or planning new services.

Importance of Providing Services to Members of Ethnocultural Groups

Respondents from the medium or town groups, the association group and the Ministry group think that their organization places low importance on providing services to members of ethnic or cultural groups other than British or French Canadians. Only the service providers from the large city group and the Ministry group are more likely than others to report that their organization was expending more effort over the past year on providing services for ethnocultural populations other than the British or French.

Language of Services

Very few of the respondents except those from the large city group indicated that their organizations assisted ethnic or cultural groups to provide activities/programs in languages other than English or French.
Very few respondents reported that languages other than English or French were used in their programs/activities. Of those who did mention other languages, the public service group respondents mentioned them most often, followed by large city group respondents.

Virtually none of the respondents from groups other than the large city group and the public service group indicated that their organizations produced promotional materials/advertisements in languages other than French or English. Most of the Ministry group indicated that their organization produced promotional materials/advertisements in French.

Design and Delivery of Recreation Programs/Services

About half of the large city group and the public service group reported that their organization attempted to staff programs with individuals whose ethnic or cultural backgrounds were similar to those of the clients. Most respondents in the other groups indicated that their organization did not. However, the town group and associations group consider the ethnic or cultural backgrounds of their organizations' current full-time recreational staff to be similar to the ethnic or cultural background of their organization's clients, while the majority of large city group and that of the Ministry group rated the similarity to be low or very low.

The town and association group consider similarity between the ethnic or cultural backgrounds of those who manage the respondents' organizations and the ethnic or cultural backgrounds of its present clients to be high. The large city group and the Ministry group gave the lowest ratings of similarity.

Among those respondents whose organization received direction from a community advisory/management board or planning committee, the majority in all groups but the large city group indicated that there was at least medium similarity.

Assistance for Recreation Organizations

Volunteer or service organizations such as service clubs, fraternal organizations, community associations, and church groups were most often identified as providing assistance to organization in their efforts to provide recreational services. These types of groups provide the bulk of assistance to large, medium and small cities, as well as to public service agencies. The Ministry of Tourism and Recreation is identified by 21% of the large city group, 16% of the associations group, and 10% of the town group, other groups make little mention of it.

Financial assistance or grants were reported as the types of assistance presently received from the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation. Assistance in the form of advice and consultation was mentioned second most often.

The majority of large city group and a substantial minority (around 42%) of the medium city and public service groups thought that the Ministry could be provide more assistance to their organization to help it design programs which are sensitive to the needs of individuals from different ethnic or cultural backgrounds. However, a large majority of the town group and the associations group thought that the Ministry could be of no assistance. Information and research were mentioned most often as the types of assistance people would like to receive.

About half of the large city group thought that the Ministry could be of assistance to their organization to help it staff programs in an ethnoculturally sensitive manner, while the majority of the respondents in the other groups thought it could not. Staffing grants and training were mentioned most often as the type assistance that could be provided.

The majority of the large city group and the public service group thought that the Ministry could provide more assistance to their organization to help it to deliver programs which were sensitive to the needs of individuals from different ethnic or cultural backgrounds. The majority of the other groups did not think the Ministry could assist them. Information and research were mentioned most often as the types of assistance that could be provided. Financial assistance and advice and consultation were mentioned second and third most often.

Discussion

Survey of Ethnocultural Populations

It is clear that people's leisure behaviour and attitudes vary according to their self-identified ethnocultural identities or backgrounds. In the survey of ethnocultural populations, a wide range of differences were evident among the 17 ethnocultural groups analyzed. Differences were found in leisure participation patterns, the social context of participation, perceptions as to barriers to participation, leisure values, and motivations. Some groups participated in relatively fewer activities than others and of those that did participate, they did so less frequently, Most importantly, differences were observed in both the satisfaction that different ethnocultural groups had with areas of their life related to leisure and in their perceptions of needs for leisure opportunities. It can be concluded that ethnocultural groups vary in the extent to which they participate in the various components of recreation. This suggests that the recreation services provided could be improved.

The results of this study identify a number of groups which can be characterized as experiencing "leisure lack". Neulinger (1982) defines leisure lack as "the chronic or temporary absence of the experience of leisure, brought about through personal or societal conditions, and/or their interaction (pg.51). The Chinese, Portuguese, South Asian, and West Indian groups display a common pattern which distinguishes them from other groups. They participate in relatively fewer leisure activities than others do, and, for the most part, do so relatively less often than others. They express less satisfaction than do other groups with the leisure related areas of their lives and place less value on having leisure time available to them. For the most part, they attach more importance to having ethnocultural specific leisure opportunities made more available to them, suggesting that there is a perceived lack of such opportunities.

There are commonalities among these group in terms of some their sociodemographic characteristics. They are the four groups with the highest percentage of members who were born outside of Canada and their members have lived in Canada for the least amount of time (on average from 13 to 14 years). For all groups but the West Indians, a very high percentage of members first spoke and still understand a language other than English and speak a language other than English most often at home. Three of the four groups are visible minorities. Finally, in all groups, a large percentage of the members reside in large cities (55% to 85%). With the exception of the Portuguese group, the majority of members in these groups reside in the Metropolitan Toronto area (52% to 70%). It is possible then that their leisure lack is but one feature of an overall lack of acculturation and is related to their recency in Canada.

Despite the commonalities among these groups, there are important differences in the sociodemographic characteristics of each group which distinguish them from one another and bear consideration in any attempts to formulate strategies to ameliorate their leisure lack.

It is important to also point to the clear evidence that there are ethnocultural variations in the leisure life of many of the other groups studied. These variations do not appear in their leisure satisfaction or in their need for ethnoculturally specific leisure opportunities but are evident in differences in their activity patterns, their leisure values and their motivations. Recognition of the nature of these differences offers an opportunity for leisure service providers to tailor their services in a manner which is likely to maximize the satisfaction of the groups being serviced. Recreation providers would therefore benefit from profiles of the outstanding features of each group's leisure.

It should also be noted that statistical tests on small groups are less efficient at detecting differences. One consequence of this for the present research, is that because it is more difficult to detect differences uncovered among the smaller groups, the present research has been sensitive only to the grossest differences among groups. Given that these differences are evident throughout, one can expect an even greater number of differences to emerge in studies employing larger samples.

Future Research

It would be useful for recreation service providers to be able to obtain "leisure profiles" for each ethnocultural population. Profiles could be developed from the data in this survey on the larger groups surveyed (e.g., the Canadian, French and British groups). For the smaller groups in this study, profiles could be developed by means of further surveys which focus on particular groups and obtain large numbers of respondents from which to develop precise estimates of key components of their leisure (i.e, activity profiles, motivations, etc.).

There is also a possibility that the ethnocultural groups are not homogeneous in either their leisure behaviour or their needs. Differences within groups may exist among those who differ in such things as age, gender, income and education. Further investigation of ethnocultural leisure on a group by group basis should investigate the existence of sub-groups within the population.

This research has not addressed the theoretical issue of whether ethnocultural variations in leisure are attributable to the values, traditions and customs of a particular group (the ethnicity explanation) or are due to variations among groups in terms of sociodemographic variables which relate to leisure such as income, age and gender (the sociodemographic perspective of leisure behaviour) or whether they are due to differences among groups in terms of their access to leisure institutions and activities (the marginality perspective). It is possible that groups such as the Chinese, Portuguese and South Asian, may have their access to leisure institutions limited because of language limitations. However, factors such as income and education may be operating as well. The ability of these theories to account for ethnocultural variations should be subjected to empirical variation by the application of statistical models which can assess the influence of ethnocultural identity upon leisure when the influence of such things as, length of residence in Canada, income, age and education have been controlled. Although the Ministry has committed itself to ensuring that it is responsive to the needs of ethnocultural populations in the province, it would nevertheless be important to be able to determine whether programs should be developed on the basis of ethnocultural identity of clients alone or whether other sociodemographic characteristics of the population should be considered.

The Survey of Recreation Service Providers

Concern for ethnocultural differences among clients is quite strong among the large city municipal recreation departments and very low among town or rural municipal recreation departments. Concern among medium size cities seems to be closer to that of town group. For these two groups, there is little perception that their client base is composed of clients with a diversity of ethnocultural backgrounds and client's ethnocultural backgrounds are thought to be similar to those of the staff, management and advisory committees. As a consequence there is little concern with either inquiring about the ethnocultural backgrounds of its clients or considering their backgrounds when designing or running programs/services.

The large city group is by far the most sensitive to ethnocultural diversity of their clients. The public service group and the Ministry are overall the next most concerned about this. The provincial association group and medium city group are less concerned and the town group the least concerned.

It should be noted that of the four groups identified as having leisure lack all reside in large cities where the sensitivity to ethnocultural differences in leisure needs is the greatest.

The lack of uniformity among recreation service providers in their attitudes and practices towards providing ethnoculturally sensitive programs, suggests a need for ensuring that recreational leaders are educated about ethnocultural issues.

Future Research

The survey of recreation service providers was quite small in scale and can present only a broad estimation of their policies and programs. Future research should attempt a more representative survey of organizations especially in the areas where ethnocultural diversity is the greatest in the Metropolitan Toronto area and south central Ontario.

Conclusion

There are clear differences in leisure behaviour and attitudes of Ontario's various ethnocultural population. More importantly, there are a number of groups for whom recreational services could be improved. A number of the groups studies can be characterized as experiencing leisure lack (less participation and less satisfaction). All share common sociodemographic characteristics, they are much more recent residents of Canada than other groups, they are all linguistically distinct from the majority of groups and/or are a visible minority. They also tend to have lower income and/or education than the majority of groups. One manifestation of these groups distinctiveness is that larger numbers in this group either prefer to participate where other people are similar to them in ethnocultural backgrounds, or would participate more in activities if they had more opportunities to participate with members of their own group. Whether or not their leisure lack is attributable mostly to their recency in Canada is a question in need of further research.

There are also other important variations in leisure behaviour and attitudes among ethnocultural groups which are not associated with leisure lack. Almost all groups differ in at least one of the many areas of their leisure assessed. Recognition of such differences and development of leisure profiles for each ethnocultural group should help recreation services to tailor their programs in a manner which will enhance there groups leisure lies.

Only tentative conclusions can be drawn about recreation service providers because of the small sample employed in their survey. Recreation service organizations seem to be aware of ethnocultural diversity in their client bases where such diversity is the greatest, the larger cities. Large city municipal recreation departments appear sensitive to the needs of ethnocultural programs as evidenced by their reports of programs designed for specific groups, the high proportion who report plans to modify services which take into consideration the ethnocultural backgrounds of clients and the fact that about half were planning to implement new programs which were sensitive to the ethnocultural backgrounds of their clients. There is, however, little offered in the way of services or promotional materials in languages other than English. As we have pointed out, three of the four groups experiencing leisure lack, speak languages other than English most often at home and are likely to have difficulty with programs and materials conducted in English.

In summary, there are evident differences in leisure among individuals of different ethnocultural backgrounds. Some groups can be characterized as suffering leisure lack. Leisure service providers seem to be responsive to the ethnocultural backgrounds of clients but mainly in the larger cities. However, the groups characterized as having leisure lack tend to reside primarily in large cities, so such responsiveness may not be having the impact desired. Future research would best be directed at establishing leisure profiles for different ethnocultural groups and at providing a more complete understanding of efforts being made to provide ethnocultural responsive services, particularly in those areas where ethnocultural diversity is greatest. For residents of Ontario who do not reside in larger cities, ethnoculturally responsive services may be difficult to obtain.

ETHNOCULTURAL IDENTITY AND LEISURE: LITERATURE REVIEW

A review was made of the literature concerning ethnocultural influences on leisure behaviour to assist the design of this research.

Using the BRS bibliographic search services the following data bases were examined: Leisure Recreation and Tourism Abstracts, PsycINFO and Sociological Abstracts. It was discovered that an extensive literature on ethnocultural influences on leisure does not exist. Also, the identified materials show a number of limitations both for research design and for applied planning purposes. These should be mentioned before proceeding to overview the substantive findings.

Limitations of Existing Research

Much of the literature is based on American, British, European or Australian studies and their applicability to the Ontario context appears to be irrelevant.

There are studies profiling the leisure behaviour of specific national groups. Erdmann (1983) and Lempka (1984) describe leisure needs and behaviour in Polish society; Gunnarson (1983) depicts leisure time in Sweden while Kurtz and Gurevitch (1976) deal with Israel. Ibrahim (1982) looks at leisure and the Muslim world. Waeyart (1983) is also concerned with Muslims but looks specifically at second generation immigrants in Eastern Europe.
Studies from the United States tend to be comparative and to focus on differences among blacks, whites and Mexican-Americans.

Those that provided material on Mexican-Americans include: Antunes and Gaitz (1975), Jackson (1973), Kluckhohm and Strodbeck (1962), McMillen (1983), Mecker, Woods and Wilson (1973) and Williams, Babchuck and Johnson (1973). Washburne and Wall (1980) provide an excellent summary of many comparative analyses from the 1960's and 70's which looked at black white differences in leisure participation. More recent work on black white differences in America include: McDonald and Hutchinson (1987), O'Leary and Benjamin (1982), Pittenger and Hunt (1984) and Stamps and Stamps (1985).
Materials from the United Kingdom are more varied; they often deal with comparisons among Asians, West Indians and Anglo/white groups. One area of investigation here has been the inter-relationship between leisure, ethnicity

and unemployment (Carrington & Leaman, 1983; Glyptos, 1983;) Another has been the inter-relationship of social class, ethnicity and participation (Carrington, 1986; Kew, 1979; Child, 1983).

Of interest in the British material is the attention to factors making for successful provision of recreational services to different ethnic groups. Dixey's (1981) examination of a project for Asian women highlights the importance of being sensitive to the values of the cultural group being serviced and of legitimating their initiatives. Wheeler (1984) and King et al (1980) stress the importance of recognizing the diversity within the ethnic groups served and the need to be flexible in accommodating to that diversity if programs are to be successful.

While these sources are useful to identify some of the factors influencing leisure behaviour and some of the major theoretical formulations that have been developed to explain variations in leisure patterns, they are not applicable to Ontario. Ontario's population is an exceedingly diverse one with respect to ethnic and cultural background. There are also important socio-economic differences between recent immigrants and ethnocultural groups who are long established in the province. Combined with other historical, structural, regional and political factors, this means that the ethnocultural composition of Ontario is quite unlike that of these countries. Thus, for example, it is unclear that the leisure patterns of American blacks will further our understanding of the leisure needs of Ontario's West Indian community.

Canadian studies are often concerned with issues of assimilation and the retention of ethnic identity or with anglophone/francophone differences. Less attention is devoted to recreational needs of ethnocultural groups. Chimbos (1972) compares the social adaptation of Dutch, Greek and Slovak immigrants in a Canadian community. Day (1981) uses ethnic soccer club memberships to measure assimilation into the host society in London, Ontario. Horna (1980) looks at leisure among central European immigrants to a western Canadian city. Kenyon et al (1978) examine the extent to which consumption of the arts is a function of ethnicity among francophone and anglophone adults and adolescents. Ouellette (1986) deals with leisure participation and enjoyment patterns of both anglophone and francophone members of senior citizens clubs in New Brunswick.

One limitation of the reviewed studies concerns definitions of ethnicity. Some studies treat ethnicity too broadly to allow for insights into particular ethnocultural groups. For example, literature from the United Kingdom usually references three groups, Asian, Afro-Caribbean and Anglo, without regard for smaller but culturally distinct groups such as the Chinese, Pakistani or Hindu. Similarly, in one Canadian study, the ethnic group surveyed is never identified beyond a general designation as "Eastern European". Many American and some British studies use ethnicity as a proxy or surrogate for "disadvantaged minority group". There is a corresponding stress on lack of access and lack of representation and a relative lack of information about what is done and what is needed.

The way leisure is defined or operationalized in the studies also limits the usefulness of past studies. On the one hand, some studies treat leisure activity only as an expression of ethnicity and lump it with other factors linked to the acculturation/non-acculturation process. They seldom specify what kinds of leisure activities are salient for the group. On the other hand, when definitions are specific and non-ambiguous, they tend to be non comparable across studies. For example, some studies examine outdoor recreation while others examine water skiing or visiting parks. Similarly, there is a tendency to categorize leisure activity in ways that shed little light on cultural preferences. To know that certain groups prefer "solitary" activity while others "group" prefer activity is perhaps less helpful than knowing that some groups consider family dining in restaurants a preferred leisure activity while others prefer playing tennis at a club. While leisure categories (i.e sports, the arts, education) are useful to present general profiles, they give little sense of specific activities reflecting cultural preferences.

The lack of relevant literature and the limitations just enumerated meant that questionnaire design could not be based on the literature alone. In the next chapter, the methodology of consulting ethnic groups about their leisure needs and preferences in order to compile a valid and reliable survey instrument is described.

The literature review was, however, useful in three areas: to sensitize the researchers to some of the major issues in the area of ethnocultural leisure; to identify some of the factors influencing leisure behaviour; and, to understand the major theoretical formulations that have been developed to explain variations in leisure behaviour. An overview of some major findings is presented below.

Differences in Participation Patterns

A number of theoretical perspectives have been formulated to explain differences in participation patterns among various ethnocultural groups. Three major conceptualizations are identified by Washburne and Wall (1980). While the models may appear to be contradictory, they are useful to identify potentially influential factors and to provide a context in which to view the more specific leisure patterns of various ethnocultural groups.

The demographic or statistical approach (Washburne and Wall, 1980) model accounts for variations in participation by looking at the relative importance of a number of social, economic, political and cultural factors. Ethnicity is treated as one such variable along with such things as sex, age, educational level, socio-economic status, and class background. The overall conclusion of these studies is that ethnicity has very marginal effects on participation patterns, leisure needs and preferences. When ethnocultural groups exhibit different patterns of leisure much of the difference can be attributed to their differences in socio-economic status, age, sex and occupation and geographical location.

The marginality explanation (Washburne and Wall, 1980) assumes that ethnocultural variations in leisure participation patterns reflect differing access to leisure institutions and activities. It assumes that all ethnocultural groups have similar needs and desires although these may be moderated by socio-demographic factors such as age or class. In this view, it is the marginal position of some groups in society with respect to their access to resources that constrains their participation in certain leisure activities. It is assumed that once barriers are removed, leisure behaviour differences will disappear (O'Leary and Benjamin, 1982). The most radical version of this approach views leisure as functioning like any other societal institution to reproduce existing social relations between the "haves" and "have nots" and to maintain the dominant group in control.

The ethnicity perspective (Washburne and Wall, 1980) theory does not deny the influence of the variables stressed by other formulations. However, it does assign them a different priority of significance and tries to focus on the ethnic dimension. This perspective sees patterns in leisure activity as reflecting the values, customs and traditions of the cultural group. Patterns are also shaped by the opportunity structure of the wider society. The family is seen as an especially important cultural institution for shaping values and group identity. The degree to which groups have assimilated into the larger society is also given great importance.

In summary, many factors influence leisure behaviour and participation patterns. Some of these are universal, in the sense that they are of apparently equal influence on all ethnocultural groups. These factors include: socio-demographic characteristics of age, sex, social status/class, race, ethnicity, religion and employment; individual factors such as personality, personal aspirations and preferences; social factors such as socialization, and group membership; and, situational barriers or opportunities such as availability of time and money to enjoy leisure, access to leisure facilities and discrimination, hours of employment, and whether or not one has dependent children at home.

With respect to the "ethnic dimension", the way these factors are influential may vary depending on the ethnocultural group in question. For example, young West Indians in Britain are encouraged by their families to participate in sports while young Asians are not. An additional factor for recent immigrants seems to be previous leisure activity in their home country. Not only do recent immigrants tend to participate in activities similar to those they have experienced before, but also needs may be defined on the basis of what was available in the home country. Another influential factor for ethnic group members lies in the desire and/or need to participate with a member of their own group in order to maintain their ethnic identity. Family is of particular importance as the patterns of family recreation carry important cultural traditions. These patterns legitimate certain kinds of recreation and constrain others.

Leisure Preferences and Needs

Just as there is variation in actual participation, there is also ethnic variation in leisure preferences or needs - what people would like to do. The same factors thought to influence participation are commonly seen to influence leisure needs and preferences as well.

Generally speaking, the role of the family as the agent of socialization is given importance in discussions of the development of leisure preferences. Child (1983) talks about the family as the place where attitudes towards leisure and definitions of legitimate leisure activities are first imparted. Child (1983) also found that children's play patterns differed by ethnic group suggesting that differentiation of preferences develops fairly early. Other sources for the development of preferences include the school. Acosta (1986) discusses the significance of lack of role models for black female athletes in the school system. Carrington (1986) analyses the role of school sports and physical education programs for different ethnic groups. The cultural traditions of a group also play a part in the development of preferences. For example, the segregation of men and women both at work and at play is a component of Muslim culture. Dixey (1981) suggests that the success of a women's studies project in the United Kingdom was due, in part, to the nature and structure of the program being consistent with Muslim values. In contrast, a study of preferences among ethnic senior citizens (Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Recreation, 1987) notes the need for facilities where the whole family can participate.

A major distinction in the literature is between preferences for leisure activities specific to the ethnic group (e.g., celebrating a feast day with a parade) and preferences for activities that do not have a specific ethnocultural base (e.g., playing chess at a club). Often, the preference may be a combination, with a non-ethnocultural activity being preferred if participation occurs among members of the ethnic group. The Ministry's report on recreation for ethnic older adults (1987) provides a good example of the latter: "ethnic seniors prefer recreational pursuits in their own language with those sharing the same cultural background who can offer moral support" (pg. 10).

There appear to be major differences among groups with respect to the preference for unicultural activities. In Canada, Chimbos (1972) found that Greek and Slovak immigrants were more likely to socialize within their own groups while Dutch immigrants were more likely to be active in voluntary associations outside their ethnic group. Day's study (1981) of ethnic soccer clubs in London, Ontario found that Croatian, Portuguese and Greek clubs tended to admit only their own kind indicating a low degree of assimilation. In contrast, German and Dutch clubs assimilated to a high degree. Polish, Italian and Hungarian clubs also showed a fair degree of assimilation. Horna (1980) also found a preference for ethnic rather than Canadian clubs and associations among Eastern European immigrants in Western Canada.

Dower (1981) argued that it is more productive to study needs than to study demands for activities (preferences). He argued that needs are met through a variety of activities. Needs that must be addressed regardless of the specific ethnic group include: language problems, issues of prejudice and discrimination, cultural retention, and maintenance of cultural traditions. As previously mentioned, Dixey (1981) stressed that recreational services must reflect a sensitivity and respect towards these needs.

Attitudes Toward Leisure

As previously mentioned, some values and attitudes towards leisure are formed quite early. The family and other early socialization agents (i.e., schools churches, ethnic groups) are considered to be instrumental in this process.

One interesting attitude or stance that seems to be developed quite early is that of legitimacy. Researchers concerned with sex role stereotyping have an impressive amount of evidence that suggests this. (Boys "don't" play with dolls; girls "like "quiet activities). Kenyon's et al (1978) study of consumption of the arts suggests that adolescent involvement in the arts is among the strongest predictors of adult participation.
Similarly, Washburne, (1987) suggests that blacks' underuse of wildlands in the United Sates is more a matter of cultural attitude than lack of access. For black Americans, wildlands are associated with white dominance and this historical legacy has been carried over into current attitudes about the legitimacy of certain kinds of leisure.

Another component of attitudes towards leisure concerns its function as a culture maintaining activity. Horna (1980) and Karlis (1987), among others, highlight the variations in this attitude. Horna (1980) suggested that immigrant communities see "institutional" recreation as performing a "re-socialization" function. They bring members of the ethnic group into the host culture and weaken their links to their cultural heritage. Karlis' study of the Greek community in Ottawa shows that community members associate the replacement of community organized leisure and socio-cultural clubs with non-Greek recreational services with a loss of Greek culture and provisions for its maintenance. In contrast, leisure organized by the ethnic community is seen as a way to transmit culture to children and to give adults a chance to practice and maintain aspects of their heritage.

Another attitude investigated in the literature is that of satisfaction with leisure. Like many perceptual measures, leisure satisfaction does not appear to be highly influenced by standard socio-economic variables. However, for ethnocultural groups, length of time in Canada is an important factor. Recent immigrants may be less satisfied with leisure than more established groups who have had time to adapt to new situations and facilities (Horna, 1980).

Social Group Context

Several studies highlight the importance of the social context in consideration of patterns of ethnocultural leisure. A study of Eastern European immigrants to Canada (Horna, 1980) suggested a trend to a "family bubble" for leisure activity. The family becomes the centre of leisure activity and leisure for its own sake is interwoven and overlaps with family obligations (such as attendance at weddings, etc.).

In addition to individual and family contexts, neighbourhood and work environment have been linked to leisure. Studies of Mexican-Americans show that this group participates less in clubs and organizations than do anglo-Americans (Antunes & Gaitz, 1975). This was especially the case for those living in neighbourhoods containing kin and/or members of their own ethnic group. Antunes and Gaitz, (1975) suggested that the variety and frequency of leisure activity decreases as the importance of having one's "own kind" nearby increases.

One of the best treatments of social context is provided by Kew (1979). He stresses that there is substantial variation within ethnic groups and that there are also important variations by type of leisure. Ethnicity is best seen in the context of work experience, family and neighbourhood. These contexts become facilitating or hindering factors in the pursuit of leisure and the maintenance of cultural identity.

Differences in Constraints and Barriers

There appear to be two sorts of constraints or barriers to leisure activity of relevance to ethnocultural groups. First are various institutional, economic and social barriers presented by the host society. Second are various constraints internal to the ethnocultural group, of relevance to them but not necessarily to others. The two types of barriers may overlap.

The following examples clarify these distinctions. A shiftworker is not physically able to take part in leisure activities that occur during the work shift and this is a constraint regardless of ethnicity. Of course, it may be argued, with a large degree of justification, that certain ethnic groups are overrepresented in shiftwork (Dower, 1981; King et al, 1980). However, this is a societal rather than group barrier. A recent Vietnamese immigrant whose English is very poor is limited to those leisure activities where Vietnamese is spoken. The ability to be comfortable in English speaking milieus is an important facilitator of leisure pursuits.

Lack of English speaking skills is a major barrier for certain segments of ethnocultural groups, especially recent immigrants and senior citizens. The presence of leisure facilities where language is not a barrier is both a societal and group concern. The attitudes, values and traditions of ethnocultural groups also shape access to leisure. As already discussed, such factors as personality, needs, aspirations and preferences are, in part, shaped by ethnic institutions. In turn these factors both hinder and facilitate involvement depending on the specific leisure activity.

The recreational and leisure facilities available in the local neighbourhood are also societal level considerations that may present constraints to leisure. When the residential and occupational communities of ethnocultural groups are geographically convergent, there is a facilitation of leisure pursuits organized by the community. Unless transportation is readily at hand, those living distant from the ethnic community are more physically constrained from participation. Neighbourhoods may either be rich in leisure programs or poor. Those with a paucity of facilities constitute a geographical barrier to involvement.

Conclusion

Many of the issues raised in the literature review apply to the general population as well as to ethnocultural groups. It remains unclear how the factors discussed specifically affect ethnocultural leisure. The literature does point to certain issues salient exclusively to ethnocultural groups. These include: family as the unit of leisure; gender segregation; length of time in the new homeland and the identity maintaining aspects of leisure. However, there is little documentation of how these factors work themselves out in Ontario. Given the unevenness of the literature, it was necessary to further explore ethnocultural patterns of leisure before designing the survey questionnaire. As this review has shown, more information is needed, for specific groups, on what they do, where they do it, with whom they do it, what they would like to do but don't and why they feel it is difficult.

THE SURVEY OF ONTARIO'S ETHNOCULTURAL POPULATIONS

The major focus of this study was to determine whether or not ethnocultural residents differed from one another in their leisure behaviour and to determine the extent to which they perceived a need for additional leisure opportunities. Ethnocultural variations in a broad range of leisure behaviours were investigated. We examined leisure participation, leisure satisfaction, the desire for additional leisure participation, barriers to leisure participation, leisure values, the motivation underlying participation and the need for additional ethnoculturally specific leisure opportunities. Sociodemographic data was also gathered to identify characteristics of ethnocultural groups such as the languages they speak, their level of education age and income.

Before discussing results of the survey it is important to review the research employed. The following section reviews the definition of leisure used in the study, questionnaire design, the sample design and sample, and the analysis strategy employed.

Research Design

Definition of Leisure

It was important to clearly define leisure at the outset of this study because the definition employed determines the scope of the study. The concept of leisure has been viewed from three perspectives: as a period of time ("free-time"), as an activity, and as a state of mind (Witt and Ellis, 1985, Stockdale, 1935). The first two perspectives are often referred to as residual definitions of leisure because they refer to activities that occur in the time one has left after work and after attending to necessary self-maintenance activities (e.g., eating, sleeping). They have also been characterized as objective definitions to distinguish them from subjective "state of mind" definitions (Neulinger, 1980).

Objective definitions of leisure can be criticized as being overly simplistic and neglecting the importance of the individual's perception of the activity engaged in during their free time. Individuals consider not only recreation activities but also maintenance and work activities to be leisure (Shaw, 1986). For example, cooking a meal is often considered a maintenance activity and therefore a non-free time or a non-leisure activity. However, some individuals enjoy cooking, belong to gourmet clubs, and consider it to be an important social activity. While many would agree cooking is a leisure activity for these individuals, the objective approach is incapable of distinguishing it from work or self-maintenance activity.

A subjective approach to leisure recognizes that leisure can take place within a wide variety of contexts. By defining leisure as a subjective state, one can deal with individual differences in perceptions about which activities are considered to be leisure activities. This study employs a subjective definition of leisure.

In this study, leisure activities were defined as those things that an individual chooses to do for enjoyment when not working. To ensure that respondents all shared the same idea of leisure when we queried them about their leisure behaviour they were given this definition at numerous times during the interview. Although restricting our focus to non-work activities, we provided two definitional criteria; free choice and enjoyment, which are two critical dimensions in people's evaluations as to whether or not an activity is a leisure activity (Shaw, 1984; Shaw 1985).

In only one component of the study was an implicit objective definition of leisure employed. Respondents were asked about their participation in a wide-range of "leisure activities" (i.e. non-work, non self-maintenance activities). Although it is recognized that not all participants in these activities may consider their participation to be leisure, this approach allows a broad picture of activity patterns to be obtained in a straightforward manner.

Sample Design

The sample was constructed using a two-stage probability design with the first stage being a simple random sample of telephone numbers and therefore a simple random sample of telephone households. The second stage was a probability sample of ethnocultural residents selected from households in the first stage. The larger ethnocultural populations (British, French, Italian, and German) were sampled so that no more than 150 of each were surveyed, while the remaining ethnocultural populations were sampled in a manner which reflected their distribution in the general population.

The resulting sample is, therefore, not a "self-weighting sample." Because no more than 150 of each of the larger ethnocultural groups could be selected, estimates of general population characteristics cannot be made using data collected in this survey unless appropriate weights are applied. This report is primarily concerned, however, with assessing differences among ethnocultural groups rather than providing population estimates for them. Consequently, such weights have not been employed.

Sample

The sample consists of 1642 Ontario residence who were 16 years of age or older. Table 1 presents the ethnic or cultural backgrounds that the respondents identified and the percentage of respondents who felt they belonged to each. As can be seen the number of different ethnocultural backgrounds mentioned is quite large and many were mentioned by only a few respondents.

The ethnocultural backgrounds of respondents were determined by their responses to the question: "To what ethnic or cultural group do you feel you belong?" If respondents indicated that they felt they belonged to more than one ethnocultural group, they were asked to which one they felt closer. If respondents indicated that they felt they were Canadian, they were asked: "In addition to being Canadian, what other ethnic or cultural group do you feel you belong to?" This is a "self-identification" approach which stands in

TABLE 1 The self-identified ethnicity of respondents

Self-Identified Ethnicity	Frequency	Percent
African	5	0.3
Albanian	1	0.1
American	15	1.0
Antiguan	1	0.1
Arabian	2	0.1
Armenian	1	0.1
Asian	3	0.2
Australian/New Zealand	3	0.2
Austrian	3	0.2
Baltic	1	0.1
Barbadian	1	0.1
Black	4	0.3
Brazilian	2	0.1
British	39	2.5
Canadian	462	29.5
Caribbean	27	1.7
Chinese	39	2.5
Colombian	1	0.1
Croatian	6	0.4
Czechoslovakian	10	0.6
Danish	8	0.5
Dutch	68	4.4
East Indian	11	0.7
Egyptian	2	0.1
English	47	3.0
Estonian	4	0.3
European	3	0.2
Finnish	9	0.6
Flemish	1	0.1
French	139	8.9
German	104	6.6
Ghanian	1	0.1
Greek	22	1.4
Guyanan	8	0.5
Hindu	2	0.1
Hungarian	24	1.5
Icelandic	2	0.1
Indian	7	0.4
Iranian	2	0.1
Irish	23	1.5
Italian	103	6.6
Jamaican	16	1.0
Japanese	4	0.3
Jewish	40	2.6
Korean	3	0.2
Latvian	6	0.4
Lebanese	8	0.5
Luxembourg	1	0.1
Macedonian	3	0.2
Maltese	3	0.2
Mennonite	3	0.2
Native People	22	1.5
Nigerian	1	0.1
Norwegian	2	0.1
Pakistani	3	0.2
Philippino	14	0.9
Polish	38	2.4
Portuguese	49	3.1
Romanian	1	0.1
Russian	7	0.4
Scandinavian	3	0.2
Scottish	17	1.1
Slovak	1	0.1
Spanish	5	0.3
Sri-Lankan	4	0.3
Swedish	8	0.5
Swiss	3	0.2
Tamil	2	0.1
Tibetan	1	0.1
Trinidadian	4	0.3
Turkish	1	0.1
Ukrainian	46	2.9
Vietnamese	1	0.1
Welsh/Celtic	2	0.1
Yugoslavian	16	1.0
Refused	14	
Don't Know	26	
Total	1642	100.0

Note: Five respondents identified with more than one ethnocultural group. They were assigned to the group that they mentioned first.

contrast to questions focussing upon a person's descent. Descent questions have a number of sources of unreliability and may not be as suitable as self-identification questions for obtaining information for the purposes of implementing multicultural policies (de Vries, 1985).

Response Rates

Table 2 displays the results of the survey fieldwork. The final response rate for the study was 62.4% This is calculated by dividing the number of respondents by the estimated number of eligible respondents (one per household).

Questionnaire Design

Because the present knowledge of ethnocultural variations in leisure behaviours and needs is quite limited and because of the risk of ethnocentric bias in the design of the questionnaire, the main population survey was preceded by a small scale qualitative evaluation of ethnocultural leisure. Members of ethnocultural groups in the Metropolitan Toronto area were interviewed to provide a framework of ethnocultural leisure behaviour. Through structured interviews, individuals were queried about a number of aspects of their leisure including: the types of leisure activities in which they participated the differences between their leisure activities and those of other ethnocultural groups activities that they would like to do, but did not currently do; and activities they might like to do more often. They were also questioned about reasons why they might not participate in activities as often as they would like.

The information obtained in these interviews guided the design of the questionnaire. The questionnaire also employed questions which were reported to have been useful in the leisure research literature. For example, satisfaction scales were derived from work reported by Andrews and Crandall (1976) and Crandall (1979).

Language of Interviews

The interviews were conducted in Chinese, English, French, Italian and Portuguese.

Analysis Strategy

It was obvious at the outset that variations in leisure among all the ethnocultural groups studied could not be assessed. Respondents identified with a large number of ethnocultural groups. However, in many instances, only a small number of respondents identified with a particular group.

In order to examine ethnocultural variations in leisure in an efficient manner smaller ethnocultural groups were combined to form ethnocultural analysis groups. Analysis groups were formed using the following criteria:

1) If at least 25 respondents belonged to an ethnocultural group, the group was used in the analysis;

2) If less than 25 respondents belonged to a group, but a number of groups who were broadly similar either geographically or culturally similar could combine to form a group with larger than 25 respondents then these groups were combined;

3) Ethnocultural groups with less than 25 respondents and no clear cultural or geographical similarity with other groups were placed in a polyglot "Other" category;

Respondents who either could not identify an ethnocultural background or refused to provide one (42 in number) were excluded from all analyses. Using these criteria 17 groups were formed.

Table 3 presents the analysis categories according to the ethnocultural groups the respondents with which the respondents identified. As can be seen, there are four groups which comprise respondents who identify different ethnocultural backgrounds: the South East (S.E.) European group, the South Central (S.C.) European group, the British group and the Other group.

TABLE 2 Results of Telephone Interviews

Final Disposition	Total Sample
Confirmed Household	
Eligibility Determined	
Completed Interviews (a)	1,642
Screener Interview Only (b)	
English	1,670
Italian	239
Portuguese	98
German	40
	2,047
Attrition (c)	
Refusal	1,200
Callback	369
Language Problem	148
Ill or Aged	112
Long Term Absent	44
	1,933
Ineligible Households (d)	173
Status Unknown (e)	
Ring No Answers	464
Answering Machine	100
	564
Confirmed Nonhousehold (f)	
Nonresidential Number	1,202
Not In Service	1,897
	3,099
Total	9,132

Estimated Percentage of Eligible Households

$$= \frac{a + b + c}{a + b + c + d}$$

$$= 62.99\ \%$$

Response Rate

$$= \frac{a + b}{(a + b + c + (e \times .6299}$$

$$= 62.4\ \%$$

TABLE 3 Ethnocultural group categories used for analysis by the self-identified ethnicity of respondents

Ethnocultural Group	Self-Identified Ethnicity	Frequency	Percent	Total Group Frequency	Total Group Percent
BRITISH	- British	39	2.5		
	English	50	3.2		
	Irish	23	1.5		
	Scottish	17	1.1		
	Welsh/Celtic	2	0.1	131	8.4
CANADIAN	- Canadian	462	29.5	462	29.5
CHINESE	- Chinese	39	2.5	39	2.5
DUTCH	- Dutch	68	4.4	68	4.4
FRENCH	- French	139	8.9	139	8.9
GERMAN	- German	104	6.6	104	6.6
ITALIAN	- Italian	103	6.6	103	6.6
JEWISH	- Jewish	40	2.6	40	2.6
POLISH	- Polish	38	2.4	38	2.4
PORTUGUESE	- Portuguese	49	3.1	49	3.1
SOUTH CENTRAL EUROPEAN	- Austrian	3	0.2		
	Czechoslovakian	10	0.6		
	Hungarian	24	1.5		
	Slovak	1	0.1	38	2.4
SOUTH EASTERN EUROPEAN	- Albanian	1	0.1		
	Croatian	6	0.4		
	Greek	22	1.4		
	Macedonian	3	0.2		
	Romanian	1	0.1		
	Yugoslavian	16	1.0	49	3.1
SOUTH ASIAN	- East Indian	11	0.7		
	Hindu	2	0.1		
	Indian	7	0.4		
	Pakistani	3	0.2		
	Sri-Lankan	4	0.3		
	Tamil	2	0.1	29	1.8

TABLE 3 Ethnocultural group categories used for analysis by the self-identified ethnicity of respondents (cont'd)

Ethnocultural Group		Self-Identified Ethnicity	Frequency	Percent	Total Group Frequency	Total Group Percent
SCANDINAVIAN	-	Danish	8	0.5		
		Finnish	9	0.6		
		Norwegian	2	0.1		
		Scandinavian	3	0.2		
		Swedish	8	0.5		
		Icelandic	2	0.1	32	2.0
UKRAINIAN	-	Ukrainian	46	2.9	46	2.9
WEST INDIAN	-	Antiguan	1	0.1		
		Barbadian	1	0.1		
		Caribbean	27	1.7		
		Jamaican	16	1.0		
		Trinidadian	4	0.3	49	3.2
OTHER SMALL ETHNOCULTURAL GROUPS	-	African	5	0.3		
		American	15	1.0		
		Arabian	2	0.1		
		Armenian	1	0.1		
		Asian	3	0.2		
		Australian/ New Zealand	3	0.2		
		Baltic	1	0.1		
		Black	4	0.3		
		Brazilian	2	0.1		
		Colombian	1	0.1		
		Egyptian	2	0.1		
		Estonian	4	0.3		
		European	3	0.2		
		Flemish	1	0.1		
		Ghanian	1	0.1		
		Guyanan	8	0.5		
		Iranian	2	0.1		
		Japanese	4	0.3		
		Korean	3	0.2		
		Latvian	6	0.4		
		Lebanese	8	0.5		
		Luxembourg	1	0.1		
		Maltese	3	0.2		
		Mennonite	3	0.2		
		Native People	22	1.5		
		Nigerian	1	0.1		
		Philippino	14	0.9		
		Russian	7	0.4		
		Spanish	5	0.3		
		Swiss	3	0.2		
		Tibetan	1	0.1		
		Turkish	1	0.1		
		Vietnamese	1	0.1	141	9.3

Although we could have formed a smaller number of larger groups, it was considered desirable to be able to, as much as possible, make clear attributions about the source of leisure differences should they emerge. As it is, in groups containing respondents with a number of ethnocultural backgrounds (e.g., the S.E. European and S.C. European groups) it is difficult to know to which ethnocultural influence one can attribute any differences in leisure that emerge between these groups and others. Minimum group sizes of 25 respondents were chosen because this is close to the minimum one can employ and still be able to detect statistical differences between groups with any efficiency.

Statistical analyses were used to determine whether or not respondents' responses differed significantly according to their ethnocultural analysis group. The type of statistical analyses performed on the data varied according to the way in which the data were collected. Questions which asked for categorical responses (e.g. yes or no) were analyzed via chi-square tests of the crosstabulations of the responses by ethnocultural group.

For those questions which required respondents to select one of a number ordered categories (e.g. to choose whether they were very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with the way they spend their time when not working) numbers were assigned to the categories (e.g. very satisfied = 4, somewhat satisfied = 3, somewhat dissatisfied = 2, and so on). Analysis of variance was then used to detect if responses varied according to ethnocultural group. This approach is preferred over one which treats the data as categorical because it allows for more precise testing of relationships between responses and the group variable.

It should be noted that statistical tests have greater efficiency as the size of the groups being examined increases. Differences between larger groups such as the British and another large group may be less than differences between a small group such as the South Asians and another small group yet the former differences may be statistically significant while the latter may not.

When numerous analyses are conducted on the same data (as occurs when one analyzes all the responses to a questionnaire) the probability of finding differences which are due solely to random error or chance increases as a function of the number of analyses performed. Differences are usually declared to be "significant" in single analysis studies when the probability of their arising by chance alone is less than five in a hundred (i.e. a probability level of .05). For this report, differences in responses due to ethnocultural group are also considered to be statistically significant if their probability of arising by chance alone is less than five in a hundred. This is a liberal strategy in light of the number of analyses conducted. However, because statistical tests conducted on the smaller ethnocultural groups are less efficient than those conducted on the larger groups, the strategy maximizes the probability that smaller group differences will be detected. The results of such analyses should, therefore, be considered as suggestive rather than definitive.

All comparisons for leisure variables are made between each ethnocultural group and all other ethnocultural groups. When analyzing Italian leisure satisfaction, for example, mean scores are calculated for the Italian group and are then compared to the mean scores of all other respondents except those that are members of the Italian group. When examining ethnocultural variations in the percentage of participants in a particular activity, the percentage of participants in each ethnocultural group is compared with the percentage of participants in all other groups.

Interpretation of Tables

Complex data are displayed in tabular form. The tables consist of percentage data; i.e., the number of respondents who provide a specific answer is divided by the pertinent total number of respondents. For example, when the data are displayed according to ethnocultural group and for each group, the percentages are arrived at by dividing the number of respondents who provide each category of response by the total number of respondents in that group (and multiplying by 100). This allows for comparison of the relative frequency with which various answers are given and controls for the fact that there are unequal numbers of respondents in each ethnocultural group. For aggregate data (i.e., data which are not broken down by ethnocultural group) the divisor is the total number of respondents surveyed.

Ethnocultural Group Sociodemographic Characteristics

Because leisure behaviour is known to vary by the sociodemographic characteristics of the people involved, a wide range of socio-demographic information was collected about respondents. It was important to delineate differences among the ethnocultural groups. Information was gathered about respondents' gender, education, religion, employment status and occupation, hours worked per week, whether or not they worked shift-work, marital status, spouse's employment status and occupation, the number of years lived in Canada, language first learned and still spoken, language used most often at home, size and location of residential community, number and age of children living at home and total household income. Ethnocultural group differences along all of these characteristics except occupation were assessed. It was excluded because it is highly related to education and income and because of constraints upon the scope of analyses which could be employed.

Residential location was determined using the respondent's residential postal code. Using the first letter of the postal code, respondents can be grouped into five geographical locations; Eastern Ontario (postal code begins with K), South Central Ontario - excluding Metropolitan Toronto (postal code begins with L), Metropolitan Toronto (postal code M), Western Ontario (postal code N), and Northern Ontario (postal code P).

The groups differed significantly on most of the sociodemographic variables. There were no significant differences, however, in terms of gender composition, whether or not respondents worked shiftwork, the employment status of the respondents' spouse, the number of hours that the respondents worked, or the ages of the children living at home.

Tables four through nineteen present the sociodemographic variables for which there were significant differences among ethnocultural groups. Brief sketches of the salient socio-demographic features of each ethnocultural group are presented below.

The British Group. The British group differed most from other groups in terms of the extent to which English is their first language and is spoken at home and in the religion of its members. The British group had a greater percentage of Anglican Church members than did any other group and a greater percentage of United Church members than all other groups but the Canadians. Approximately eighty-six percent of the British group were born in Canada. English is the language first spoken and still understood by almost 98% of the group and almost 100% speak English most often at home.

The Canadian Group. The Canadian group is somewhat better educated than many of the other groups. They are more likely than other groups to belong to the United Church, the Anglican Church, or to have no religion. They are also somewhat more likely to be unemployed and less likely to be students. About 93% were born in Canada, 92% reported English to be their first language and 98% reported it to be spoken most often at home. Canadian group members are also more likely to reside in a small town or rural area than are respondents from many of the other groups.

The Chinese Group. The Chinese group has the most number of respondents who have not completed grade school but also the largest number of respondents who have taken university courses or completed university. Almost 37% reported having no religion. This group has on average more children living at home than most other groups. Most of the Chinese group (89%) were born outside of Canada, first spoke and still understand a first language other than English (87%) and most often speak a language other than English at home (77%). They have lived in Canada, on average, for 13 years. They overwhelmingly reside in large cities (85%) with 70% providing a Metro Toronto area home postal code.

The Dutch Group. The Dutch have lower average incomes than the majority of groups. Many more Dutch respondents than respondents of other groups belong to religions other than those listed in Table 7 or report no religion. Twenty-five percent report being Catholic. Relative to other groups, somewhat more of the Dutch respondents are unemployed (37%) but of those who are not employed, 52% reported that they choose not to work outside the home (homemakers). They are more likely than other group respondents to be married or living with a partner (72% married) and they have the largest number of *children (average of 2.5* children). Almost 42% have more than three children. The majority reside in a small town or rural area with 38% providing a home postal code from Western Ontario.

The French Group. French respondents have somewhat lower levels of education than many other groups. Almost 40% did not complete high school. They are primarily of the Catholic religion (83%). Almost all are born in Canada (98%), more than half first spoke and still understand a language other than English (57%) and almost a third most often speak a language other than English at home (32%). Respondents are almost equally divided in terms of the size of their residential community with close to a third living in either a large city, town, or town/rural area. Around 28% of these respondents resided in Eastern Ontario, 20% reside in Northern Ontario and 20% in Western Ontario.

The German Group. The religions that the German respondents reported most often were Catholic (26%) and Lutheran (25%). About 45% first spoke and still understand a first language other than English, however, 90% speak English most often at home. Almost 44% reside in small towns or rural areas. Thirty-four percent live in western Ontario and 32% live in South Central Ontario (excluding the Metro Toronto area).

The Italian Group. Italian respondents are somewhat less educated than respondents from other groups; close to 10% did not complete elementary school. Their religion is mainly Catholic (91%). They are somewhat more likely than others to hold a part-time job (24%). More of this group than any other have never been married, (36%). Only 55% were born in Canada and 62% first spoke and still understand a langauge other than English. However, 79% speak English most often at home. They live primarily in urban areas, 55% live in large cities and 33% in small cities. Most reside in either the Metro Toronto Area (29%) or in South Central Ontario (28%).

The Jewish Group. Jewish respondents have the highest levels of education of all groups and the highest average income. Forty-percent have taken university courses and 20% have post-graduate or professional educations. Ninety-five percent report their religion as Jewish. They are more likely than others to be widowed, divorced, or separated (22%). Most (75%) reside in large cities with 55% residing in the Metropolitan Toronto area.

The "Other" group. The "Other" group comprises an ethnoculturally diverse grouping of respondents. They tend to be more educated than other groups. They reported religions other than United Church, Anglican, Presbyterian, Baptist, Lutheran, Catholic, or Jewish. Sixty-percent were born outside of Canada. Fifty-two percent first spoke and still understand language other than English, but 76% speak English most often at home.

The Polish Group. Other than the fact that 86% of the Polish respondents reported their religion to Catholic and that more respondents hold full time employment in this group than in any other (74% employed) this group does not differ substantially from other groups in its sociodemographic characteristics.

The Portuguese Group. The Portuguese respondents, overall, have less education than other respondents. Thirty-seven percent did not complete elementary school. The Portuguese respondents are also more likely to hold a full-time job than many other groups. Seventy-three percent do so. Ninety-six percent reported their religion as Catholic. The Portuguese were less likely to report being divorced, separated, or widowed. Most, (84%) were born outside of Canada and have lived in Canada for an average of 16 years. Ninety-eight percent first spoke and still understand a first language other than English and 65% speak a language other than English most often at home. Most Portuguese respondents (57%) reside in large cities and live in either the Metro Toronto area (33%) or in South Central Ontario (27%)

The S.C. European group. This group has the oldest average age of respondents (average age of 43) and consequently the fewest number of children living at home. Sixty-two percent of this group reported their religion to be Catholic.

Of the respondents who do not work, only 7% identified themselves as choosing not to work outside of the home (homemakers) as opposed to 34% of all other respondents. Additionally, only 8% of this group have never been married (vs 26% of all others). Forty-six percent were born outside of Canada and sixty-three percent first spoke and still understand a first language other than English. Eighty-seven percent speak English most often at home. This group reside more in small cities (40%), primarily in Western Ontario (37%) and South Central Ontario (26%).

The S.E. European Group. Forty-six percent reported their religion as Greek Orthodox and forty percent reported it to be Catholic. This group is on the average much younger than the other groups (average age of 32) and have more children living at home. Forty-one percent have never been married and 51% percent have no children. These respondents are more likely to hold a part-time job than those in other groups. Of those who do not work, 61% are students. Forty-one percent were born outside of the country and 66% percent first spoke and still understand a language other than English; 65% speak English most often at home. Most of these respondents (59%) resided in a large city. Forty-nine percent reside in the Metro Toronto area and 31% reside in South Central Ontario.

The Scandinavian group. This group has a higher average income than most other groups. The largest religious affiliation is Lutheran (25%). Scandinavian respondents lived more (44%) in small cities than in large cities (28%) or small towns/rural areas (28%). Thirty-seven percent live in Northern Ontario.

The South Asian group. The South Asian group has higher levels of educations than many other groups but has the lowest average income. Fifty-five percent reported their religion to be Hindu. Ninety-three percent were born outside of Canada and 90% first spoke and still understand a language other than English; only 31% speak English most often at home. They have, on average, been living in Canada for 13 years. The majority of the respondents reported living in large cities with 52% residing in Metro Toronto.

The Ukrainian Group. Forty-one percent reported their religion to be Catholic. They reported being unemployed more often than respondents of most other groups (14% unemployed). Eighty-eight percent of Ukrainian respondents were born in Canada. Forty-two percent first spoke and still understand a language other than English, but 93% indicate that the language they speak most often at home was English.

The West Indian Group. West Indian respondents were less educated than other respondents. They were younger than those of most of other groups (average age of 33) and reported lower average incomes than most groups. They worked the fewest number of hours per week but this can be attributed to the relatively high percentage that work part-time (23%). This group had the fewest percentage of unemployed (12%) respondents. Only 35% were married or lived with a partner and 47% were never married. Eight-eight percent were born outside of Canada. They reported living in Canada, on average, for 15 years. Ninety-eight percent spoke English as their first language and 96% speak English most often at home. Seventy-four percent report living in a large city with 61% indicating that they live in the Metro Toronto area.

Table 4. Gender by ethnocultural roup.

	Ethnocultural group																	
	British	Canadian	Chinese	Dutch	French	German	Italian	Jewish	Other	Polish	Portuguese	S.C. European	S.E. European	Scandinavian	South Asian	Ukrainian	West Indian	Total
Sex of Respondent	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Male	41	44	51	43	44	53	49	47	48	53	47	50	55	59	59	48	37	47
Female	59	56	49	57	56	47	51	52	52	47	53	50	45	41	41	52	63	53
Number of Cases	128	462	39	68	142	104	103	40	148	38	49	38	49	32	29	46	49	1564

Table 5. Age by ethnocultural group.

	Ethnocultural group																	
	British	Canadian	Chinese	Dutch	French	German	Italian	Jewish	Other	Polish	Portuguese	S.C. European	S.E. European	Scandinavian	South Asian	Ukrainian	West Indian	Total
AGE	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
16 to 25	19	17	24	21	22	22	27	17	16	16	33	17	45	22	18	15	35	21
26 to 35	21	32	24	25	26	21	26	27	36	26	27	19	18	25	29	37	33	28
36 to 45	23	21	34	15	24	16	21	35	24	34	20	22	14	16	36	24	15	22
46 to 55	14	14	11	16	11	25	7	7	8	13	8	19	12	16	11	7	9	13
56 to 65	10	8	.	13	9	13	16	5	11	5	10	17	8	9	7	9	7	10
66 to 75	11	7	8	10	6	3	3	5	3	3	2	3	2	3	.	9	2	6
76 and older	2	2	.	.	2	.	.	2	3	3	.	3	.	9	.	.	.	2
Number of Cases	124	457	38	68	141	103	102	40	146	38	49	36	49	32	28	46	46	1543

Table 6. Education by ethnocultural group.

	Ethnocultural group																	Total
	British	Canadian	Chinese	Dutch	French	German	Italian	Jewish	Other	Polish	Portuguese	S.C. European	S.E. European	Scandinavian	South Asian	Ukrainian	West Indian	
Highest Level of Education	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
None to Grade 6	2	2	13	3	4	4	10	5	5	.	38	5	2	.	.	.	.	4
Grade 7 through 11	18	25	11	24	35	22	22	5	11	21	13	26	27	25	21	20	20	22
Completed High School	33	35	16	37	29	35	28	10	35	32	21	24	33	31	21	28	49	32
Some or all CAAT/CEGEP	22	18	13	22	15	24	24	20	18	18	8	18	12	13	14	17	16	18
Some or all university	20	15	42	13	17	14	13	40	22	26	21	21	24	25	28	26	8	19
Graduate/Professional	5	5	5	1	1	1	3	20	9	3	.	5	2	6	17	9	6	5
Number of Cases	128	461	38	68	142	104	103	40	148	38	48	38	49	32	29	46	49	1561

Table 7. Religion by ethnocultural group.

	Ethnocultural group																	
	British	Canadian	Chinese	Dutch	French	German	Italian	Jewish	Other	Polish	Portuguese	S.C. European	S.E. European	Scandinavian	South Asian	Ukrainian	West Indian	Total
Religion	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
No Religion	9	14	37	15	3	12	1	2	10	3	2	3	8	16	14	4	4	10
United Church	23	22	3	15	6	15	.	.	5	3	.	3	.	9	.	9	4	12
Anglican	21	14	5	.	4	6	2	.	5	.	.	5	.	16	3	15	11	9
Presbyterian	6	6	.	7	1	3	.	.	3	.	.	5	.	9	.	.	13	4
Baptist	2	4	5	.	1	3	.	.	3	.	.	3	.	3	.	2	11	2
Lutheran	2	2	.	.	1	25	.	.	7	.	.	3	.	25	.	.	.	4
Catholic	27	25	32	25	84	26	91	2	44	86	94	62	40	13	7	41	21	41
Jewish	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	95	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Greek Orthodox	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	44	.	.	9	.	2
Jehovahs Witness	.	1	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	1
Muslim	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	.	3	.	.	14	.	.	1
Hindu	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	55	.	4	1
Other	9	11	3	36	1	10	3	.	16	3	4	8	8	9	3	17	32	11
Buddhist	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	1
Number of Cases	128	455	38	67	141	104	101	40	147	37	48	37	48	32	29	46	47	1545

Table 8. Number of years lived in Canada by ehnocultural group.

	Ethnocultural group																	
	British	Canadian	Chinese	Dutch	French	German	Italian	Jewish	Other	Polish	Portuguese	S.C. European	S.E. European	Scandinavian	South Asian	Ukrainian	West Indian	Total
Number of Years Lived in Canada	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
0 to 5 years	2	.	16	1	.	2	1	10	9	3	14	3	2	.	24	.	8	3
6 to 10 years	.	0	16	.	.	1	.	.	7	3	10	.	2	.	24	.	18	3
11 to 15 years	2	0	42	.	.	2	2	3	16	.	20	.	4	3	17	.	35	5
16 to 20 years	10	7	18	10	8	7	20	13	12	5	27	14	37	9	17	4	20	11
20 to 25 years	9	11	.	12	14	17	18	8	9	11	16	19	20	9	14	11	12	12
26 to 30 years	11	15	3	24	16	15	23	15	11	21	10	8	16	25	.	15	4	14
31 to 35 years	11	17	5	18	12	23	17	15	14	13	2	19	8	3	3	24	.	14
36 to 40 years	15	11	.	18	16	10	11	13	7	24	.	16	2	16	.	22	.	11
More than 40 years	40	38	.	18	35	23	9	23	14	18	.	22	8	34	.	24	2	25
Number of Cases	124	456	38	68	141	104	101	39	148	38	49	37	49	32	29	46	49	1548

Table 9. Place of birth by ethnocultural group.

	Ethnocultural group																	
	British	Canadian	Chinese	Dutch	French	German	Italian	Jewish	Other	Polish	Portuguese	S.C. European	S.E. European	Scandinavian	South Asian	Ukrainian	West Indian	Total
Country of Birth	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Canada	88	93	11	64	98	62	55	67	39	66	16	54	59	69	7	89	12	70
Other	13	7	89	36	2	38	45	33	61	34	84	46	41	31	93	11	88	30
Number of Cases	128	461	37	67	142	104	102	39	147	38	49	37	49	32	29	45	49	1555

Table 10. Language first spoken and still understood by ethnocultural group.

	Ethnocultural group																	Total
	British	Canadian	Chinese	Dutch	French	German	Italian	Jewish	Other	Polish	Portuguese	S.C. European	S.E. European	Scandinavian	South Asian	Ukrainian	West Indian	
Language	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
English	99	92	13	61	44	55	38	80	48	58	2	37	35	65	10	58	98	65
Other	1	8	87	39	56	45	62	20	52	42	98	63	65	35	90	42	2	35
Number of Cases	128	462	39	67	142	104	103	40	145	38	49	38	49	31	29	45	49	1558

Table 11. Language spoken most at home by ethnocultural group.

	Ethnocultural group																	Total
	British	Canadian	Chinese	Dutch	French	German	Italian	Jewish	Other	Polish	Portuguese	S.C. European	S.E. European	Scandinavian	South Asian	Ukrainian	West Indian	
Language	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
English	99	98	23	94	69	90	79	92	76	89	35	87	65	91	31	93	96	84
Other	1	2	77	6	31	10	21	7	24	11	65	13	35	9	69	7	4	16
Number of Cases	128	462	39	68	141	104	103	40	145	38	49	38	49	32	29	46	49	1560

Table 12. Total household income by ethnocultural group.

	Ethnocultural group																
	British	Canadian	Chinese	Dutch	French	German	Italian	Jewish	Other	Polish	Portuguese	S.C. European	S.E. European	Scandinavian	South Asian	Ukrainian	West Indian	Total
Total Household Income for 1987	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Less than $10,000	7	6	15	7	7	7	7	3	13	3	8	6	8	.	17	5	15	7
$10,000-$19,999	18	18	8	21	17	9	9	12	17	12	11	18	5	4	25	7	15	15
$20,000-$29,999	17	15	15	20	15	22	22	18	19	12	19	24	13	32	38	17	15	18
$30,000-$39,999	12	15	23	25	26	22	22	9	15	30	30	18	23	14	13	15	31	19
$40,000-$49,999	14	15	19	16	14	13	11	6	11	6	14	18	23	7	.	22	10	14
$50,000-$59,999	15	13	8	4	10	13	7	18	11	15	5	3	8	11	4	20	3	11
$60,000 or more	19	17	12	7	11	15	22	33	13	21	14	12	21	32	4	13	10	16
Number of Cases	102	375	26	56	115	87	76	33	122	33	37	33	39	28	24	40	39	1265

Table 13. Employment status by ethnocultural group.

	Ethnocultural group																	
	British	Canadian	Chinese	Dutch	French	German	Italian	Jewish	Other	Polish	Portuguese	S.C. European	S.E. European	Scandinavian	South Asian	Ukrainian	West Indian	Total
Employment Status of Respondent	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Full-Time Job	52	61	56	44	63	59	52	56	62	74	73	61	53	66	59	54	65	59
Part-Time Job	19	12	15	19	9	14	23	18	16	11	12	18	27	6	24	9	22	15
Not Working	29	27	28	37	28	27	24	26	22	16	14	21	20	28	17	37	12	26
Number of Cases	128	461	39	68	142	104	103	39	148	38	49	38	49	32	29	46	49	1562

Table 14. Spouse/partner employment status by ethnocultural group.

	Ethnocultural group																	
	British	Canadian	Chinese	Dutch	French	German	Italian	Jewish	Other	Polish	Portuguese	S.C. European	S.E. European	Scandinavian	South Asian	Ukrainian	West Indian	Total
Employment Status of Spouse	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Full-Time Job	53	66	65	49	57	62	68	78	63	65	58	48	80	60	70	59	94	63
Part-Time Job	10	11	8	10	8	12	5	6	9	13	10	4	16	15	5	13	.	10
Other	37	23	27	41	35	26	26	17	28	22	32	48	4	25	25	28	6	28
Number of Cases	73	277	26	49	89	68	57	18	86	23	31	27	25	20	20	32	17	938

Table 15. Shift-work by ethnocultural group.

	Ethnocultural group																	
	British	Canadian	Chinese	Dutch	French	German	Italian	Jewish	Other	Polish	Portuguese	S.C. European	S.E. European	Scandinavian	South Asian	Ukrainian	West Indian	Total
Do You Do Shift-Work?	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Yes	18	19	23	29	26	24	29	16	24	15	12	26	21	29	25	38	13	22
No	82	81	77	71	74	76	71	84	76	85	88	74	79	71	75	62	87	78
Number of Cases	101	394	30	49	121	87	84	32	124	34	42	35	39	28	24	39	45	1308

Table 16. Marital status by ethnocultural group.

	Ethnocultural group																	
	British	Canadian	Chinese	Dutch	French	German	Italian	Jewish	Other	Polish	Portuguese	S.C. European	S.E. European	Scandinavian	South Asian	Ukrainian	West Indian	Total
Present Marital Status	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Married/partner	57	60	67	72	63	65	56	47	59	61	63	71	51	66	69	70	35	60
Divorced, separated or widowed	17	17	3	9	13	14	8	22	15	16	2	21	8	16	7	13	18	14
Never married	26	23	31	19	23	20	36	30	26	24	35	8	41	19	24	17	47	26
Number of Cases	127	460	39	68	141	104	102	40	148	38	49	38	49	32	29	46	49	1559

Table 17. Number of children by ethnocultural group.

	Ethnocultural group																	
	British	Canadian	Chinese	Dutch	French	German	Italian	Jewish	Other	Polish	Portuguese	S.C. European	S.E. European	Scandinavian	South Asian	Ukrainian	West Indian	Total
Number of Children	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
None	36	36	36	25	38	34	44	44	34	34	47	21	51	34	34	39	45	37
One	14	13	13	7	15	15	11	5	17	18	12	26	6	19	17	13	16	14
Two	31	28	28	25	27	29	25	41	27	32	22	32	20	22	34	24	24	28
Three	9	13	15	13	10	12	11	5	12	13	16	21	14	13	7	13	8	12
Four	9	5	5	12	4	6	6	3	5	.	.	.	4	13	3	11	2	5
Five or more	2	4	3	18	6	5	4	3	4	3	2	.	4	.	3	.	4	4
Number of Cases	128	461	39	68	142	104	102	39	148	38	49	38	49	32	29	46	49	1561

Table 18. Residential community by ethnocultural group.

	Ethnocultural group																	
	British	Canadian	Chinese	Dutch	French	German	Italian	Jewish	Other	Polish	Portuguese	S.C. European	S.E. European	Scandinavian	South Asian	Ukrainian	West Indian	Total
Community type	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Large city	45	36	85	16	32	36	55	77	48	42	57	42	59	28	55	46	73	43
Small city	24	27	8	22	32	20	33	15	26	37	24	39	29	44	34	35	16	27
Town/Rural	31	37	8	62	36	44	12	7	27	21	18	18	12	28	10	20	10	30
Number of Cases	128	461	39	68	141	103	101	40	147	38	49	38	49	32	29	46	49	1558

Table 19. Provincial region of residence by ethnocultural group.

	Ethnocultural group																	
	British	Canadian	Chinese	Dutch	French	German	Italian	Jewish	Other	Polish	Portuguese	S.C. European	S.E. European	Scandinavian	South Asian	Ukrainian	West Indian	Total
Region	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Eastern Ontario	17	19	3	18	30	13	8	13	16	13	4	13	2	13	14	11	12	16
Metro Toronto	20	15	69	4	8	16	29	55	26	37	33	13	49	9	52	24	61	23
Northern Ontario	7	7	5	4	20	4	12	2	11	8	.	3	2	34	3	11	.	8
South Central Ontari	29	27	15	29	15	32	28	17	17	29	27	26	31	22	14	30	16	25
Western Ontario	20	24	3	38	20	35	15	2	25	8	16	37	10	16	10	17	10	21
Unknown	7	8	5	6	8	1	9	10	5	5	20	8	6	6	7	7	.	7
Number of Cases	128	462	39	68	142	104	103	40	148	38	49	38	49	32	29	46	49	1564

Leisure Participation

Leisure participation patterns were investigated in two ways. Each respondent was asked about their participation in 49 different leisure activities. They also asked what their three most favourite leisure activities were. Asking each respondent about participation in a broad range of leisure activities, facilitated comparisons of ethnocultural group activity patterns. However, because of the possibility that the list of activities did not include activities that were important to some ethnocultural groups, respondents were also asked to tell us what their favourite activities were.

A number of considerations guided the selection of activities for which respondents' participation would be assessed. Activities were chosen that had been reported in previous surveys (e.g. the Ontario Recreation Survey (TORPS, 1978) and the 1975 Survey of Selected Leisure Activities (Schliewen, 1975)) to have large numbers of participants. The choice of activities was also guided by the results of structured interviews conducted in the pilot study. Activities were chosen that were mentioned frequently in the interviews or that seemed to be unique to a particular ethnocultural group.

The activities in which participation was assessed and the percentage of respondents participating in them are presented in Table 20. As can be seen, activities that are either forms of passive entertainment (watching television, listening to the radio) or social activities (visiting friends, eating at restaurants, entertaining friends, visiting family) are participated in the most.

Two types of statistical indices were constructed to examine ethnocultural variations in activity participation. These indexes were computed for each activity within each group. The first index assesses the difference between the percentage of participants in a group who participate in an activity and the percentage of all other non-group members who participate.

TABLE 20 Leisure Activities: Percent Participation

Leisure Activities	Percentage who participate
Watch television	98
Visit friends	97
Listen to the radio for pleasure	97
Go out to eat at a restaurant	97
Entertain friends at home	93
Visit family	93
Listen to records, tapes or compact discs	92
Relax outdoors (e.g. sunbathing, relaxing in the yard, etc.)	92
Play or spend time with children	90
Read for pleasure	89
Walking for pleasure	89
Travel or go on a trip for pleasure	82
Go driving for pleasure	79
Watch a rented videotape of a movie or show	77
Do home improvement projects that you enjoy	75
Go window shopping or shopping for pleasure	74
Go to a beach	73
Go on a picnic	70
Participate in outdoor sports, games or physical fitness activities	70
Participate in religious activities	68
Play card games	68
Go to a cafe or meet friends for coffee	67
Go to a dance or go dancing	66
Go to a movie	65
Play board games (e.g. chess, backgammon, monopoly, or mah-jong)	62
Do any hobbies (e.g. sewing, photography, woodworking, drama, etc.)	62
Participate in indoor sports or physical fitness activities	61
Do gardening	60
Visit a library	57
Go to a live theatre or concert performance	57
Go to a bar, pub or a nightclub	56
Participate in religious or ethnic festivals, celebrations, etc.	55
Go to a cottage	47
Visit a museum or art gallery	46
Go to a recreation or community centre	44
Do arts and crafts (e.g. drawing, pottery, knitting, etc.)	43
Go bicycling for pleasure	42
Go boating, water-skiing or windsurfing	38
Go ice-skating	37
Go camping	37
Do volunteer work	36
Play computer or video games	36
Go fishing or hunting	35
Go tobogganing or sledding	33
Go hiking	33
Go to a health or fitness club	30
Take lessons or attend an educational course	25
Go snowmobiling for pleasure	14
Play bingo	13

The second index examines only those respondents who participate in a particular activity. It consists of the difference between the average frequency with which group members participate in an activity and the average frequency with which all other non-group member participate. Participant activity rates were calculated by assigning estimates of the number of days participated in a year on the basis of participants' responses. For each activity, respondents were asked whether they participated almost every day, once or twice a week, once or twice a month, a few times a year or not at all. Estimates were assigned to response categories in the following manner; almost every day - 208 days a year, once or twice a week - 78 days a year, once or twice a month- 18 days and a few times a year- 3 days.

Figures 1 - 34 present activity profiles for each ethnocultural group. Two figures are presented for each group. For each type of figure the activities are ordered from top to bottom according to the percentage of all respondents who report participating in them.

The first figure displays, for each activity, information about the percentage of participants in each of the activities. Differences between the percentage of the group who participate in the activity and the percentage of all other respondents who participate in the activity are plotted. The size of the difference between the percentage of the group who participate in an activity and the percentage of all others who participate in that activity is plotted beside the activity. Differences are plotted using a "*" symbol. Those differences which are statistically significant are plotted using an "s" symbol.

An example illustrates the interpretation of the first type of figure. In Figure 1, the profile of percentage of British participants is presented. Watching television has the largest number of participants in the total population and is the first activity presented. The size of the difference between the percentage of British who participate and the percentage of all respondents but the British who participate is plotted using the symbol "*" The difference is slightly greater than zero, a slightly greater percentage of British respondents watch television than do respondents in other groups. The activity in which there is the greatest difference in percentages of participation is outdoor sports. Relatively more British respondents participate in this activity than do respondents from all other groups.

The second figure presented for each group displays, for each activity, information about the relative activity level of group members. Examining only those who participate in activity, differences between the average frequency of participation within each group and the frequency of participation in all other groups are plotted. The size of the difference between the ethnocultural groups participants' average frequency of participation and that of all other ethnocultural group participants is plotted using the "*" symbol. If the difference is statistically significant, it is plotted using an "s" symbol.

For example, in the second figure presented for the British group, the greatest difference in average frequency of British participants and that of non-British participants is for the activity relaxing outdoors. British group members who reported relaxing outdoors do so on an average of about 20 days more per year than do non-British respondents who reported participating in this. The size of this difference in average frequency is plotted using the "s" symbol. This indicates that relaxing outdoors is participated in significantly more frequently by the British group compared to all others.

As the two profiles presented for each group show, the groups activity patterns can be characterized along two dimensions, the amount of variety in the activity in which the group participates and the level or frequency with which participants in the various activities actually participate. On the basis of these two dimensions, six activity pattern categories were developed. There are those groups which show limited variety in activity and low activity levels, limited variety in participation and mixed activity levels, wide variety and high activity, wide variety and low activity, wide variety and mixed activity, or have mixed pattern. Mixed patterns refer to those in which participation varies according to the activity being examined and no clear pattern across activities is present.

Limited Variety - Low Activity

The Chinese and South Asian display profiles which show that they have smaller percentages of respondents in most activities relative to all other groups. Those group members that do participate in activities tend to do so with less frequency than others.

The Chinese Group. There are a great many activities in which there are significantly fewer percentages of Chinese group respondents who participate than there are in other groups. There are significantly fewer participants in visiting family, relaxing outdoors, going driving for pleasure, going to a beach, outdoor sports, games or physical activities, religious activities, dancing, going to a cottage, ice-skating, volunteer work, going to a health or fitness club, playing bingo or snowmobiling.

Relative to participants in other groups, Chinese group members are significantly less active in the following activities: visiting friends, listening to the radio, entertaining friends at home, listening to records, relaxing outdoors, walking for pleasure, going to a beach, outdoor sports, games or physical activities, gardening, going to bars, pubs, and nightclubs, arts and crafts, and bicycling. They are significantly more active in watching television, playing or spending time with children, watching rented videotapes, visiting libraries and going to theatres or concerts.

The South Asian Group. The South Asian group had very low percentages of (relative to all others) participants in many activities. Those that are significantly lower are: listening to the radio, visiting family, outdoor sports, games, or physical activities, card games, going to cafes/ meeting friends for coffee, dancing, playing board games, indoor sports, games, or physical activities, going to theatre or concerts, going to bars, pubs, or nightclubs, going to a cottage, boating or waterskiing, ice-skating, camping, fishing or hunting, tobogganing, hiking, and going to health or fitness centres. A significantly higher percentage of South Asian respondents who go more on picnics. Relative to participants in other groups, respondents in the South Asian group are significantly less active in visiting friends, listening to the radio, going out to eat at restaurants, and going to beaches. They are significantly more active in visiting libraries.

Limited Variety - Mixed Activity

In the Italian, Portuguese and West Indian groups, for most activities there are relatively fewer participants than in other groups. The participants' activity rates in these groups display no clear trend but vary with the activities.

The Italian Group. There are significantly fewer percentages of respondents in the Italian group, as compared to the others, who participate in eating at restaurants, entertaining friends at home, reading for pleasure, travelling or going on a trip, hobbies, and fishing or hunting. There are significantly higher percentages of this group who participate in religious activities and in festivals or celebrations of a religious, ethnic or political nature. Relative to participants in other groups, Italian group members are significantly more active in visiting friends, visiting family and window shopping.

The Portuguese Group. Relative to other groups, there are significantly lower percentages of Portuguese respondents who participate in: eating at restaurants, playing or spending time with children, reading for pleasure, travelling or going on a trip, going driving, watching rented videotapes, outdoor sports, games, or physical activates, card games, going to a cafe/ meeting a friend for coffee, going to a movie, playing board games, indoor sports or games, gardening, visiting a library, going to a theatre or concert, going to a cottage, visiting a museum or art gallery, fishing or hunting, and tobogganing. In only two activities are there significantly greater percentages of Portuguese participants than participants from other groups; hiking and religious activities. (It should be noted that the Portuguese translation of hiking employed in the survey, (foi passear a pe) had connotations of going for a stroll, or leisurely stroll, rather than the vigourous activity that the English term hiking portrays.) Relative to participants in other groups, the Portuguese group respondents are significantly more active in entertaining friends, going driving for pleasure, playing board games, going to bars, pubs, nightclubs, arts and crafts, bicycling, and hiking. They are significantly less active in listening to the radio and reading.

The West Indian Group. There are significantly fewer percentages of respondents in the West Indian group, relative to other groups, who participated in eating at restaurants, visiting family, going to a beach, playing card games, going to a cafe/ meeting friends for coffee, playing board games, gardening, going to a cottage, boating or waterskiing, ice-skating, camping, and snowmobiling. There is a significantly higher percentage of participants in religious activities. Relative to other groups, West Indian respondents are significantly less active in relaxing outdoors, and outdoor sports, games and physical activities and hobbies. They are significantly more active in window shopping, dancing and going to movies.

Wide Variety - High Activity

Only one group, the S.E. European, display a pattern of having relatively large numbers of members who participate in many activities who were also more active than others in these activities. However, in only a few of these activities is their participation significantly different.

The S.E. European Group. The S.E. European group participate in a broader range of activities than most other groups. Relative to other groups, a higher percentage of S.E. European group members go dancing, visit libraries, participate in festivals or celebrations of a religious, ethnic or political nature, go to recreation or community centres, go fishing or hunting and go to health or fitness clubs. There are significantly lower percentages of participants relative to other groups, in only two activities, driving for pleasure and card games. Among participants in the following activities; visiting friends, going out to eat at a restaurant, driving for pleasure, going on picnics, going to cafes/meeting friends, hobbies, arts and crafts, and ice-skating, the S.E. European group members were significantly more active.

Wide Variety - Low Activity

Only one group displays a pattern of having relatively large numbers of members who participate in man activities yet the level of activity among participants is lower than in other groups.

The Dutch Group. Relative to other groups, there were fewer Dutch respondents who listened to the radio for pleasure, participated in indoor sports, games or physical fitness activities, went to a bar, pub, or club, and attended an education course. There were significantly more who visited a museum or art gallery. Of those respondents who were participants, the Dutch participate were significantly less active in window shopping, playing card games, and going to cafes/meeting friends. They were significantly more active in religious activities, and arts and crafts.

Wide Variety - Mixed Activity

In the French, Jewish, Scandinavian and Ukrainian group, for the majority of activities examined, there are a greater percentage of participants relative to all others. However, in these groups, participants' rates of activity display no clear trend, but vary in accordance with the activities.

The French Group. A greater percentage of French group members participate in almost all activities. Relative to other groups, there are significantly higher percentages of participants who participate in walking, card games, going to bars, pubs or nightclubs, participating in festivals or celebrations of a religious, ethnic or political nature, going to a cottage, arts and crafts, by cycling ice skating, doing volunteer work, bingo and significantly lower percentages of participants visiting libraries. Of those who participate in festivals or celebrations of a religious, ethnic or political nature, visiting friends, camping or going driving, the French do so significantly more frequently than do members of other groups.

The Jewish Group. Relative to other groups, there are higher percentages of Jewish group respondents who participate in reading, outdoor sports, games, or physical activities, indoor sports, games or physical activities, going to a theatre or concert, participating in festivals or celebrations of a religious, ethnic or political nature, going to a museum or art gallery, doing volunteer work, going to a health or fitness club and attending an educational course. There are significantly lower percentages of respondents, relative to other groups, in only two activities; home improvements and fishing/hunting. Relative to participants from other groups, Jewish group respondents are significantly more active in listening to the radio, going out to eat at restaurants, reading, going to movies, participating in festivals or celebrations of a religious, ethnic or political nature, camping and fishing or hunting. They are significantly less active in visiting family, watching rented videotapes, going on picnics and gardening.

The Scandinavian Group. There are significantly higher percentages of respondents in the Scandinavian group who participate in fishing or hunting activities and hiking than there are in all other groups. Relative to participants in other groups, Scandinavian group members are significantly more active in playing or spending time with children, walking, going on picnics and going to a recreation or community centre. They are significantly less active in dancing or going dancing.

The Ukrainian Group. Relative to other groups, there are significantly higher percentages of Ukrainian group respondents who participate in festivals or celebrations of a religious, ethnic or political nature, relaxing outdoors and going to a recreation or community centre. Relative to participants in other groups, Ukrainian group members are significantly more active in window shopping, gardening, and going snowmobiling. They are significantly less active in visiting libraries.

Mixed Patterns

Groups which showed no clear trend of either having higher or lower percentages of participants in activities or having higher or lower levels of activity were characterized as having "mixed profiles". The British, Canadian, German, Other, Polish, and S.C. European fall into this category.

The British Group. Relative to other groups, a significantly lower percentage of British respondents go on picnics. The British group respondents are significantly more active in listening to the radio, relaxing outdoors, walking for pleasure, and going to a beach, than are participants from all other groups.

The Canadian Group. There are significantly fewer percentages of Canadian who went on a picnic, participated in religious activity, participate in festivals or celebrations of a religious, ethnic or political nature, or go to a recreation or community centre. Significantly larger percentages of the Canadian group go out to eat at a restaurant, visit family, play card games, go to a cottage, and attend education course. Relative to all other participants, the Canadian group respondents are significantly more active in visiting family, relaxing outdoors, volunteer work, and snowmobiling. They are significantly less active in playing or spending time with children and visiting libraries.

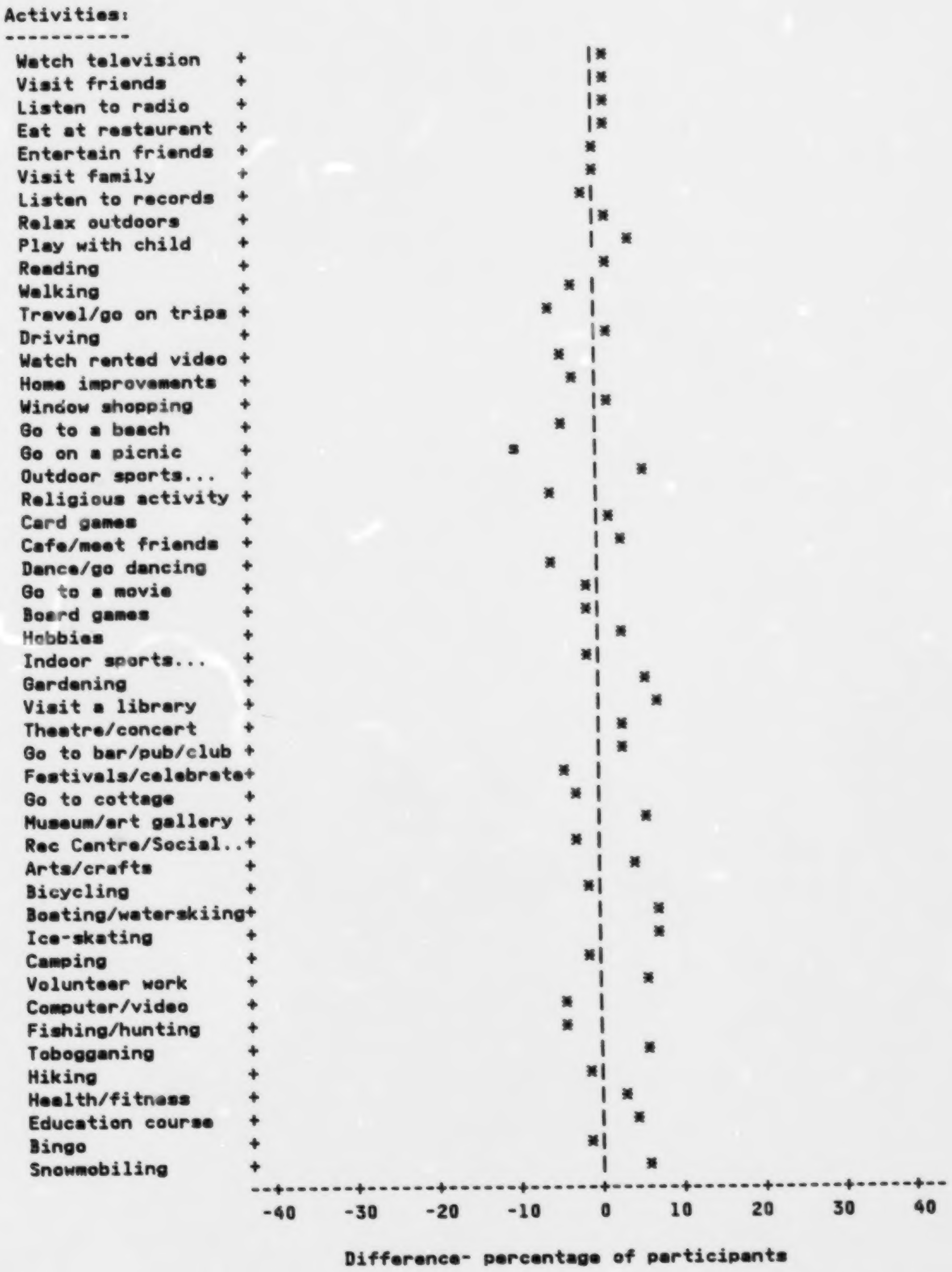
The German Group. The German group has significantly lower percentages (relative to all other groups) of participants who participate in religious activities, visit a library or go to a health or fitness club. Relative to all other participants they are significantly more active in volunteer work. There are significantly more in this group who participate in gardening and hiking. There are no significant differences between this group and others in the activity levels of the participants.

The Other Group. There are significantly lower percentages of Other group members (relative to other respondents) who watch television or visit family and significantly higher percentage who do home improvement projects (for enjoyment), go on a picnic, visit a library, and participate in festivals or celebrations of a religious, ethnic or political nature. Relative to all other respondents, they are significantly more active in going to movies and hiking.

The Polish Group. The Polish group displays no significant differences from the others in terms of the percentage who participate in activities. Of all the participants in tobogganing, they are significantly more active.

The S.C. European Group. Relative to others there are relatively fewer S.C. European respondents who watch television, do home improvement projects (for enjoyment) and go window-shopping. Relative to all other participants, S.C. European respondents are significantly more active in going on picnics and gardening and significantly less active in dancing or going dancing and bicycling.

Figure 1. Differences in percentage of participants per activity: British versus non-British



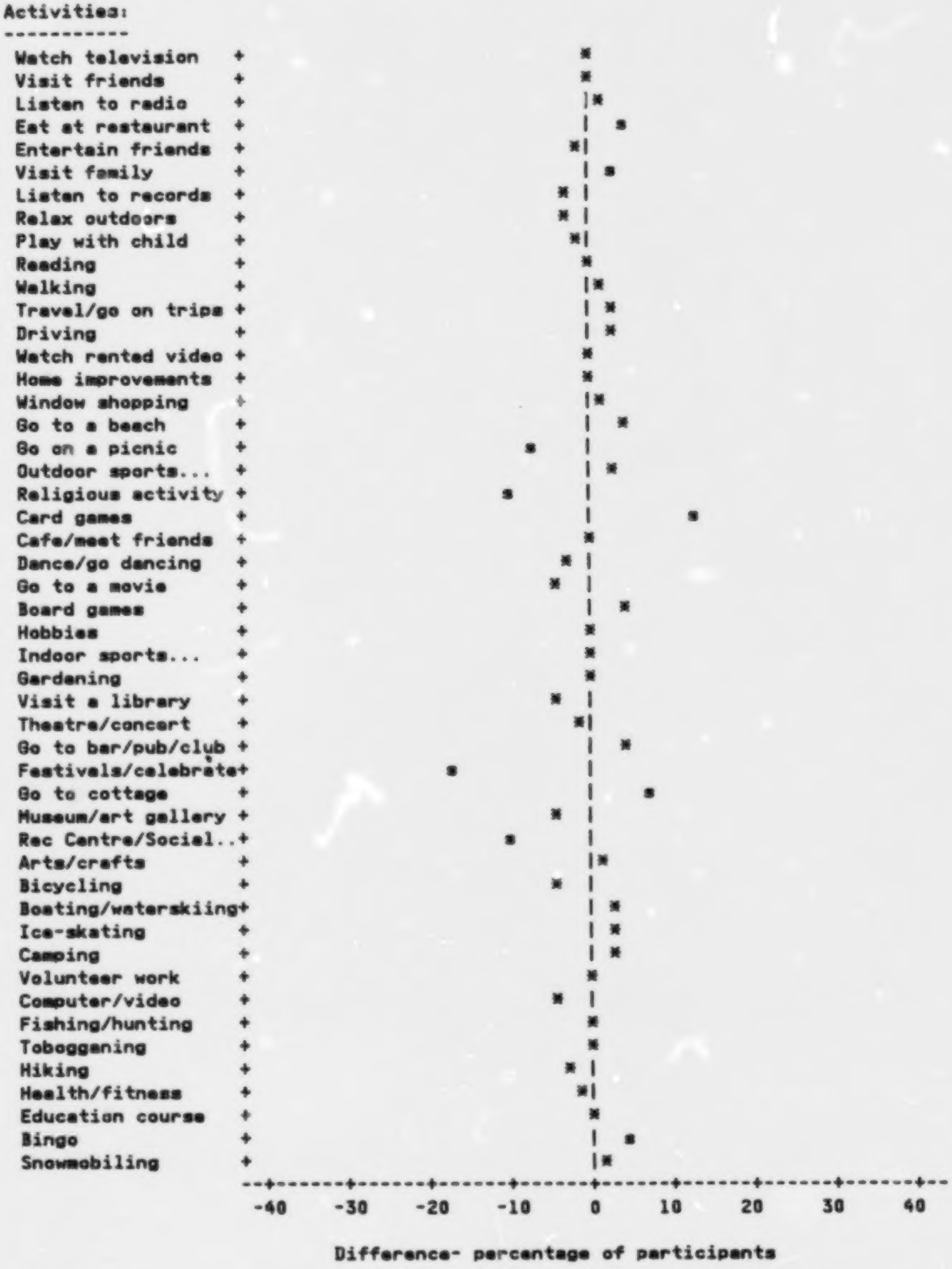
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indica te that, compared to others, a larger percentage of the British group participate.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that, compared to others, a smaller percentage of the British group participate.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 2. Differences in participants' activity rates: British versus non-British

```
Activities:
-----------
 Watch television   +                             |*
 Visit friends      +                             | *
 Listen to radio    +                             |    s
 Eat at restaurant  +                             |*
 Entertain friends  +                             | *
 Visit family       +                             | s
 Listen to records  +                             |*
 Relax outdoors     +                             |        s
 Play with child    +                          *  |
 Reading            +                             |   *
 Walking            +                             |      s
 Travel/go on trips +                            *|
 Driving            +                             *
 Watch rented video +                             *
 Home improvements  +                           * |
 Window shopping    +                             *
 Go to a beach      +                             |      s
 Go on a picnic     +                             |*
 Outdoor sports...  +                             |   *
 Religious activity +                             |  *
 Card games         +                             |  *
 Cafe/meet friends  +                             |  *
 Dance/go dancing   +                             *
 Go to a movie      +                             |*
 Board games        +                             |*
 Hobbies            +                             |*
 Indoor sports...   +                             |*
 Gardening          +                             *
 Visit a library    +                             | *
 Theatre/concert    +                             *
 Go to bar/pub/club +                             |  *
 Festivals/celebrate+                             |*
 Go to cottage      +                             |   *
 Museum/art gallery +                             |*
 Rec Centre/Social..+                          *  |
 Arts/crafts        +                         *   |
 Bicycling          +                           * |
 Boating/waterskiing+                          *  |
 Ice-skating        +                             |*
 Camping            +                             |*
 Volunteer work     +                             | *
 Computer/video     +                            *|
 Fishing/hunting    +                            *|
 Tobogganing        +                             |*
 Hiking             +                            *|
 Health/fitness     +                             | *
 Education course   +                        *    |
 Bingo              +                             |*
 Snowmobiling       +                             | *
                    ------+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+------
                         -60 -50 -40 -30 -20 -10  0  10  20  30  40  50  60

                                 Difference- average days participated
```

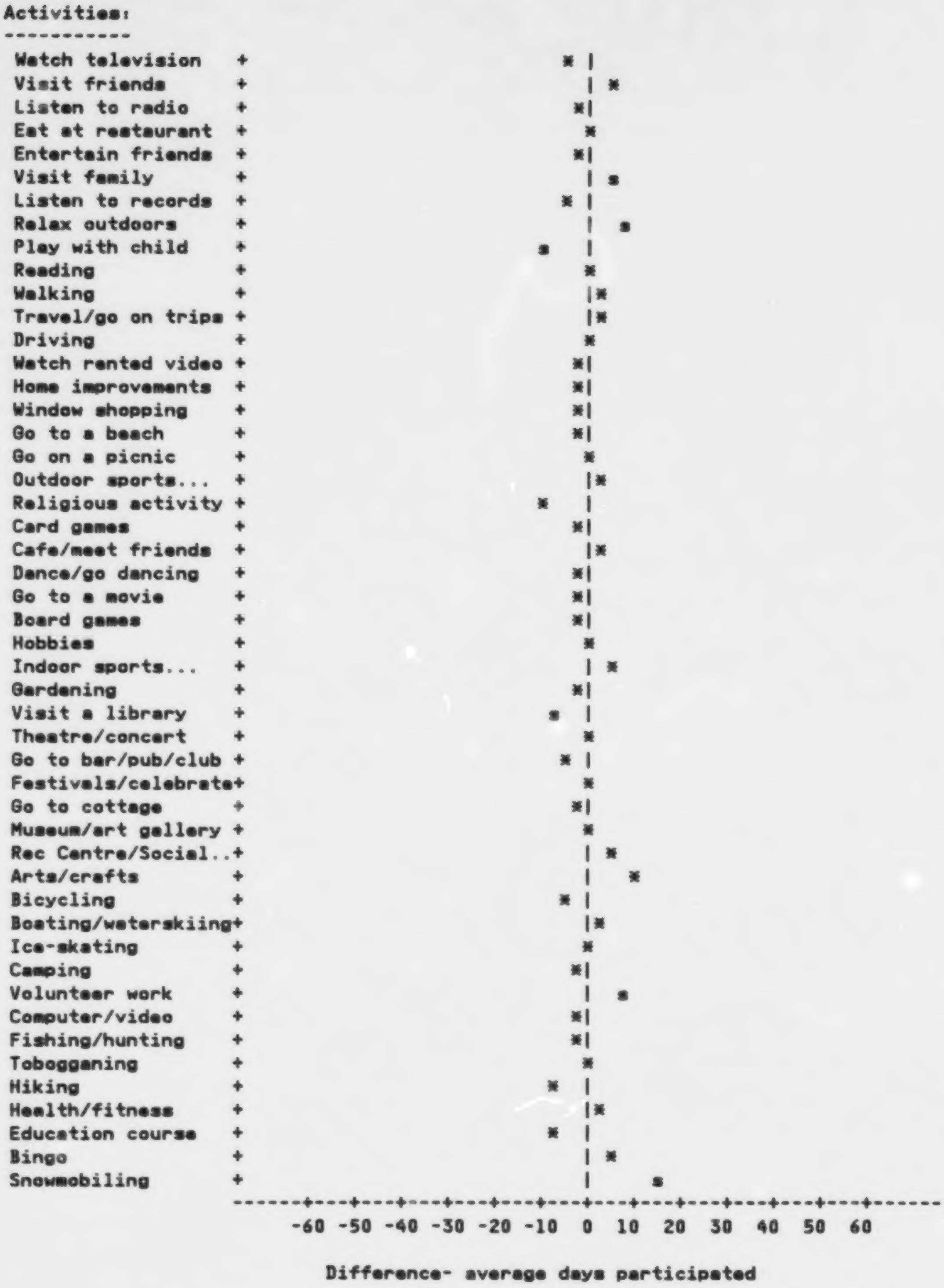
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the British group participates more often than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the British group participates less often than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 3. Differences in percentage of participants per activity: Canadian versus non-Canadian



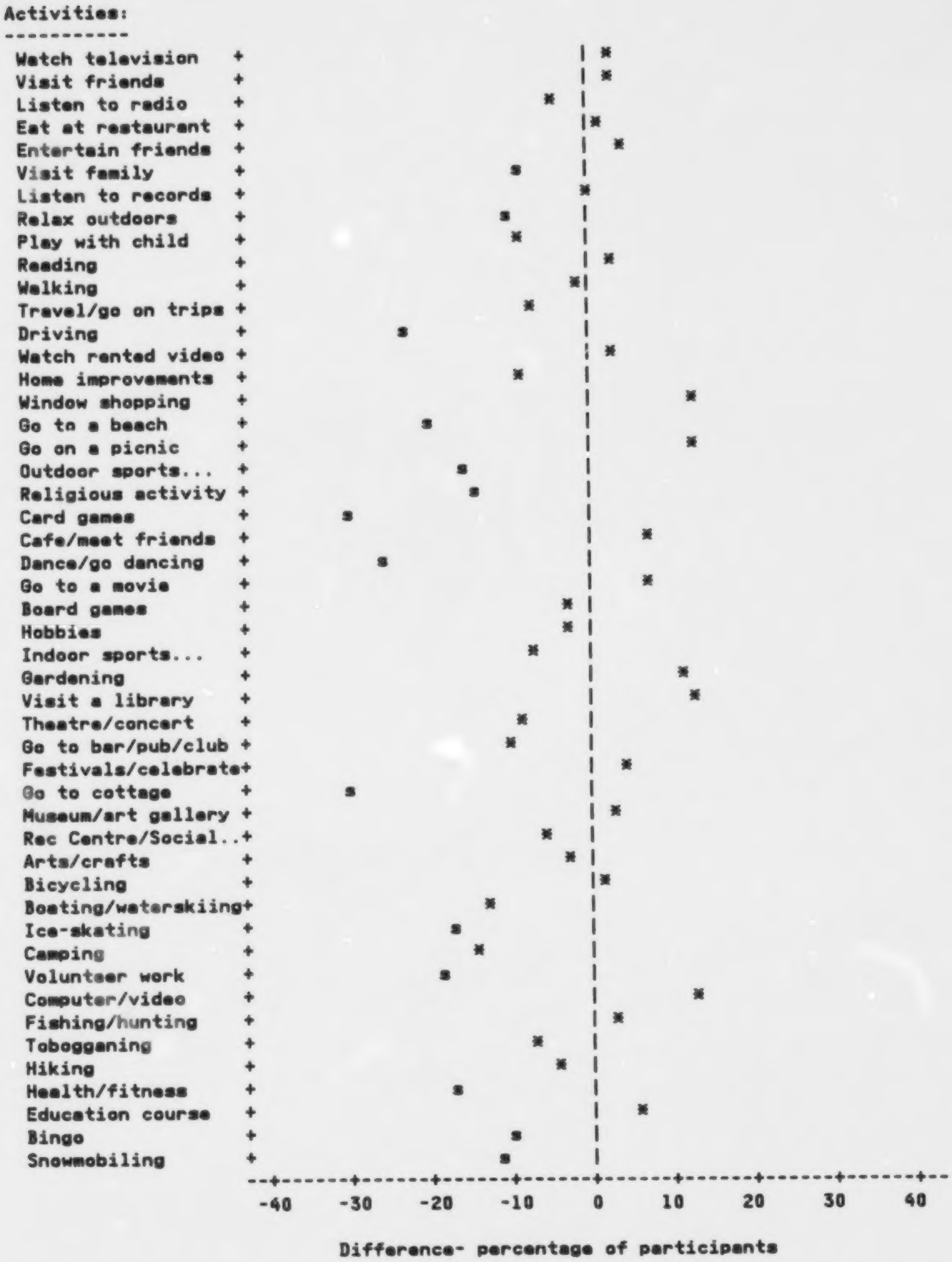
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that, compared to others, a larger percentage of the Canadian group participate.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that, compared to others, a larger percentage of the Canadian group participate.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 4. Differences in participants' activity rates:
Canadian versus non-Canadian



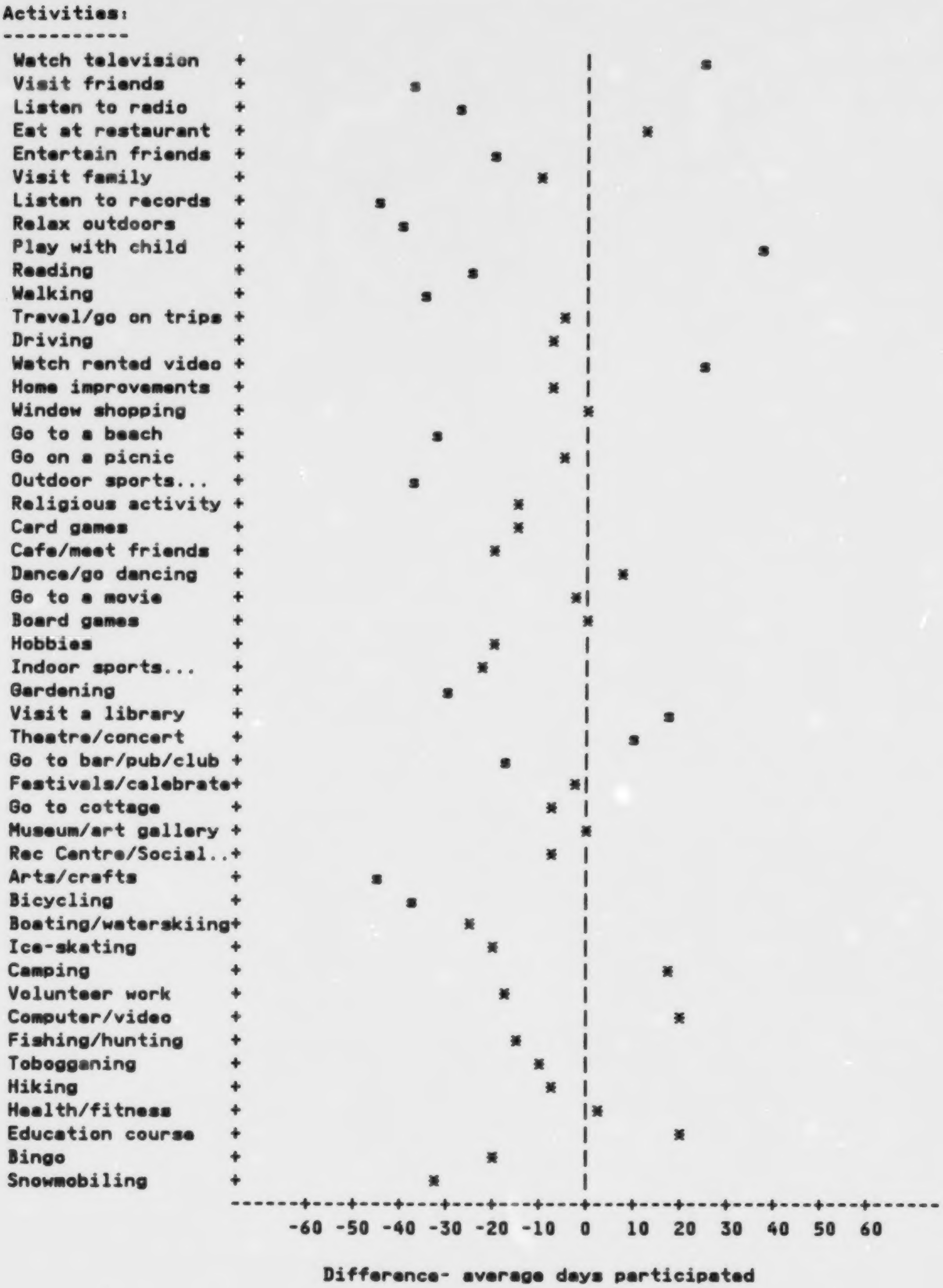
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the Canadian group participates more often than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the Canadian group participates less often than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 5. Differences in percentage of participants per activity: Chinese versus non-Chinese



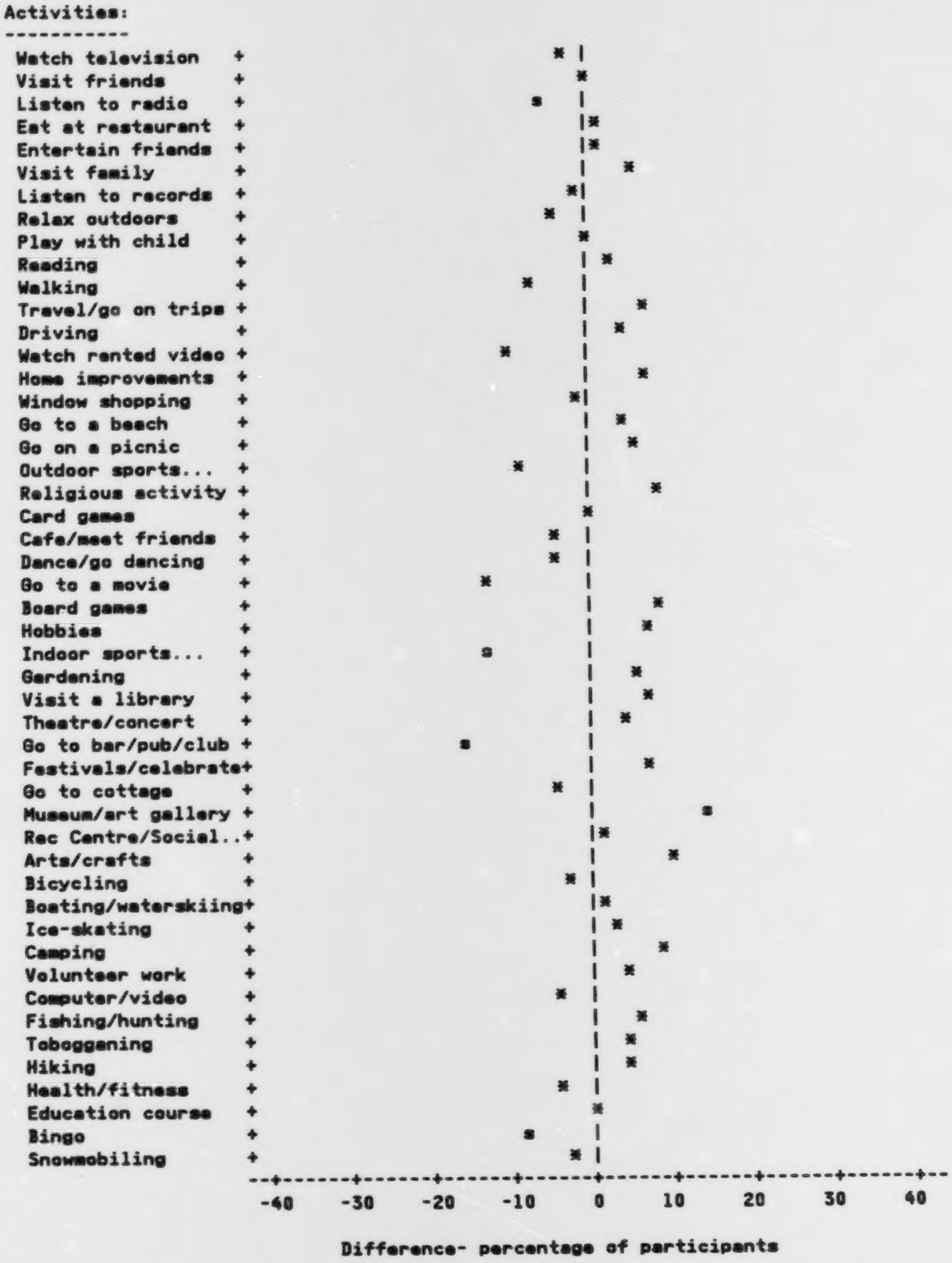
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that, compared to others, a larger percentage of the Chinese group participate.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that, compared to others, a smaller percentage of the Chinese group participate.

Figure 6. Differences in participants' activity rates: Chinese versus non-Chinese



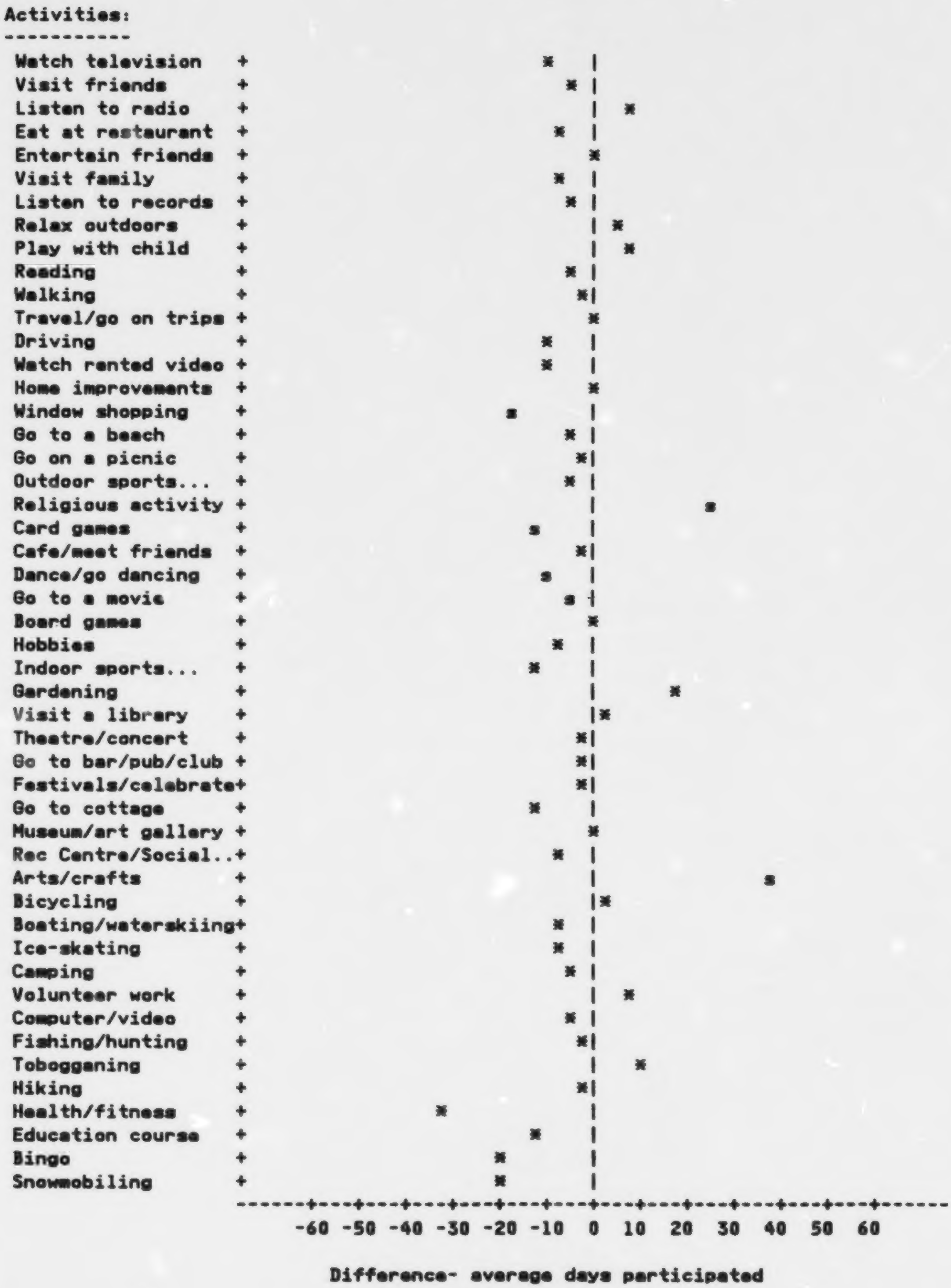
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the Chinese group participate more often than do all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the Chinese group participate less often than do all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 7. Differences in percentage of participants per activity: Dutch versus non-Dutch



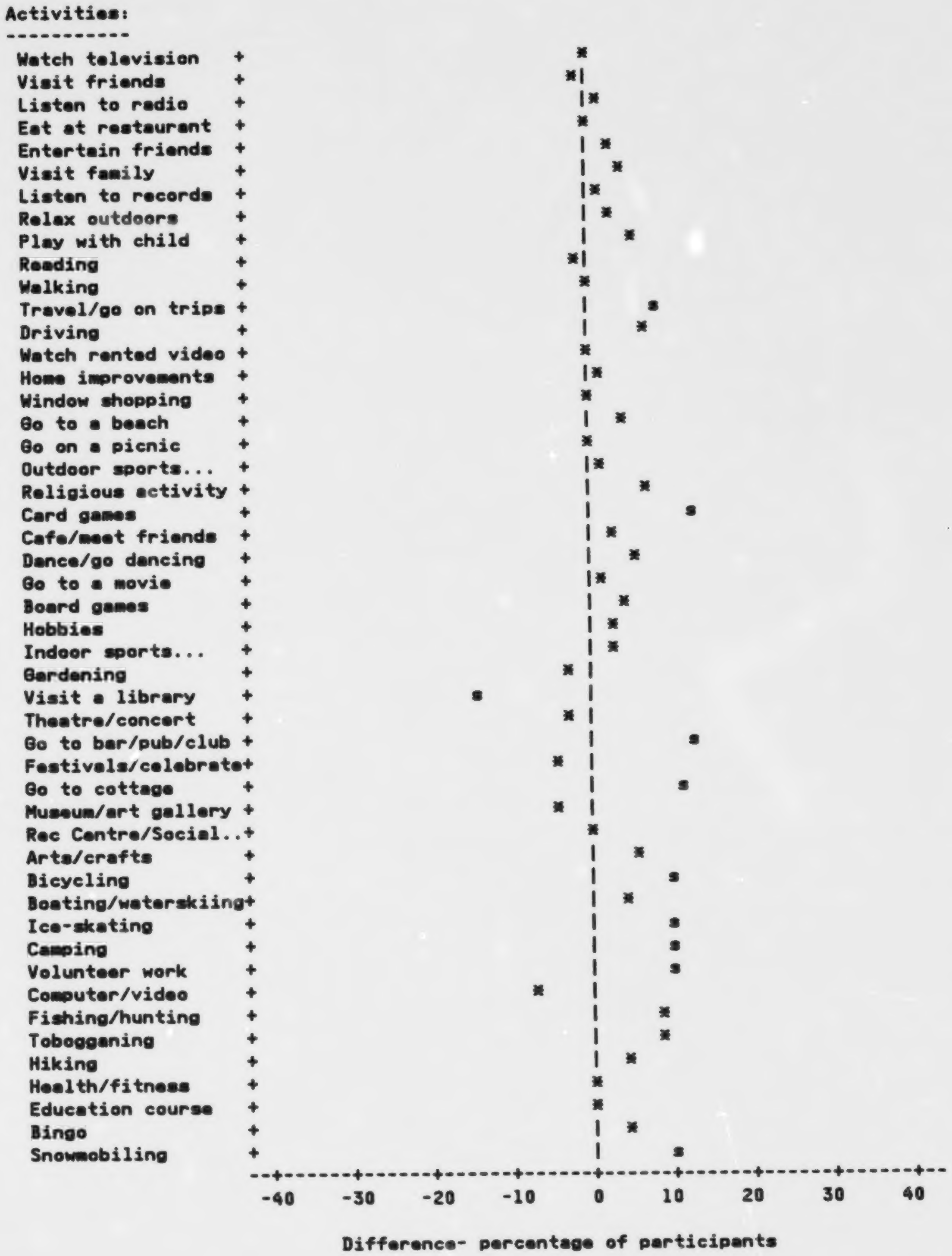
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that, compared to others, a larger percentage of the Dutch group participate.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that compared to others, a smaller percentage of the Dutch group participate.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 8. Differences in participants' activity rates: Dutch versus non-Dutch



Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the Dutch group articipates more often than do all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the Dutch group particpates less often than do all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 9. Differences in percentage of participants per activity: French versus non-French



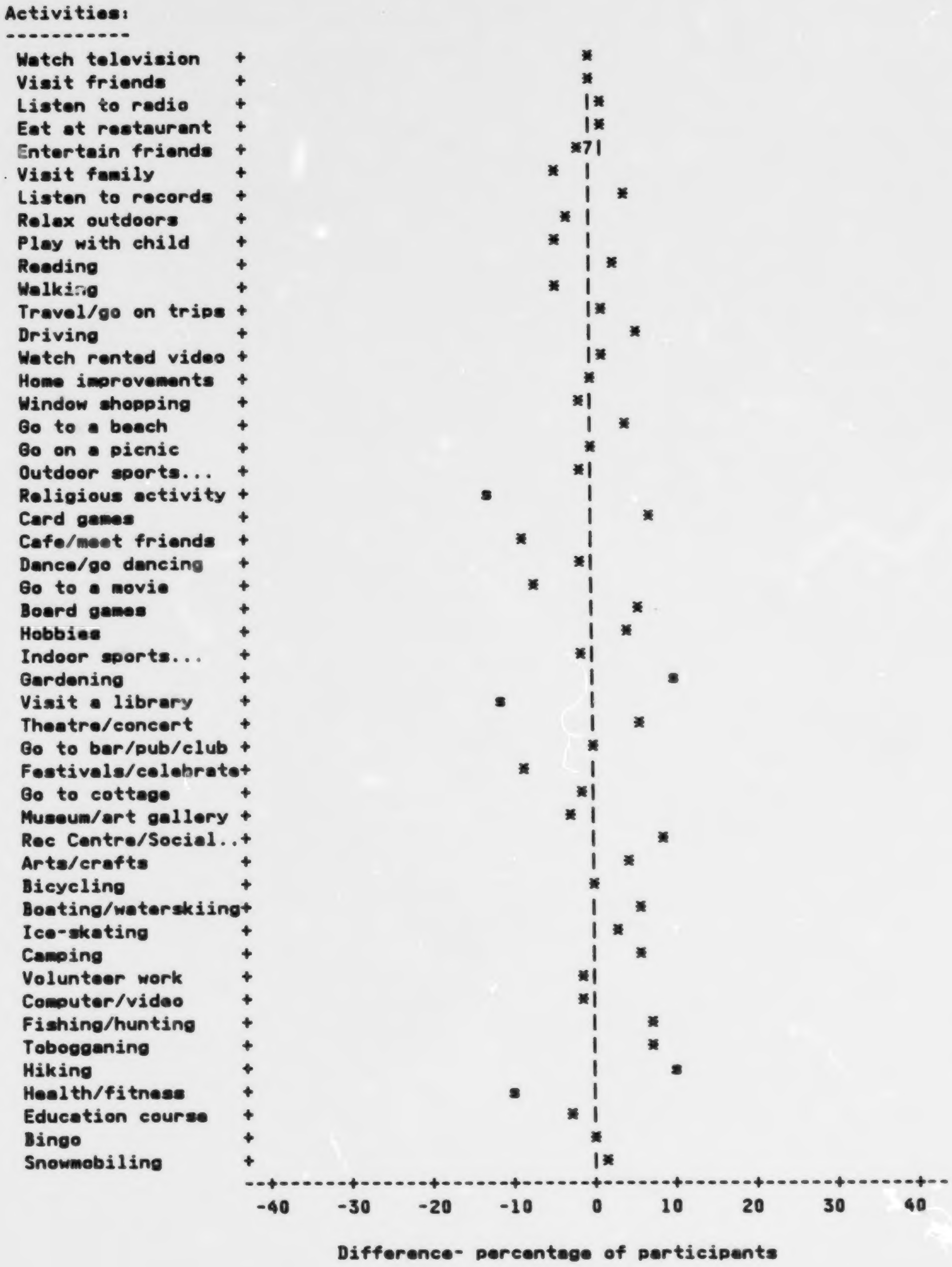
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that, compared to others, a larger percentage of the French group participate.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that compared to others, a smaller percentage of the French group participate.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 10. Differences in participants' activity rates:
French versus non-French

```
Activities:
-----------
 Watch television   +                             |*
 Visit friends      +                             |   s
 Listen to radio    +                             |*
 Eat at restaurant  +                             |*
 Entertain friends  +                             |*
 Visit family       +                            *|
 Listen to records  +                             |  *
 Relax outdoors     +                            *|
 Play with child    +                           * |
 Reading            +                           * |
 Walking            +                             |  *
 Travel/go on trips +                             *
 Driving            +                             |    s
 Watch rented video +                             | *
 Home improvements  +                             |  *
 Window shopping    +                           * |
 Go to a beach      +                             |  *
 Go on a picnic     +                             |*
 Outdoor sports...  +                             | *
 Religious activity +                             | *
 Card games         +                             | *
 Cafe/meet friends  +                            *|
 Dance/go dancing   +                             *
 Go to a movie      +                             *
 Board games        +                             *
 Hobbies            +                         *   |
 Indoor sports...   +                             *
 Gardening          +                             *
 Visit a library    +                            *|
 Theatre/concert    +                            *|
 Go to bar/pub/club +                             |*
 Festivals/celebrate+                             | s
 Go to cottage      +                             |  *
 Museum/art gallery +                             *
 Rec Centre/Social..+                             |  *
 Arts/crafts        +                          *  |
 Bicycling          +                             |  *
 Boating/waterskiing+                             |*
 Ice-skating        +                             |  *
 Camping            +                             |   s
 Volunteer work     +                            *|
 Computer/video     +                           * |
 Fishing/hunting    +                             | *
 Tobogganing        +                             *
 Hiking             +                             *
 Health/fitness     +                        *    |
 Education course   +                             *
 Bingo              +                            *|
 Snowmobiling       +                            *|
                    ------+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+------
                         -60 -50 -40 -30 -20 -10  0  10  20  30  40  50  60

                    Difference- average days participated
```

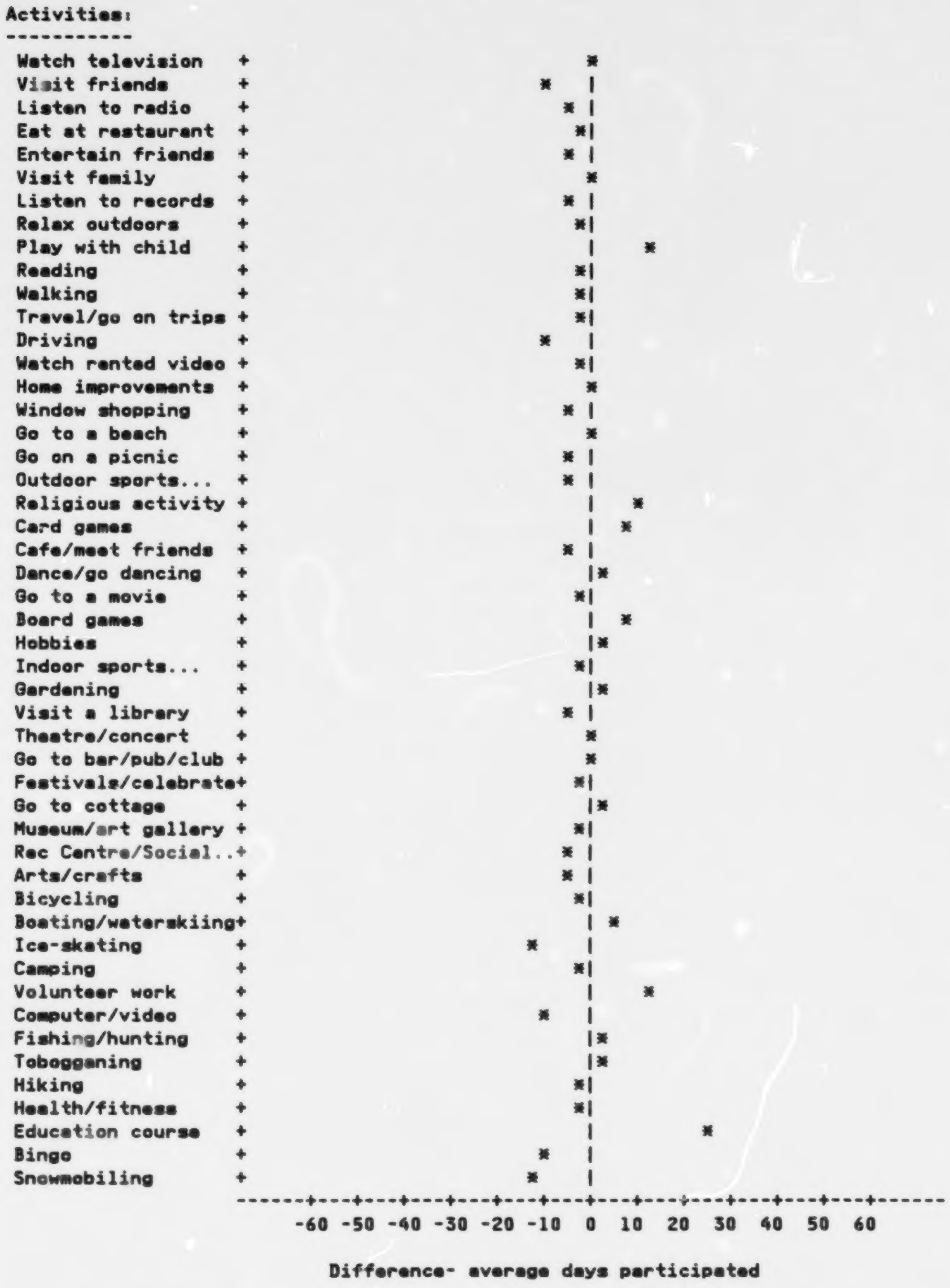
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the French group participates more often than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the French group participates less often than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 11. Differences in percentage of participants per activity: German versus non-German



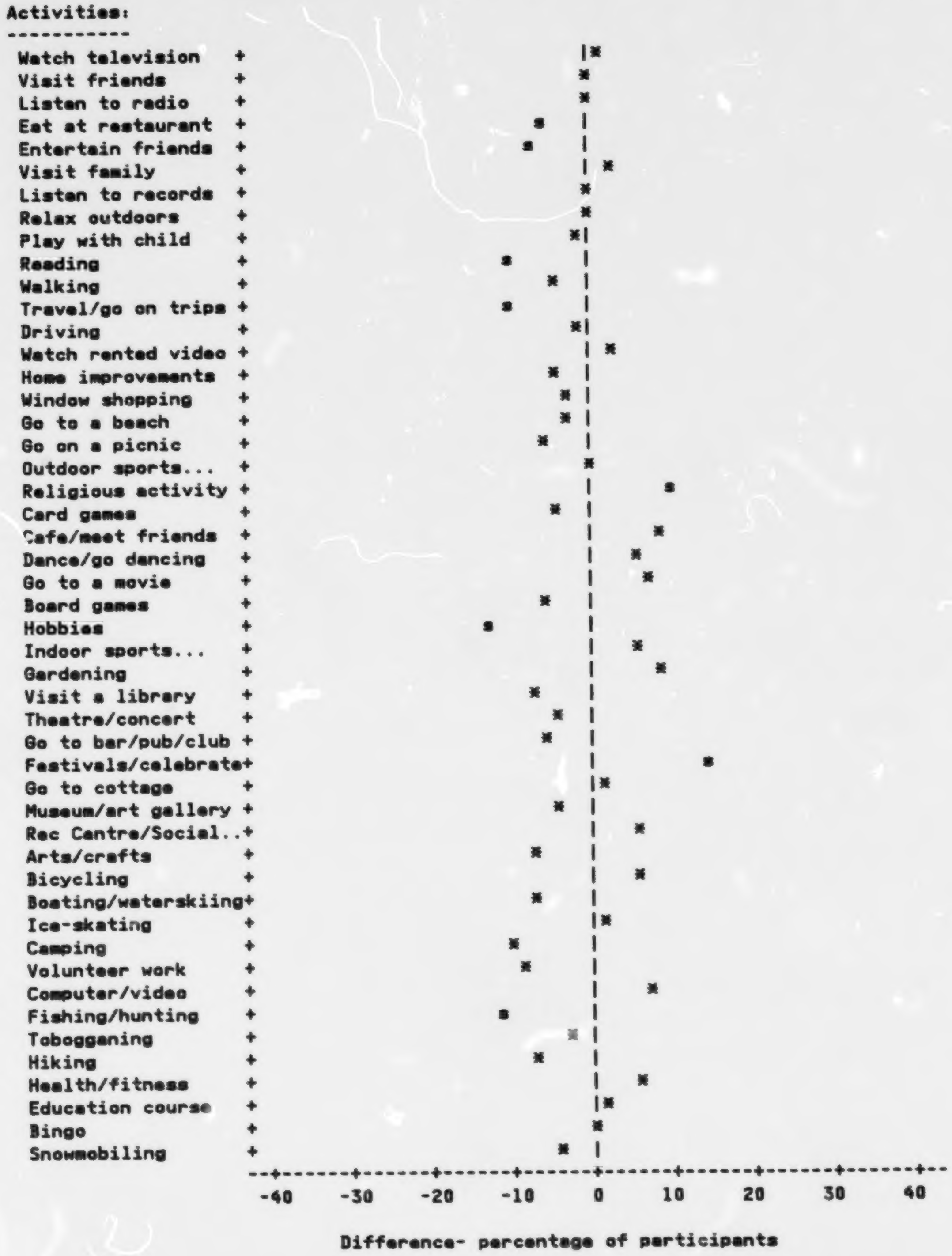
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that, compared to others, a larger percentage of the German group participate.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that, compared to others, a smaller percentage of the German group participate.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 12. Differences in participants' activity rates: German versus non-German



Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the German group participates more often than do all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the German group participates less often than do all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 13. Differences in percentage of participants per activity: Italian versus non-Italian

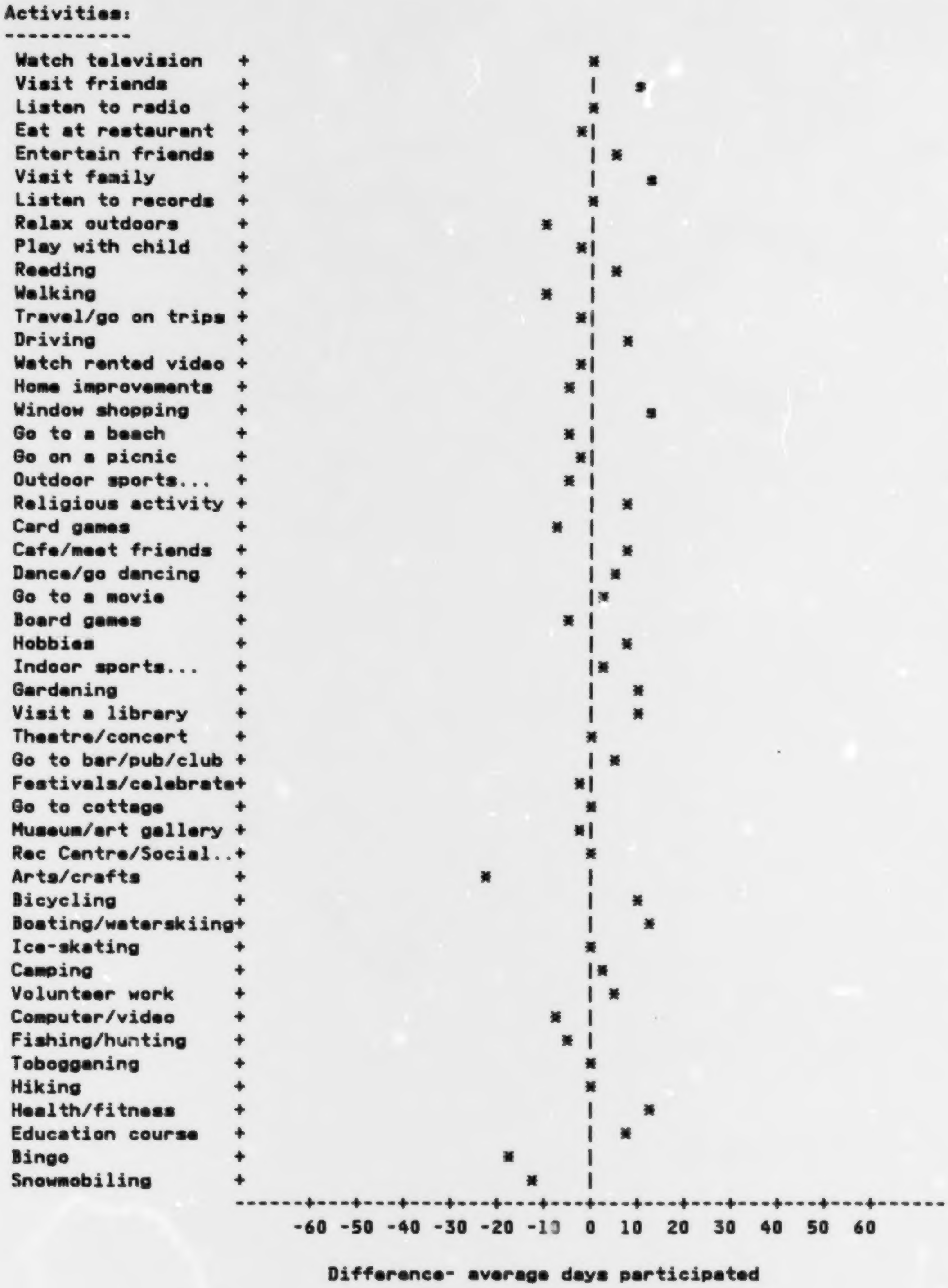


Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that, compared to others, a larger percentage of the Italian group participate.

2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that compared to all others, a larger percentage of the Italian group participate

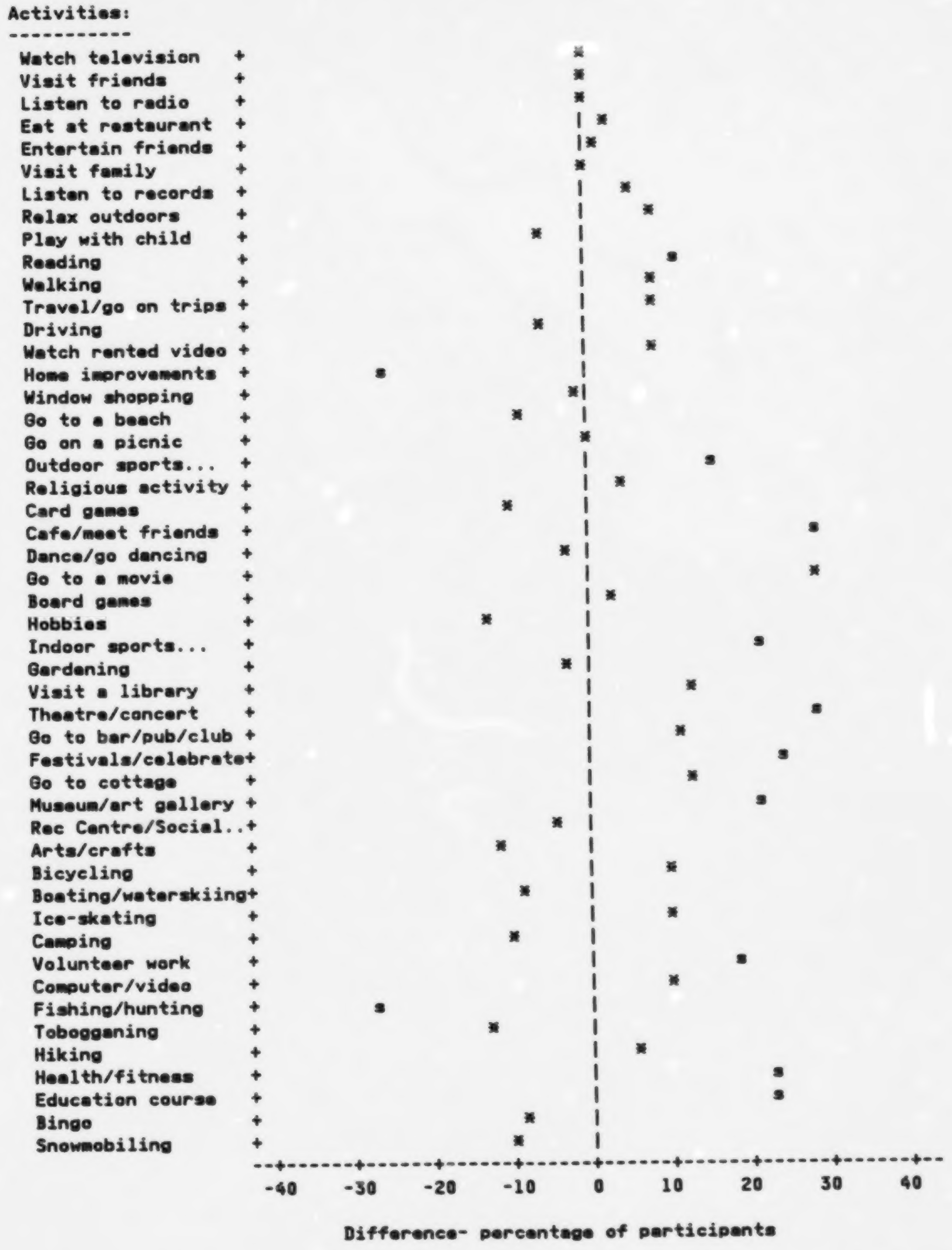
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 14. Differences in participants' activity rates:
Italian versus non-Italian



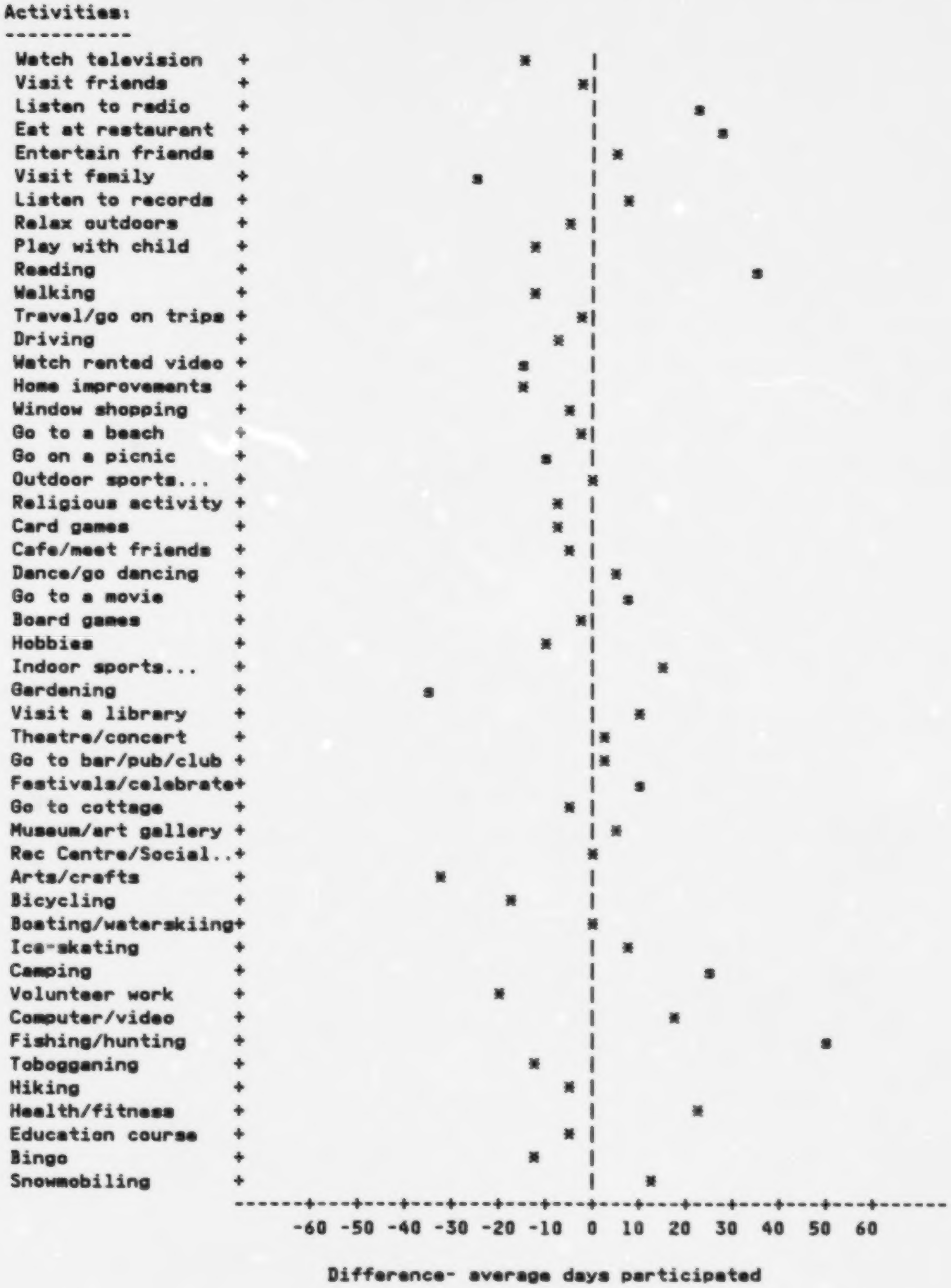
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the Italian group participates more often than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the Italian group participates less often than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 15. Differences in percentage of participants per activity: Jewish versus non-Jewish



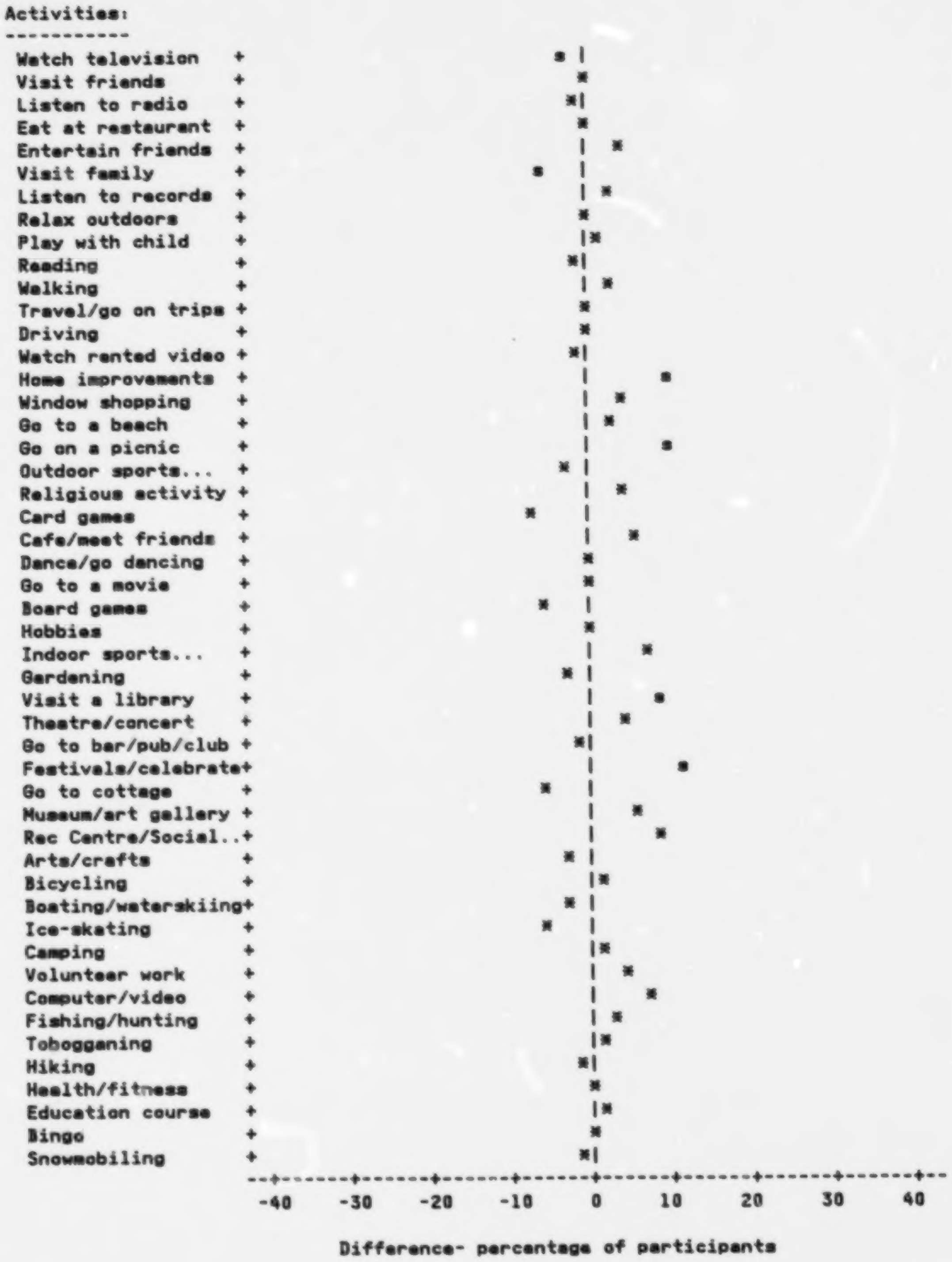
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that, compared to others, a larger percentage of the Jewish group participate.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that compared to others, a smaller percentage of the Jewish group participate.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 16. Differences in participants' activity rates: Jewish versus non-Jewish



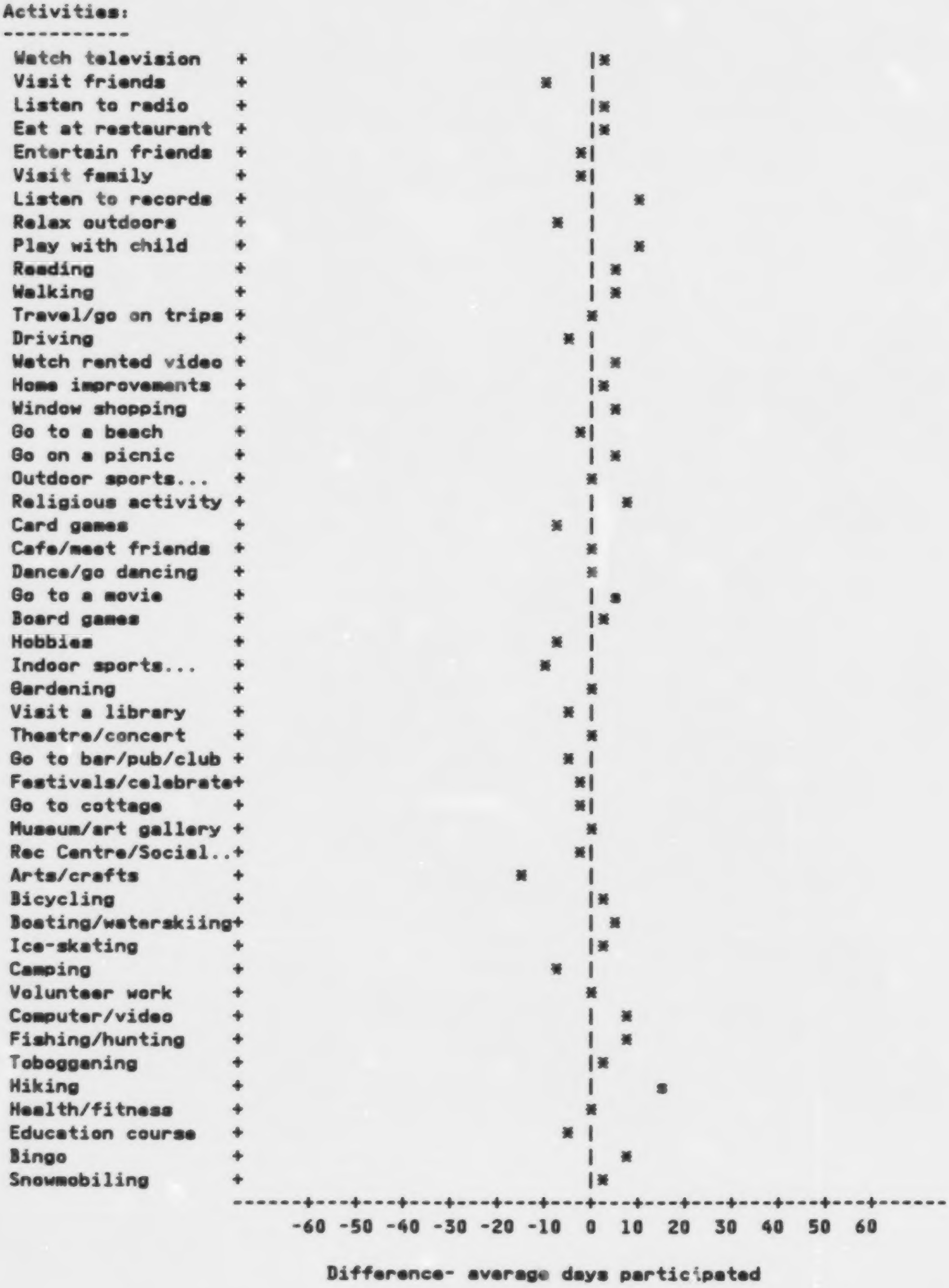
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the Jewish group participates more often than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the Jewish group participates less often than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 17. Differences in percentage of participants per activity: Other versus non-Other



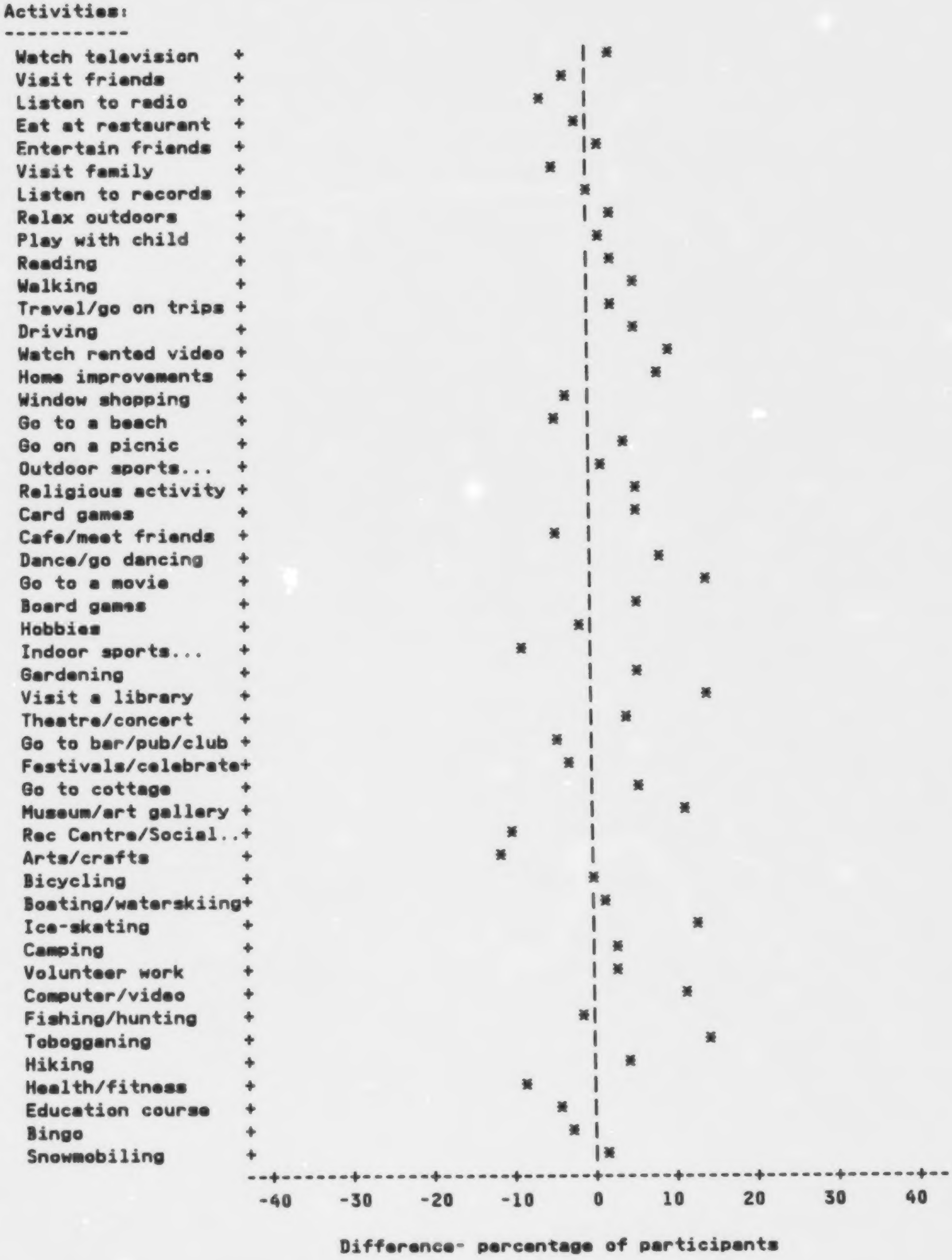
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that, compared to others, a larger percentage of the Others group participate.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that compared to others, a smaller percentage of the Others group participate.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 18. Differences in participants' activity rates: Other versus non-Other



Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the Other group participates more often than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the Other group participates less often than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 19. Differences in percentage of participants per activity: Polish versus non-Polish



Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that, compared to others, a larger percentage of the Polish group participate.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that, compared to others, a smaller percentage of the Polish group participate.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 20. Differences in participants' activity rates:
Polish versus non-Polish

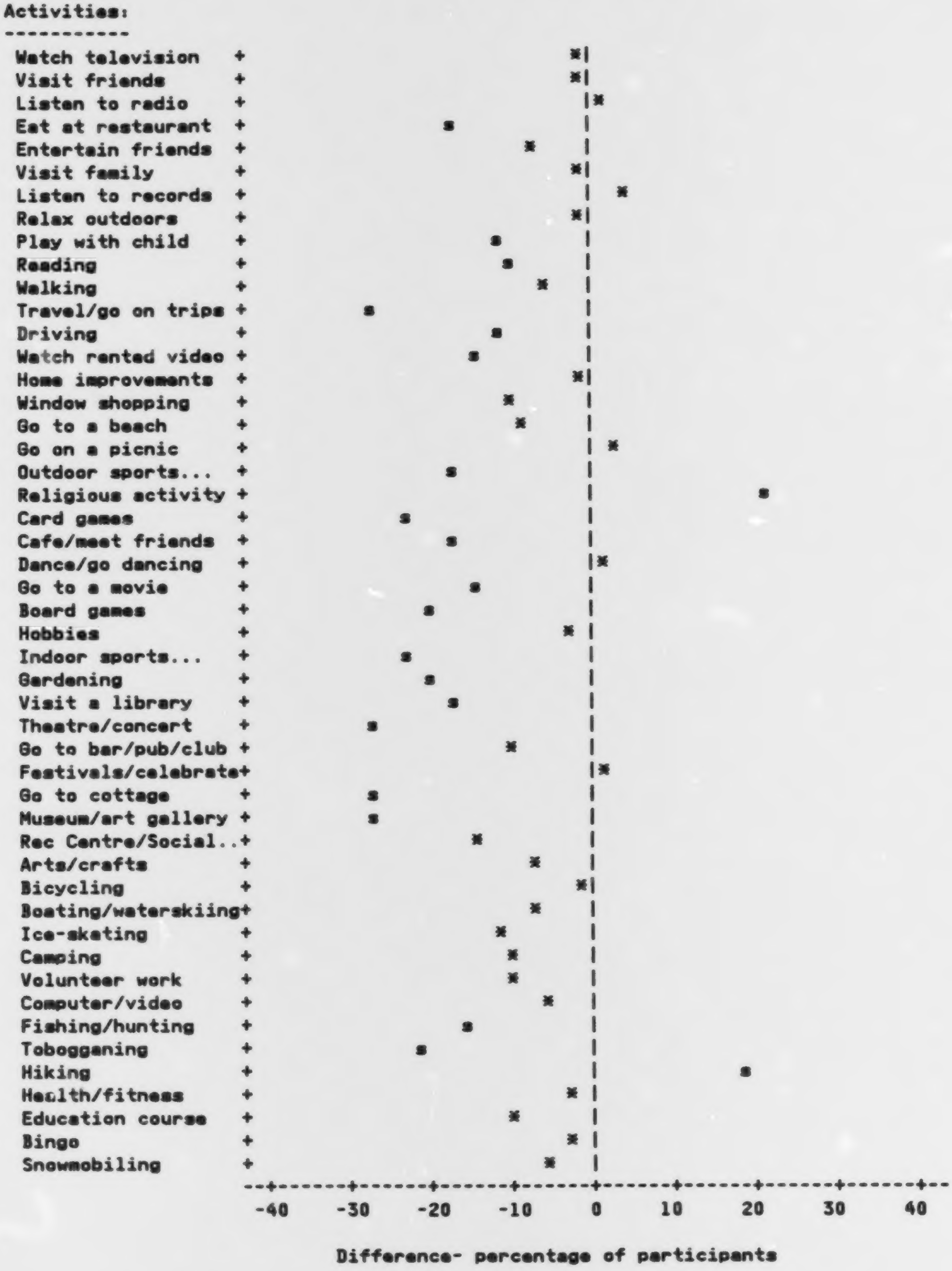
```
Activities:
-----------
 Watch television   +                             |*
 Visit friends      +                          *  |
 Listen to radio    +                             |*
 Eat at restaurant  +                         *   |
 Entertain friends  +                          *  |
 Visit family       +                             |  *
 Listen to records  +                             | *
 Relax outdoors     +                             |  *
 Play with child    +                             |   *
 Reading            +                         *   |
 Walking            +                          *  |
 Travel/go on trips +                            *|
 Driving            +                    s        |
 Watch rented video +                          *  |
 Home improvements  +                             |   *
 Window shopping    +                          *  |
 Go to a beach      +                             *
 Go on a picnic     +                             *
 Outdoor sports...  +                             |*
 Religious activity +                       *     |
 Card games         +                             | *
 Cafe/meet friends  +                             |*
 Dance/go dancing   +                             *
 Go to a movie      +                           * |
 Board games        +                            *|
 Hobbies            +                       *     |
 Indoor sports...   +                          *  |
 Gardening          +                             |   *
 Visit a library    +                       *     |
 Theatre/concert    +                             *
 Go to bar/pub/club +                             |  *
 Festivals/celebrate+                             *
 Go to cottage      +                             |     *
 Museum/art gallery +                            *|
 Rec Centre/Social..+                        *    |
 Arts/crafts        +                 *           |
 Bicycling          +                             |         *
 Boating/waterskiing+                          *  |
 Ice-skating        +                             *
 Camping            +                        *    |
 Volunteer work     +                           * |
 Computer/video     +                             |      *
 Fishing/hunting    +                            *|
 Tobogganing        +                             |    s
 Hiking             +                             |     *
 Health/fitness     +                           * |
 Education course   +                  *          |
 Bingo              +                     *       |
 Snowmobiling       +                            *|
                    ------+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+------
                        -60 -50 -40 -30 -20 -10   0  10  20  30  40  50  60

                          Difference- average days participated
```

Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the Polish group participates more often than all others.

2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that compared the Polish group participates less often than all others.

3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 21. Differences in percentage of participants per activity: Portuguese versus non-Portuguese

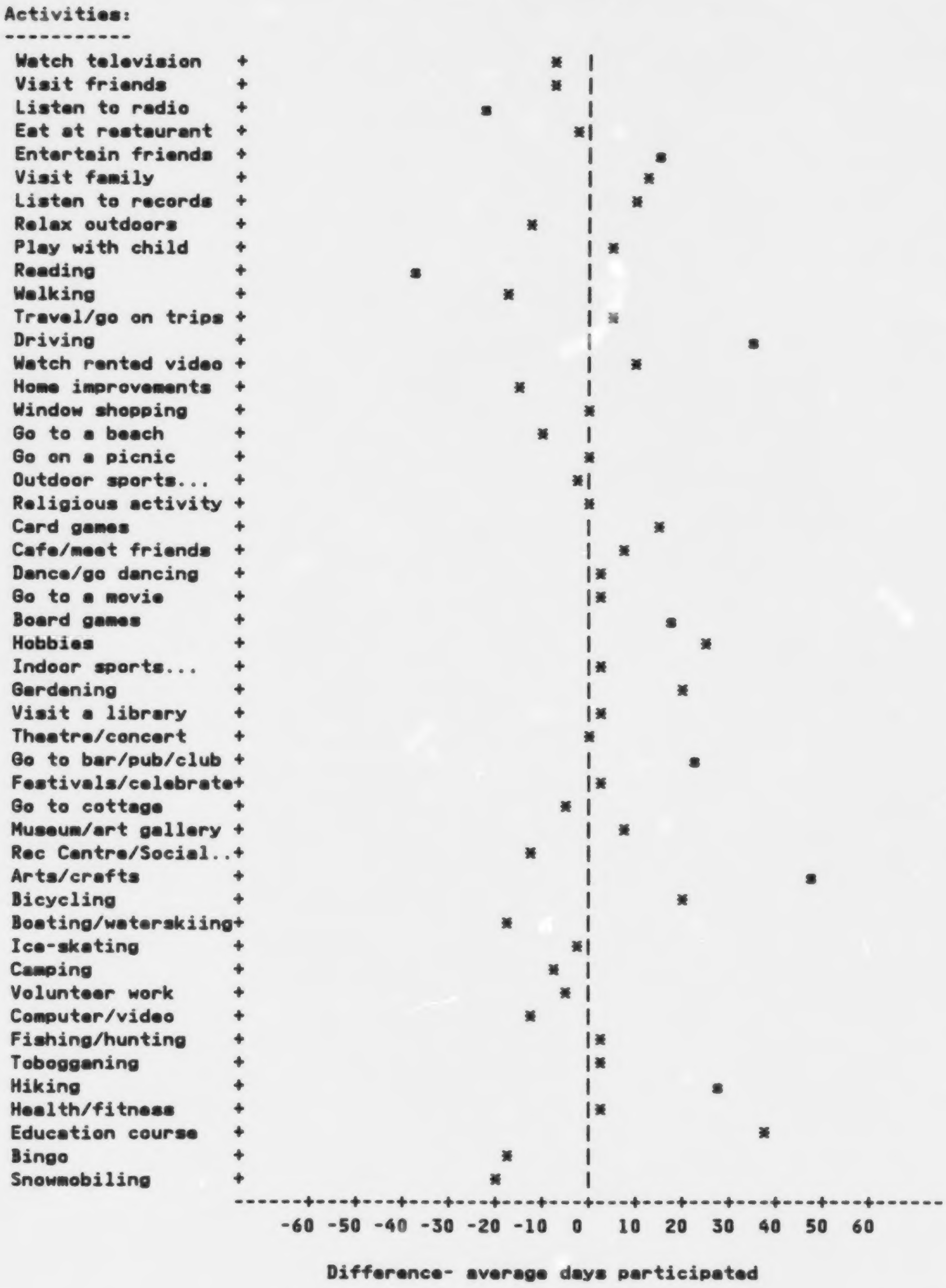


Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that, compared to others, a larger percentage of the Portuguese group participate.

2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that compared to others, a smaller percentage of the Portuguese group participate

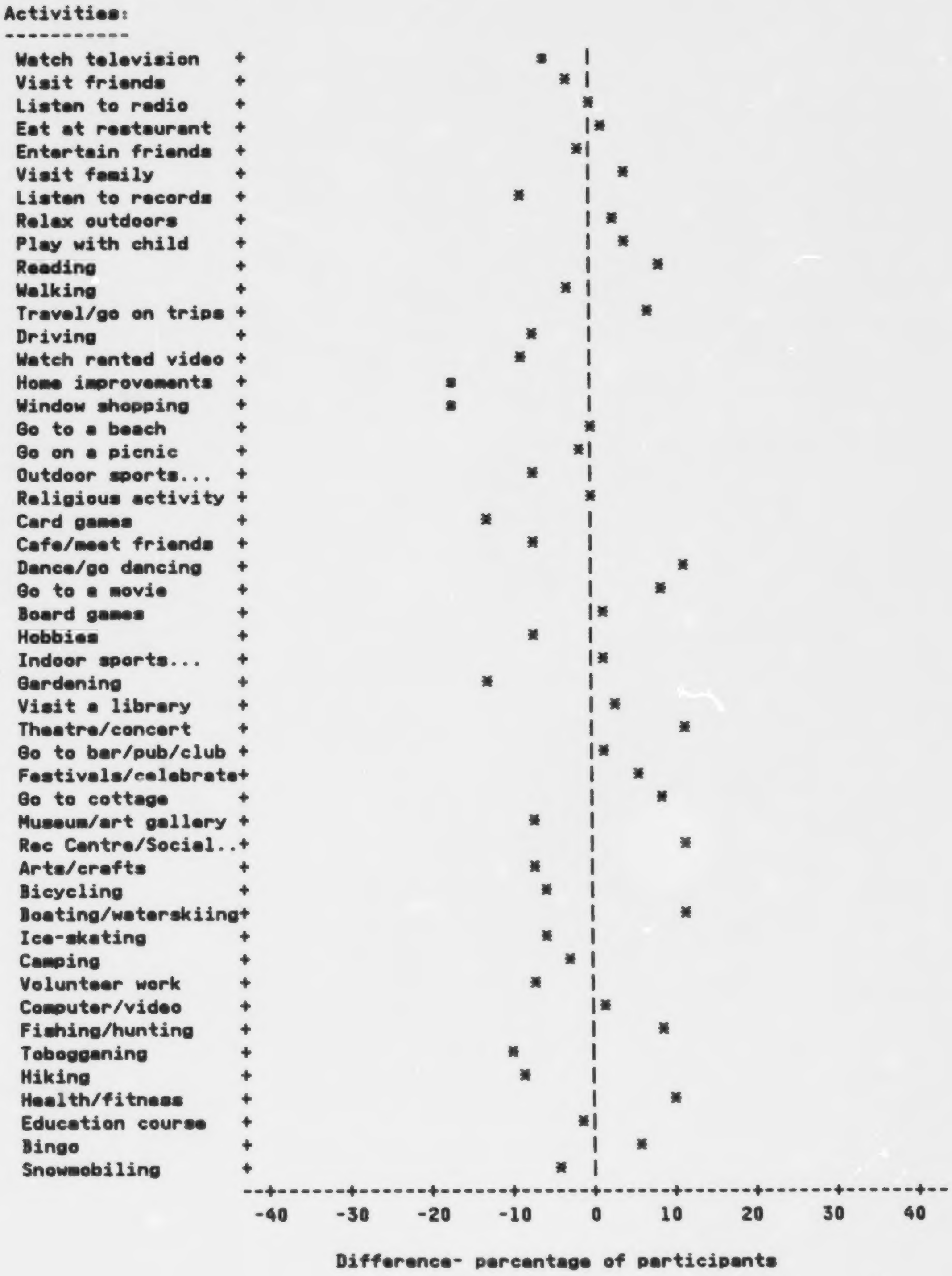
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 22. Differences in participants' activity rates:
Portuguese versus non-Portuegese



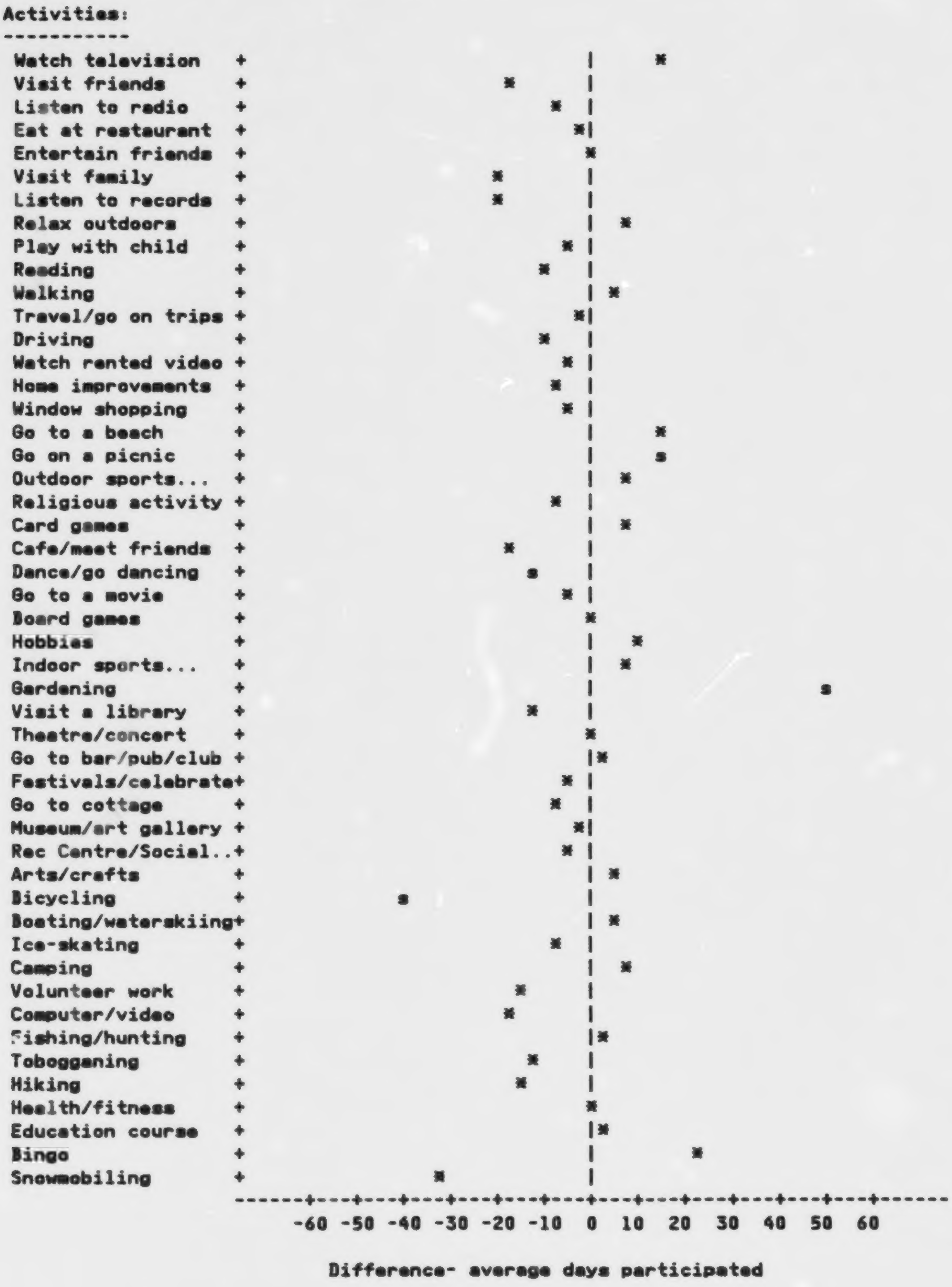
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the Portuguese group participate more often than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the Portuguese group participate less often than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 23. Differences in percentage of participants per activity:
S.C. European versus non-S.C. European



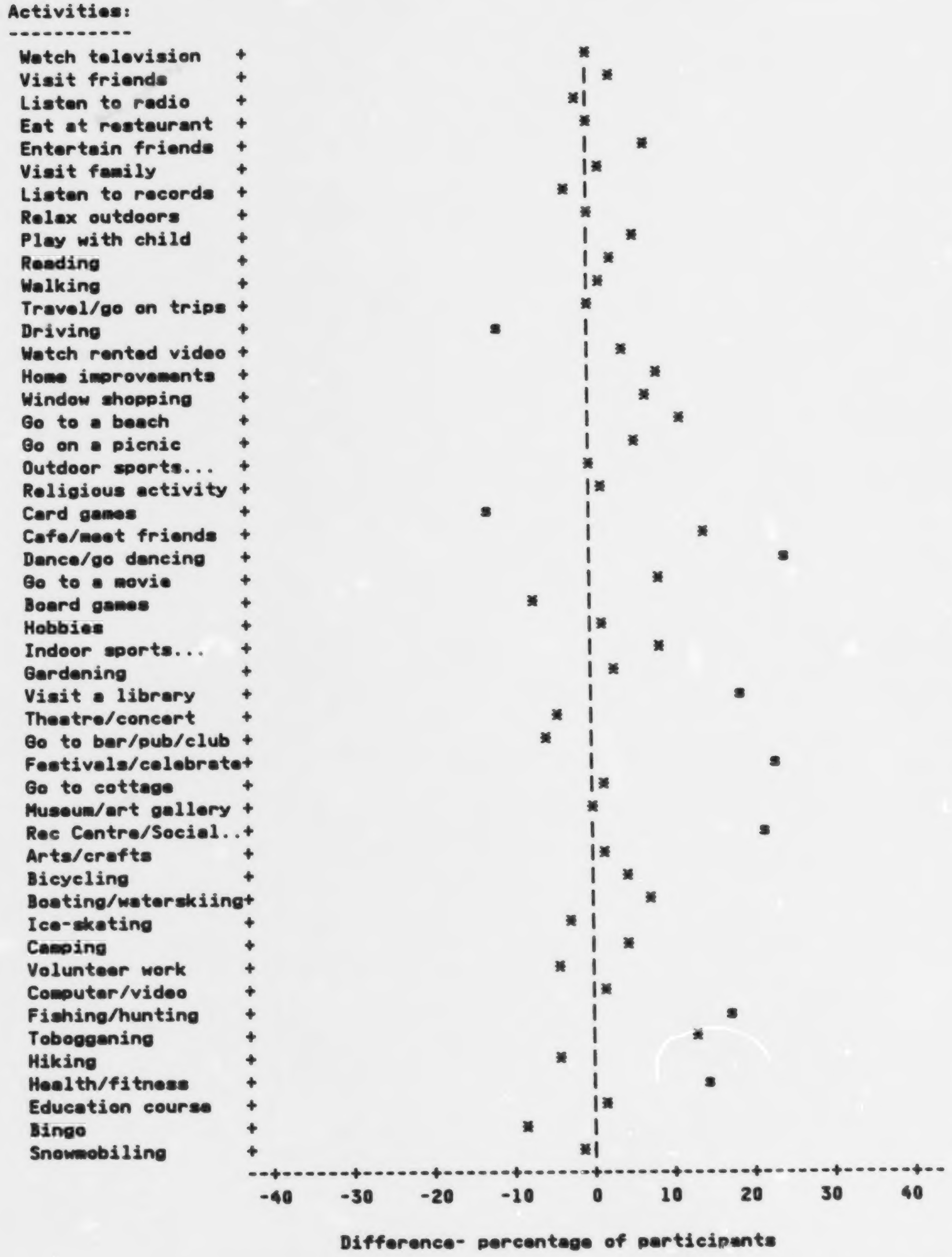
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that, compared to others, a larger percentage of the S.C. European group participate.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that compared to others, a smaller percentage of the S.C. European group participate.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 24. Differences in participants' activity rates: S.C. European versus non-S.C. European



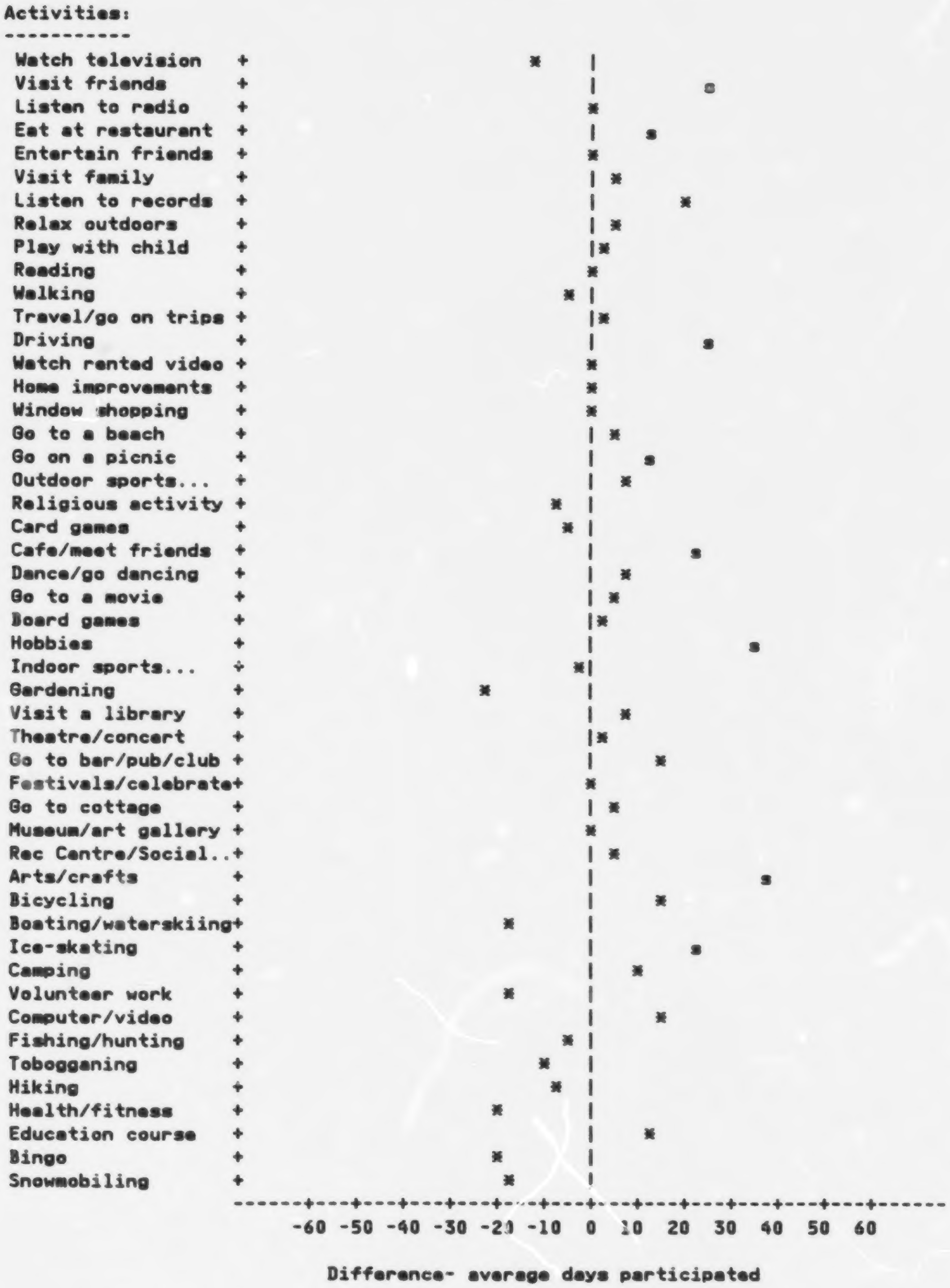
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that S.C. Europeans participate more often than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that S.C. Europeans participate less often than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 25. Differences in percentage of participants per activity: S.E. European versus non-S.E. European



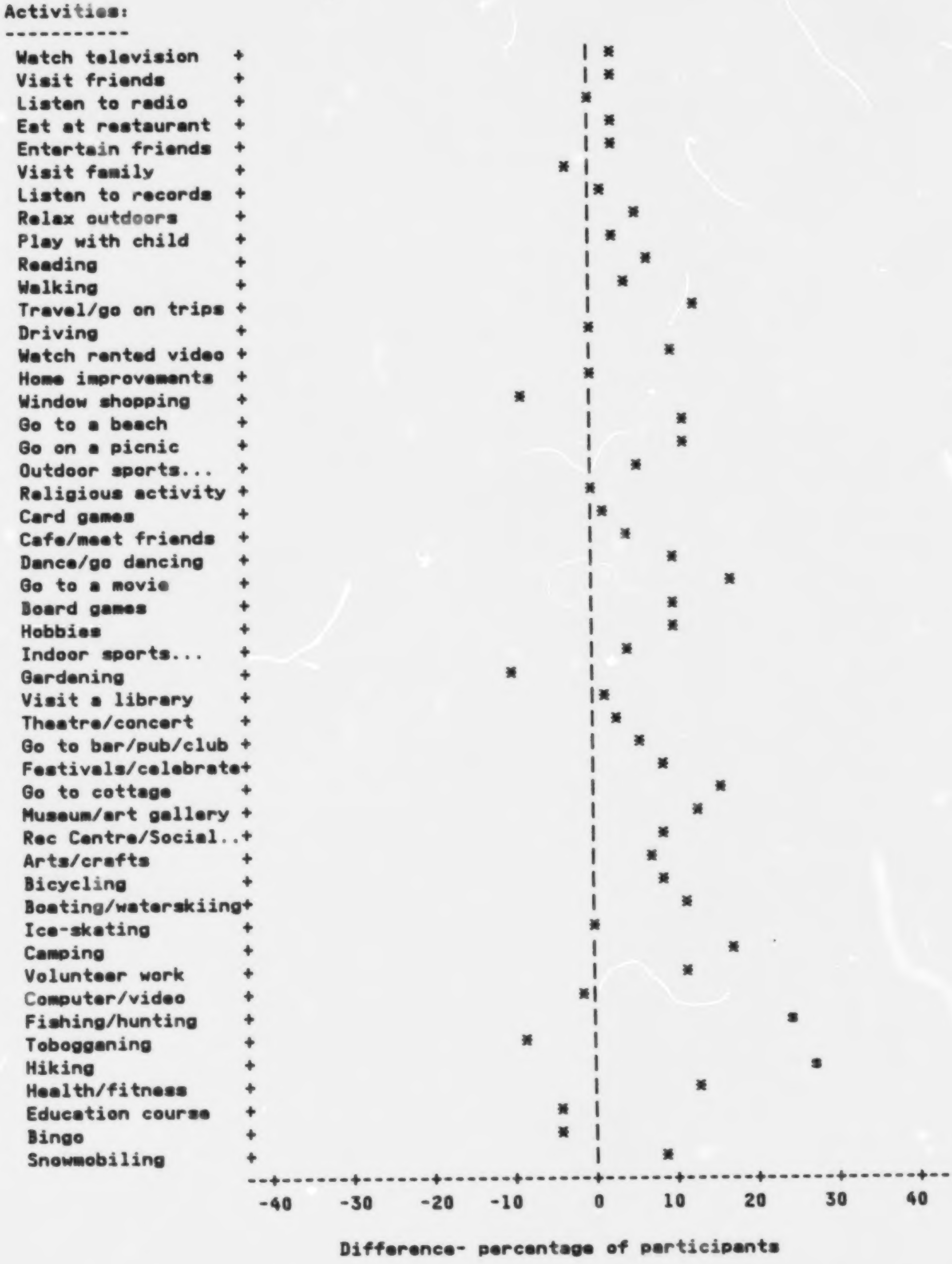
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that, compared to others, a larger percentage of the S.E. European group participate.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that compared to others, a smaller percentage of the S.E. European group participate.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 26. Differences in participants' activity rates: S.E. European versus non-S.E. European



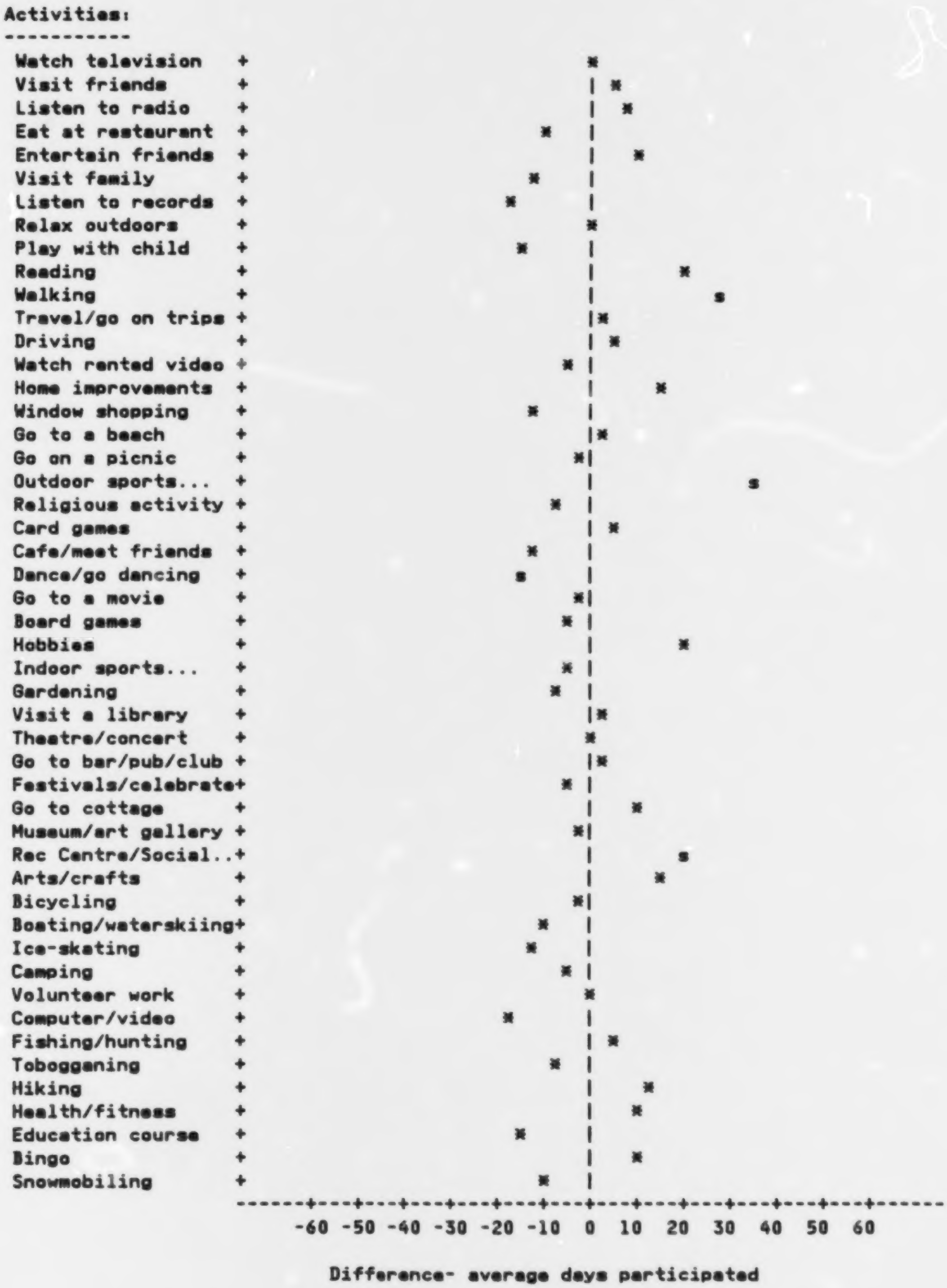
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that S.E. Europeans participate more often than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that S.E. Europeans participate less often than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 27. Differences in percentage of participants per activity: Scandinavian versus non-Scandinavian



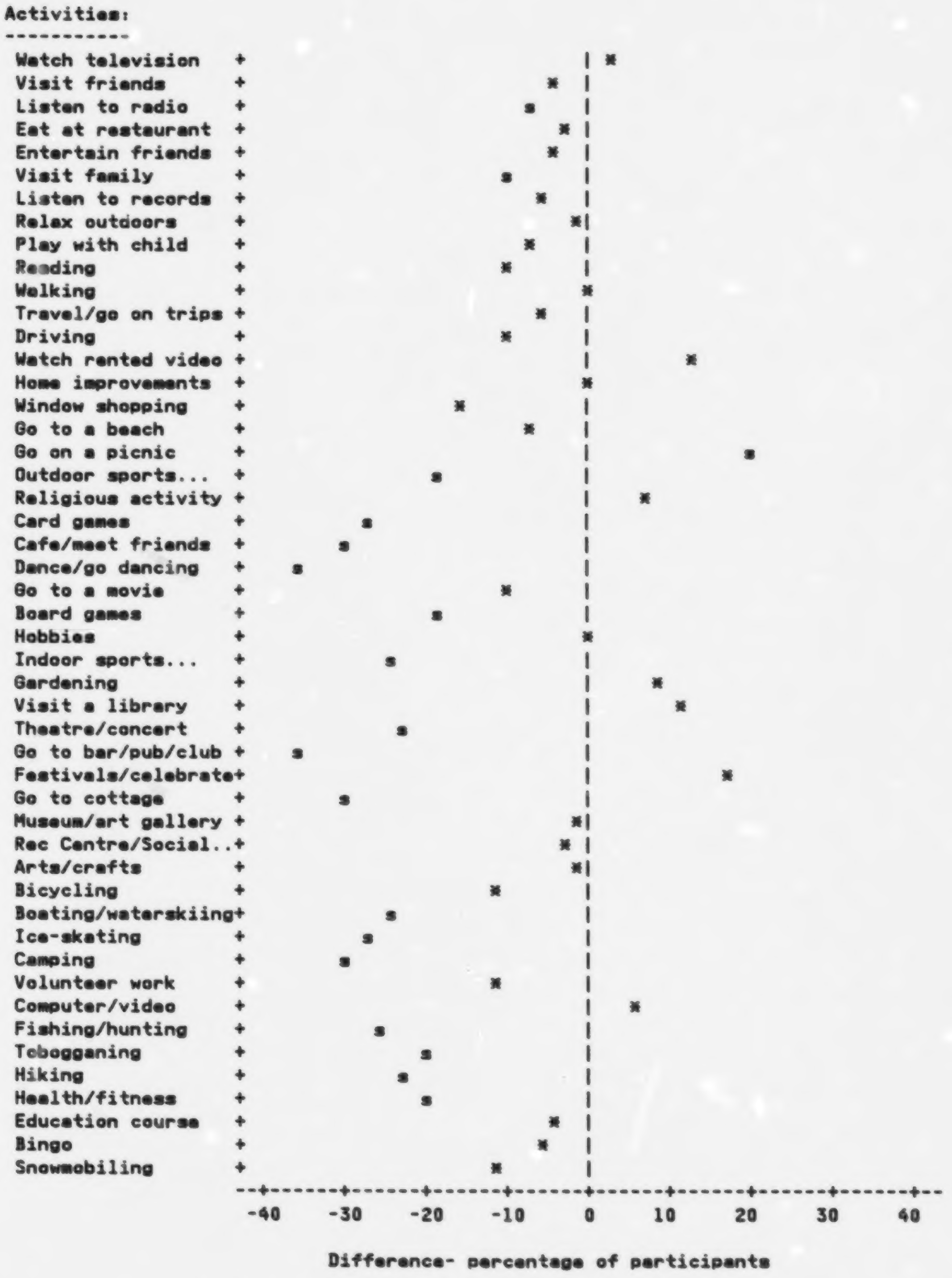
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that, compared to others, a larger percentage of the Scandinavian group participate.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that compared to others, a smaller percentage of the Scandinavian group participate.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 28. Differences in participants' activity rates: Scandinavian versus non-Scandinavian



Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the Scandinavian group participates more often than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the Scandinavian group participates less often than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 29. Differences in percentage of participants per activity: South Asian versus non-South Asian



Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that, compared to others, a larger percentage of the South Asian group participate.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that compared to others, a smaller percentage of the South Asian group participate.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

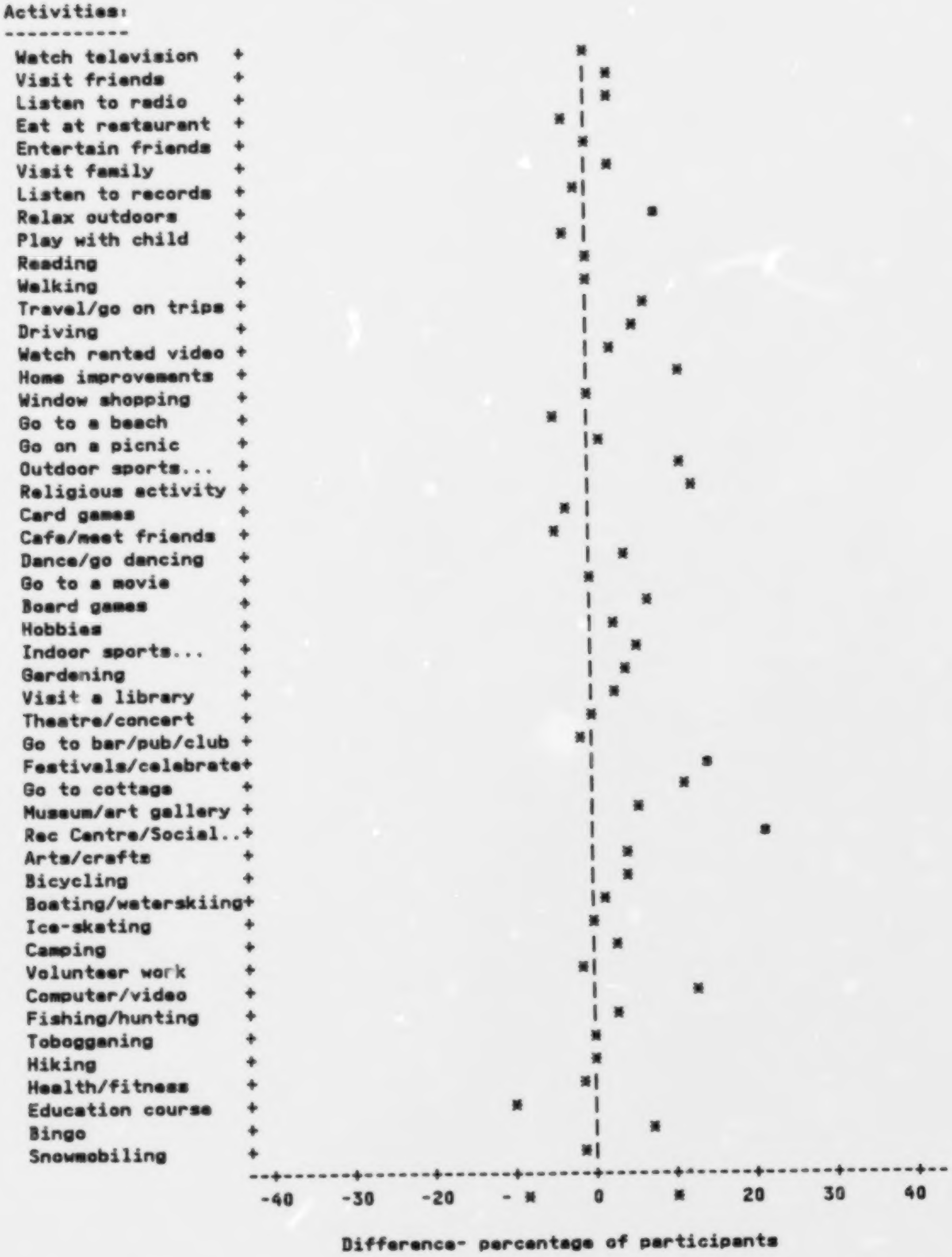
Figure 30. Differences in participants' activity rates:
South Asian versus non-South Asian

```
Activities:
-----------
Watch television   +                  s          |  *

Listen to radio    +           s                 |
Eat at restaurant  +                    s        |
Entertain friends  +                       *     |
Visit family       +                     *       |
Listen to records  +                    *        |
Relax outdoors     +                        *    |
Play with child    +                             |         *
Reading            +                            *|
Walking            +                         *   |
Travel/go on trips +                            *|
Driving            +                      *      |
Watch rented video +                             |  *
Home improvements  +                             |  *
Window shopping    +                         *   |
Go to a beach      +                  s          |
Go on a picnic     +                         *   |
Outdoor sports...  +                        *    |
Religious activity +                             |      *
Card games         +                             |     *
Cafe/meet friends  +                        *    |
Dance/go dancing   +                             | *
Go to a movie      +                           * |
Board games        +                             |*
Hobbies            +                             |     *
Indoor sports...   +                             |*
Gardening          +                    *        |
Visit a library    +                             |        s
Theatre/concert    +                            *|
Go to bar/pub/club +                         *   |
Festivals/celebrate+                             *
Go to cottage      +                    *        |
Museum/art gallery +                            *|
Rec Centre/Social..+                          *  |
Arts/crafts        +                             *
Bicycling          +                             |   *
Boating/waterskiing+                 *           |
Ice-skating        +                     *       |
Camping            +                      *      |
Volunteer work     +                             *
Computer/video     +                             |      *
Fishing/hunting    +                             |   *
Tobogganing        +                        *    |
Hiking             +                       *     |
Health/fitness     +        *                    |
Education course   +                             |        s
Bingo              +                        *    |
Snowmobiling       +                      *      |
                   ------+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+------
                        -60 -50 -40 -30 -20 -10  0  10  20  30  40  50  60
```

Difference- average days participated

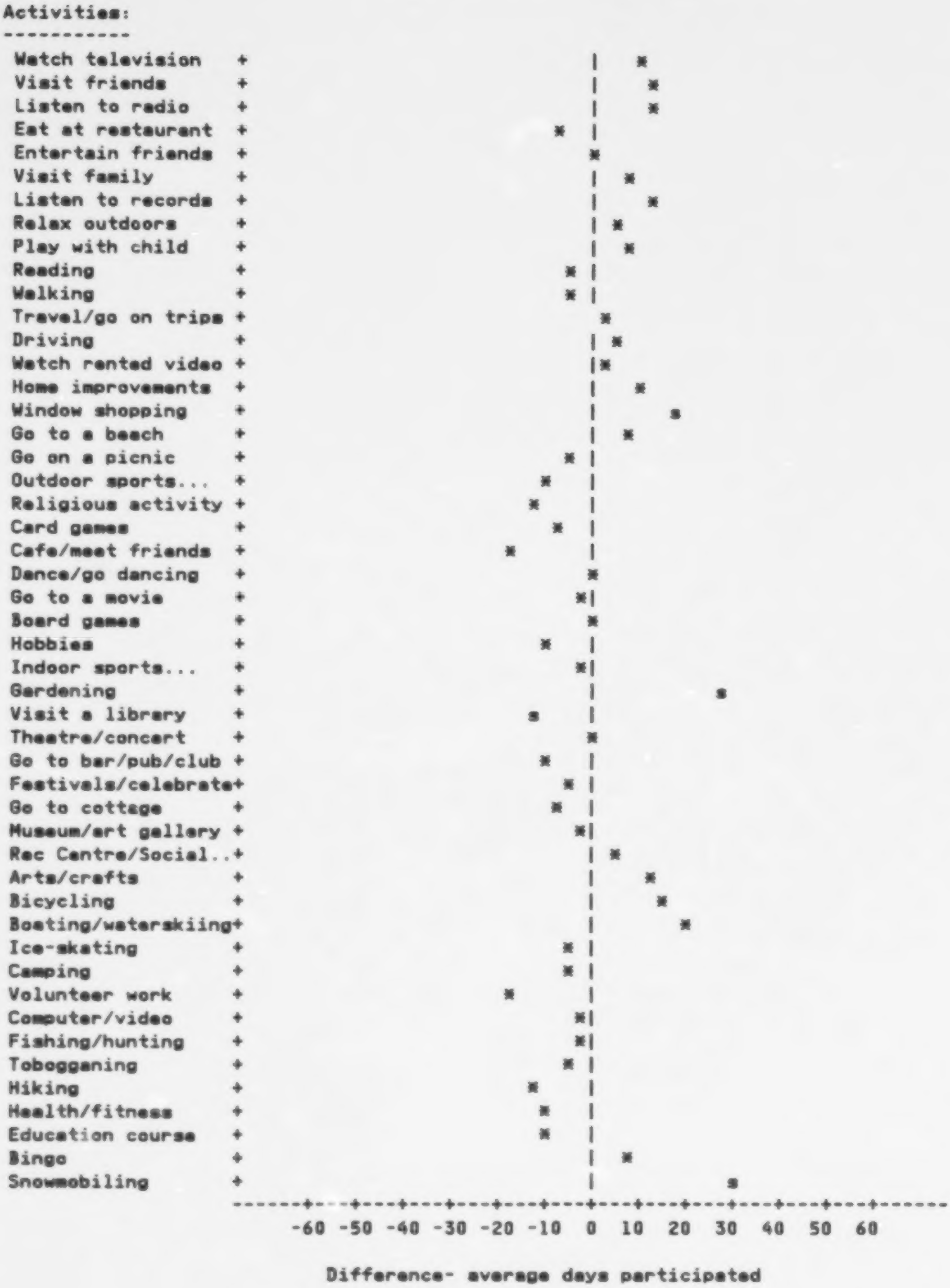
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the South Asian group participates more often than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that compared the South Asian group participates less often than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 31. Differences in percentage of participants per activity: Ukrainian versus non-Ukrainian



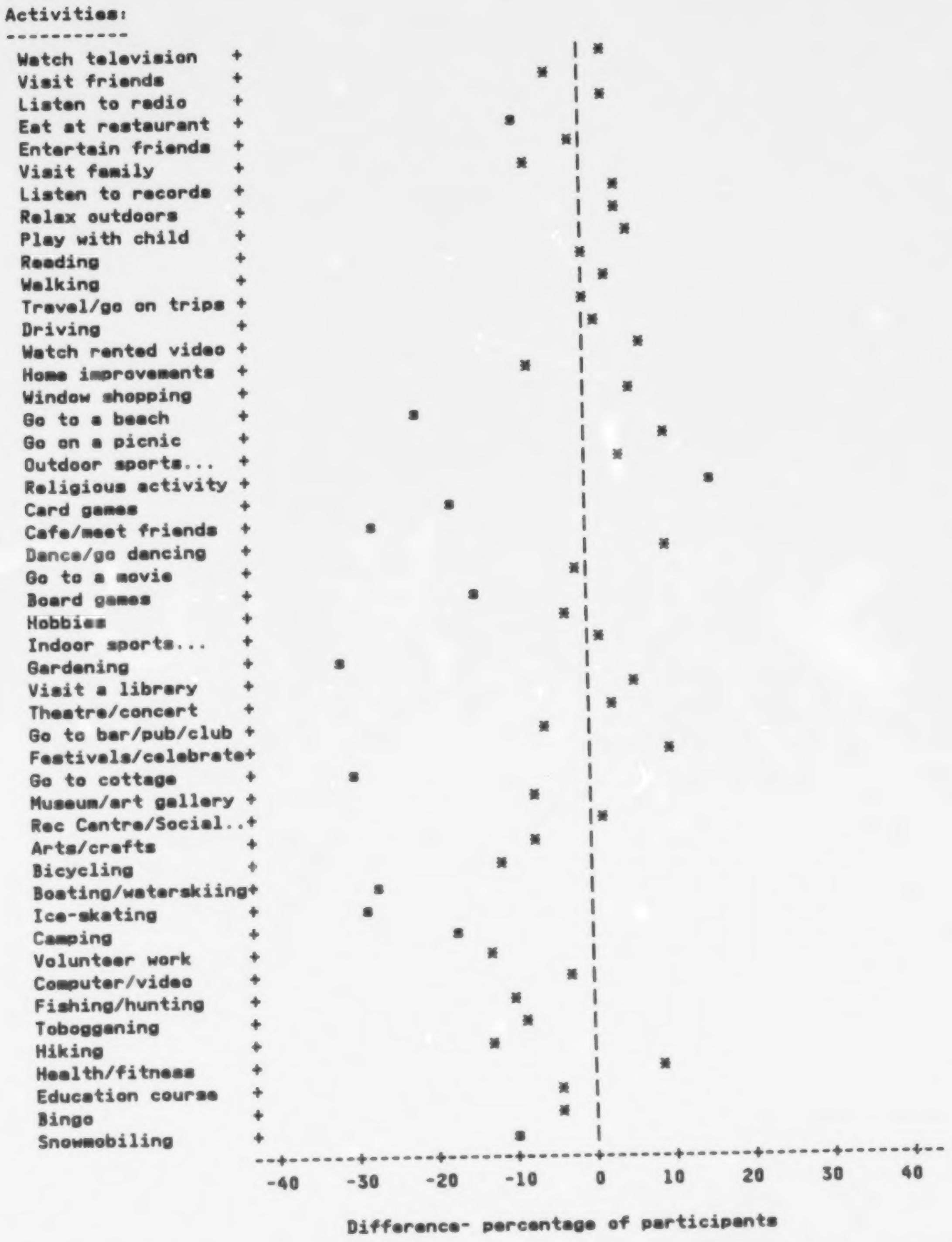
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that, compared to others, a larger percentage of the Ukrainian group participate.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that compared to others, a smaller percentage of the Ukrainian group participate.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 32. Differences in participants' activity rates: Ukrainian versus non-Ukrainian



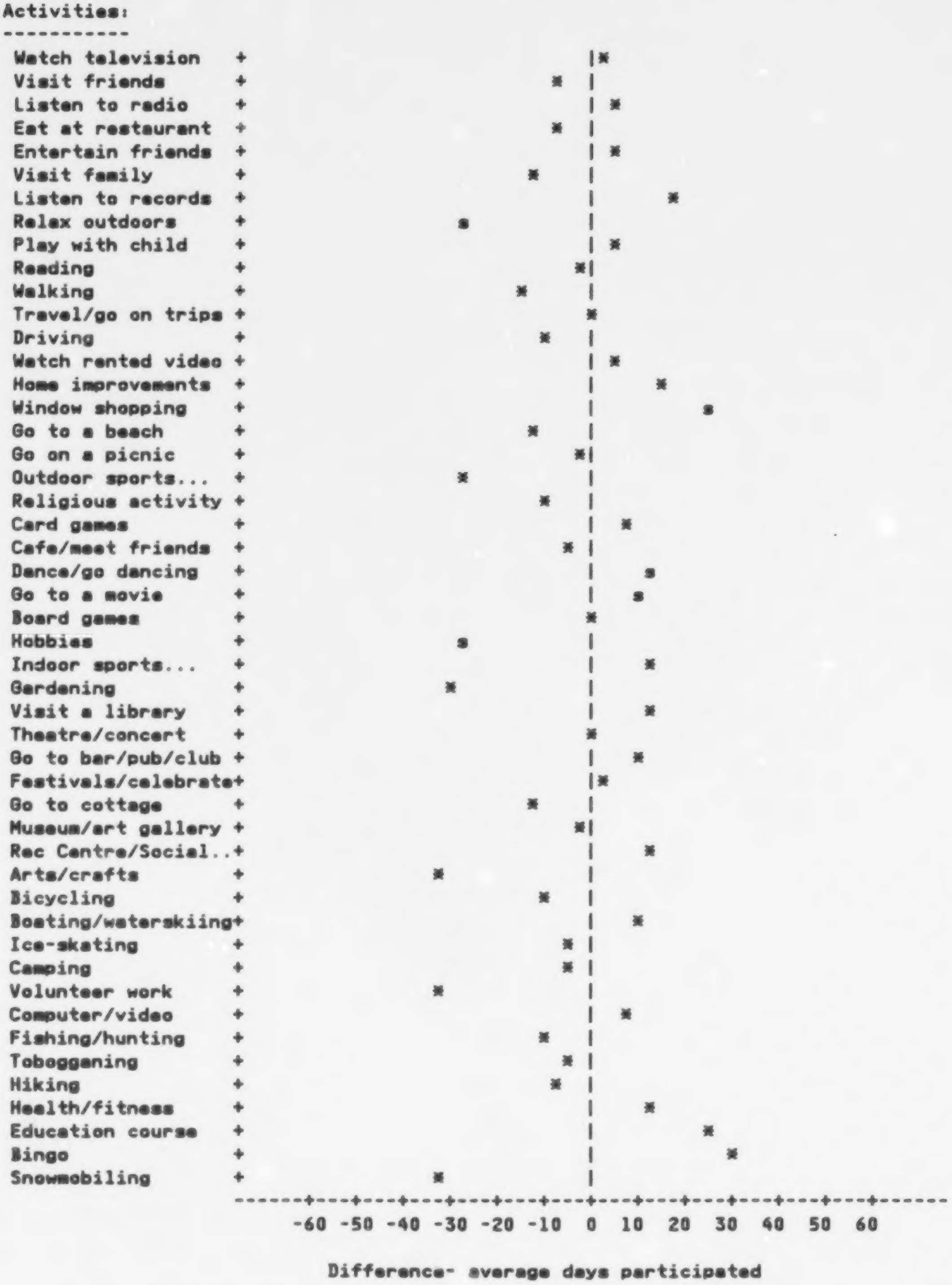
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the Ukrainian group participates more often than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the Ukrainian group participates less often than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 33. Differences in percentage of participants per activity: West Indian versus non-West Indian



Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that, compared to others, a larger percentage of the West Indian group participate.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that, compared to others, a smaller percentage of the West Indian group participate.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 34. Differences in participants' activity rates: West Indian versus non-West Indian



Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the West Indian group participates more often than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the West Indian group participates less often than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Favourite Leisure Activities

Individuals were also asked about their three most favourite leisure activities. So that individuals were clear what was meant by the term they were told that leisure activities were those things that they choose to do for enjoyment when not working. Because of the wide variety of responses a number of categories had to be created to summarize the types of choices. The activities which comprise each category are presented in the Appendix.

Table 21 presents the activities reported by respondents to be either their favourite or second favourite activity and the percentage of respondents selecting each activity. As can be seen, reading was chosen by the greatest number of respondents to be a favourite activity while walking was chosen second most frequently. Swimming, outdoor recreation (includes such things as going to a park, beach activities and hiking) hobbies, (includes such things as photography, woodworking, and cooking/baking) social activities (includes such things as time with children, going out and entertaining) and fishing follow in the frequency of selection.

The Chinese, Italian, Portuguese, S.E. European and West Indian group and the French group differed significantly from other groups in the activities they reported as their favourite, while the Portuguese and S.E. groups differed significantly from other in the activities they reported as their second favourite. The activities reported as favourite are shown in Tables 22 and 23.

Differences in Favourite Activities

The Chinese Group. Chinese group selections differ most from others in that 19% select watching television as their most favourite activity compared to 3% of all others. Eight percent reported a passive entertainment activity (e.g. watching movies, watching videos, as their most favourite activity compared to less than 2% of all others. Five percent reported shopping or window shopping as their most favourite while less than 1% of all others did so. The Chinese respondents also participate in their favourite activity significantly less often than do other groups.

The Italian Group The Italian group respondents reported that spending time with their family is their favourite activity more often than did others (5% versus 8%). They also selected sports activities (e.g. hockey, other sports, other indoor sports) more often than did others (about 4% compared to about 1%)

The Portuguese Group Portuguese group respondents differ most from the other groups in that about 12% report that watching television is their favourite activity, compared to about 3% of all others. Eight percent report that knitting or macrame is their favourite activity, while only about 3% of all others do. Tennis was reported by 6% compared to about 2% of all others.

The S.E. European Group Members of this group reported that exercise activities is their favourite activity more often than did others (8% compared to 2%). They also reported activities in the outdoor sports category and playing music more often than others did (about 6% compared to 1 to 2%).

The West Indian Group The West Indian group respondents differ most from other groups in the percentage who reported sewing as their favourite activity (11% compared to 1%). Thirteen percent mentioned walking as their favourite activity compared to 5% of others. About 6% mentioned listening to music and playing music, and playing outdoor sports while only 1% of other did so.

Differences in Second Favourite Activities

The Portuguese Group. These respondents reported that being with friends was their second favourite activity more often than others did (17% as compared to 2%). Other second favourite activities that were selected more often Portuguese group members than by others were: swimming (10% as compared to 4% of all others), listening to music (17% as compared to 3% of all others) and watching television (7% compared to 3% of all others). They were less likely than others to report that reading was their favourite activity (2% as compared to 9% of all others) or that walking was their favourite (0% compared to 6%).

The S.E. European Group. The S.C. European group respondents reported that an activity in the outdoor sports category was their favourite activity more often than did others (9% as compared to 1%). They also mentioned bicycling more often than others (6.5% compared to 2%).

The Ukrainian Group. These respondents mentioned that hobbies were their second favourite activity more often than did others (14% as compared to 3%). They also mentioned hunting/shooting more often than others (9% as compared to 0%) as well as watching television (9% as compared to 2%).

TABLE 21 Favourite Activities

Activity	Percent
Reading	10.2
Walking	5.8
Swimming	4.6
Outdoor recreation	4.4
Social activities	4.0
Fishing	4.0
Golf	3.2
Hobbies	3.7
Watching television	2.9
Gardening	3.2
Passive entertainment	2.4
Arts and Crafts	2.9
Being with friends	2.2
Indoor sport (not elsewhere specified)	2.6
Bicycling	2.2
Knitting/Macrame	2.5
Exercise-oriented activities	2.4
Listening to music	1.9
Other	1.8
Motorized activities	2.1
Camping	1.9
Baseball/softball	2.1
Skiing	1.9
Travel/vacation	1.8
Tennis	1.6
Hockey	1.6
Relaxing - do nothing	1.3
Time with family	1.3
Sewing	1.4
Games	1.4
Playing cards	1.4
Sports (not elsewhere specified)	1.3
Dancing	1.3
Outdoor sports (not elsewhere specified)	1.3
Playing musical instruments	1.5
Bowling	1.3
Boating	1.2
Shopping/window shopping	1.2
Drawing/painting	1.1
Hunting/shooting	1.0
Animal oriented activities	.7
Cross-country skiing	.8

Table 22. Favourite activity by ethnocultural group.

	Ethnocultural Groups																	Total
	British	Canadian	Chinese	Dutch	French	German	Italian	Jewish	Other	Polish	Portuguese	S.C. European	S.E. European	Scandinavian	South Asian	Ukrainian	West Indian	
Favourite Activities	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Reading	11	11	8	11	8	14	10	18	15	17	10	8	8	13	.	11	13	11
Walking	3	7	3	3	7	7	6	8	5	3	6	.	2	3	4	.	13	5
Swimming	10	7	3	6	2	6	4	.	6	3	4	5	.	6	4	4	2	5
Outdoor recreation	6	4	3	3	2	3	7	3	5	6	4	.	4	9	4	7	2	4
Hobbies	4	4	3	6	5	1	1	.	6	3	2	.	2	3	7	2	.	3
Social activities	4	3	.	5	4	3	2	8	2	3	4	13	2	.	.	.	6	3
Fishing	3	4	5	5	9	9	2	.	3	6	2	11	6	9	7	4	4	5
Watching TV	2	2	19	2	2	1	3	3	2	3	12	5	4	.	7	4	2	3
Gardening	3	3	5	6	3	3	5	3	3	6	6	8	2	.	7	.	.	3
Entertainment	2	2	8	2	1	3	.	5	2	3	.	3	.	.	7	2	.	2
Arts & crafts	3	2	.	3	2	2	2	.	2	.	.	3	.	3	4	9	.	2
Being with friends	2	2	3	5	2	2	3	5	2	3	2	3	6	3	.	2	.	2
Golf	8	5	.	3	6	4	6	.	1	8	.	3	.	9	.	2	.	4
Other indoor sports	2	3	5	2	2	.	1	5	3	3	4	.	2	6	.	4	6	3
Bicycling	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	.	.	.	2	3	7	4	2	2
Knitting/Macrame	2	4	3	6	2	2	.	.	2	.	8	8	.	6	.	2	.	3
Exercise activities	1	2	.	.	4	4	2	8	2	3	6	3	8	.	.	2	2	2
Listen to Music	.	0	3	2	1	4	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	6	1
Other activities	5	2	.	.	3	2	.	3	5	3	.	3	2	.	4	.	.	2
Motorized activities	4	2	.	2	2	1	.	.	1	6	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	2
Camping	4	3	.	9	2	3	.	.	1	.	2	3	4	6	4	4	.	3
Baseball	1	2	3	3	6	3	1	.	1	3	.	.	2	.	.	4	.	2

(CONTINUED)

Table 22. Favourite activity by ethnocultural group.

	Ethnocultural Groups																	Total
	British	Canadian	Chinese	Dutch	French	German	Italian	Jewish	Other	Polish	Portuguese	S.C. European	S.E. European	Scandinavian	South Asian	Ukrainian	West Indian	
Favourite Activities	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Skiing	2	2	.	.	2	.	4	5	1	3	.	.	2	3	.	2	2	2
Travel/vacation	2	2	.	2	.	1	2	.	3	3	4	8	.	.	4	4	.	2
Tennis	1	2	5	3	2	1	1	3	2	6	6	.	.	.	7	.	2	2
Hockey	2	1	.	.	2	.	4	5	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	1
Relaxing-do nothing	.	3	.	2	3	2	3	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	7	.	2
Time with family	2	0	.	.	.	1	5	3	2	.	.	3	2	3	.	.	.	1
Sewing	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	11	1
Games	2	1	5	.	1	2	2	.	1	.	.	5	4	.	.	2	4	1
Playing cards	2	2	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1
Other sports	2	1	3	2	2	1	4	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	1
Dancing	1	2	.	2	2	1	3	3	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
Other outdoor sports	.	0	3	.	.	3	4	3	1	.	2	.	6	3	4	.	6	1
Play music	2	1	.	.	2	4	1	3	1	.	.	.	6	6	4	.	6	2
Bowling	.	2	.	2	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	2	1
Boating	1	1	.	3	2	1	1	.	3	3	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	1
Shop/window shop	.	0	5	2	1	.	1	3	1	.	4	.	4	.	4	.	2	1
Drawing/painting	1	1	.	2	2	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	.	1
Hunting/shooting	.	1	.	.	2	3	2	.	1	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1
Animal oriented	1	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	2	3	.	.	2	.	7	.	.	1
Cross-country skiing	1	0	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	0
Number of Cases	129	444	37	66	133	101	99	38	143	36	49	38	48	32	28	45	47	1513

Table 23. Second favourite activity by ethnocultural group.

	Ethnocultural Groups																	
	British	Canadian	Chinese	Dutch	French	German	Italian	Jewish	Other	Polish	Portuguese	S.C. European	S.E. European	Scandinavian	South Asian	Ukrainian	West Indian	Total
Favourite Activities	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Reading	5	9	9	13	11	6	9	11	11	10	2	11	9	3	12	7	13	9
Walking	5	8	3	3	6	4	8	3	8	6	.	8	4	10	8	2	5	6
Swimming	4	4	.	5	5	5	3	3	3	6	10	3	2	3	4	5	.	4
Outdoor recreation	4	6	3	8	3	3	4	8	6	3	7	.	4	14	.	5	.	5
Hobbies	4	3	3	2	4	8	4	.	5	.	5	6	4	3	8	10	5	4
Social activities	4	4	9	5	7	5	2	6	5	13	.	.	2	3	4	5	5	5
Fishing	1	4	.	3	3	3	2	3	5	6	.	6	7	3	.	2	2	3
Watching TV	2	3	9	3	2	4	3	6	2	.	7	.	2	.	4	7	2	3
Gardening	2	3	.	2	2	3	3	3	2	13	.	8	4	3	8	5	.	3
Entertainment	2	3	6	3	3	1	2	8	5	.	2	.	4	3	8	2	.	3
Arts & crafts	6	4	3	7	3	8	2	3	2	3	.	8	4	3	4	.	.	4
Being with friends	2	2	6	3	1	.	4	3	1	.	17	3	2	.	.	2	5	2
Golf	3	2	.	8	3	.	1	3	2	10	.	3	.	7	.	.	.	2
Other indoor sports	1	3	.	5	2	2	1	.	2	.	.	.	4	3	.	2	7	2
Bicycling	3	3	3	.	2	1	4	.	.	.	2	3	7	.	4	2	.	2
Knitting/Macrame	4	2	.	3	2	3	2	.	.	3	5	3	.	7	.	2	2	2
Exercise activities	3	2	.	.	3	1	3	6	4	.	.	.	2	7	.	2	5	2
Listen to Music	2	2	3	5	6	2	.	8	4	.	7	.	2	3	4	.	5	3
Other activities	3	2	.	.	.	.	1	3	2	.	5	.	2	.	4	2	.	1
Motorized activities	1	4	3	2	2	3	3	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	7	2	3
Camping	1	2	.	.	3	1	.	.	2	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	2	1
Baseball	4	3	3	2	3	1	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2

(CONTINUED)

Table 23. Second favourite activity by ethnocultural group.

	Ethnocultural Groups																	
	British	Canadian	Chinese	Dutch	French	German	Italian	Jewish	Other	Polish	Portuguese	S.C. European	S.E. European	Scandinavian	South Asian	Ukrainian	West Indian	Total
Favourite Activities	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Skiing	4	3	.	2	2	2	1	6	2	6	.	.	.	7	.	.	2	2
Travel/vacation	4	1	6	2	3	2	1	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	2
Tennis	1	2	.	.	.	2	6	8	1	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	2	2
Hockey	1	4	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	4	2	.	2
Relaxing-do nothing	2	1	.	.	2	1	2	.	2	3	5	.	.	.	4	.	2	1
Time with family	4	1	.	3	.	2	1	3	3	3	.	3	.	.	8	.	2	2
Sewing	1	2	9	2	2	2	1	.	1	.	2	6	.	.	.	2	2	2
Games	2	1	6	.	2	4	2	.	1	.	.	.	2	3	4	2	.	1
Playing cards	2	2	.	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	5	3	.	.	.	2	2	1
Other sports	1	1	.	2	.	2	4	3	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Dancing	2	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	2	.	2	3	.	.	.	2	10	1
Other outdoor sports	.	0	.	.	1	.	2	.	2	3	2	3	9	.	.	.	2	1
Play music	4	1	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	4	3	.	.	.	1
Bowling	2	1	.	2	2	3	2	.	1	6	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	1
Boating	2	1	3	.	2	2	.	.	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1
Shop/window shop	3	1	6	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	3	4	.	.	5	2	1
Drawing/painting	2	1	.	2	1	1	.	.	2	.	2	.	4	.	4	.	2	1
Hunting/shooting	.	1	3	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	3	2	.	.	5	.	1
Animal oriented	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	0
Cross-country skiing	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	.	1
Number of Cases	113	381	32	60	121	93	89	36	131	31	41	36	46	29	26	41	40	1346

Favourite Activities - The Context of Participation

A number of questions were asked about respondents favourite activities. They were asked where they participated in them and whether they were done with family, friends, or mostly alone. Those who reported doing their favourite activities away from the home were also asked if they preferred to do them at places where people had the same ethnic background as themselves. Those that did their favourite activity both away from the home and with friends were asked whether or not the ethnic background of the friends they participated with was similar to their own. They were also asked at what age they first began doing their favourite activity.

There were no significant differences among groups in terms of whether they participated in their favourite and second favourite activity at home or away from home. Sixty-three percent report doing their favourite activity away from home while 57% report doing their second favourite activity away from home.

There were also no significant differences among the groups in their reports about with whom they did their favourite activity. Thirty-five percent mentioned that they do them alone. Twenty-eight percent do them with friends and 20% with family members.

On the remainder of the questions, there were significant differences among the group's responses. Tables 24-30 present these differences. For each group, those responses which differ significantly from the others are discussed.

The British Group. Very little distinguishes the British group responses from those of the other groups. They were significantly more likely than other groups (58% as compared to 35%) to report that they do their second most favourite activities with people who have an ethnocultural background that is similar to their own.

The Canadian Group. Canadian group respondents were significantly more likely than all others (55% as compared to 30%) to report participating in both their favourite and second favourite leisure activities with people that have the same ethnic background as themselves.

The Chinese Group. Of the respondents who participates in their second favourite activity with people other than family members, the Chinese group reported significantly more often than others that they prefer to participate at places where other people have the same ethnic or cultural background as they do.

The Dutch Group. The Dutch group was similar to the groups in many respects. They were significantly less likely than others to indicate (none did as compared to 12% of others who did) that they prefer to participate in their second favourite activity at places where other people have the same ethnocultural background. This same trend was evident in responses about their most favourite activity but only bordered on being significantly different from others.

The French Group. The French group respondents did not differ significantly from other respondents in any aspects of participation in their favourite activities.

The German Group. Of the respondents who participated in their favourite activities with people other than family members, the German group respondents were significantly more likely than others to report that they participated in both their favourite (77% as compared to 60%) and second favourite activities (91% as compared to 61%) with those who have ethnic backgrounds which are different from their own. Of the respondents who participate in their favourite activities away from the home, they were significantly less likely than others (98% as compared to 88%) to prefer participating at places where people have the same ethnic backgrounds as they do. This trend is also evident in their responses about their favourite activity but it only borders on being significantly different.

The Italian Group. Of the respondents who participate in their favourite activity away from the home, the Italian group respondents were significantly more likely to say that they prefer to participate at places where people have the same background as they do (22% as compared to 13% of others).

The Jewish Group. The Jewish group respondents were significantly different from others in the social context of their participation in their second favourite activity. They were much more likely than others to report participating with friends (43% as compared to 27% respectively) and less likely to report participating alone (19% as compared to 36%).

The Other Group. Of the respondents who participate in their favourite activity away from the home, the Other group respondents are significantly more likely to say that they prefer to participate in places where people have the same background as theirs. Twenty-one percent of this group endorsed this statement, compared to 13% of all others.

The Polish Group. The Polish group respondents did not differ significantly from other respondents in any aspects of participation in their favourite activities.

The Portuguese Group. Of the respondents who participate in their second favourite activity away from the home, the Portuguese group respondents were significantly more likely to say that they prefer to participate in places where people have the same background as theirs (33% as compared to 11% of all others).

The S.C. European Group. Of the respondents who participate in their second favourite activity with people other than their family, the S.C. European group respondents were significantly more likely to report that they participate with people whose ethnocultural background is different from their own. Eighty-nine percent indicated that they participate with people of a different ethnocultural background, while only 62% of all others indicated this.

The S.E. European Group. Of the respondents who participate in their favourite activity with people other than their family, the S.E. European group respondents were significantly more likely to report that they participate with people whose ethnocultural background is different from their own. Eighty-five percent indicated that they participated with people of a different ethnocultural background, while only 60% of all others indicated this. Of the respondents who participated in their favourite activity away from the home, the S.E. European group respondents were significantly less likely to say that they prefer to participate in places where people have the same background as theirs. None of this group endorsed this statement, compared to 14% of all others.

The Scandinavian Group. The Scandinavian group respondents did not differ significantly from other respondents in any aspects of participation in their favourite activities.

The South Asian group. Of the respondents who participate in their second favourite activity away from the home, the South Asian group respondents were significantly more likely to say that they prefer to participate in places where people have the same background as theirs. Forty-two percent of these South Asian group respondents endorsed this statement, compared to 11% of all others.

The Ukrainian Group. The Ukrainian group respondents did not differ significantly from other respondents in any aspects of participation in their favourite activities.

The West Indian Group. Of the respondents who participated in their favourite activity away from the home, the West Indian group respondents were significantly more likely to say that they prefer to participate in places where people have the same background as theirs. Thirty-six percent respondents endorsed this statement, compared to 13% of all others. The same pattern is evident in responses of those who participated in their second favourite activity away from the home. Twenty-six percent prefer places where people have the same ethnocultural background as themselves while only 11% of others do.

Table 24. Social context of favourite activity.

	Ethnocultural Groups																	
	British	Canadian	Chinese	Dutch	French	German	Italian	Jewish	Other	Polish	Portugese	S.C. European	S.E. European	Scandinavian	South Asian	Ukrainian	West Indian	Total
Favourite activity done with	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Friends	30	26	27	19	30	25	40	37	29	31	24	21	38	32	11	28	32	28
Family Members	17	20	22	30	16	15	20	11	21	25	24	29	25	13	32	28	17	20
Friends/Family	16	19	14	19	16	14	14	11	11	17	8	24	6	23	21	12	9	15
Yourself	38	35	35	31	36	46	26	39	38	28	39	26	31	29	36	33	40	35
Others	.	1	3	.	2	1	.	3	1	.	4	.	.	3	.	.	2	1
Number of cases	128"	446"	37"	67"	135"	102"	102"	38"	143	36	49	38	48	31	28	43	47	1518

Table 25. Social context of second favourite activity.

	Ethnocultural Groups																	
	British	Canadian	Chinese	Dutch	French	German	Italian	Jewish	Other	Polish	Portugese	S.C. European	S.E. European	Scandinavian	South Asian	Ukrainian	West Indian	Total
2nd favourite done with	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Friends	23	26	34	16	25	24	37	43	23	33	24	30	35	48	12	22	37	27
Family Members	24	23	34	21	22	21	20	24	27	12	29	14	17	14	38	20	15	23
Friends/Family	16	14	6	16	17	18	12	11	14	12	17	22	13	10	12	22	5	15
Yourself	36	36	25	44	35	36	32	19	36	42	31	32	35	28	38	37	44	35
Others	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	0
Number of cases	113	389	32	61	126	94	92	37	131	33"	42"	37"	46"	29"	26"	41"	41"	1370"

Table 26. Ethnocultural background of partners: favourite activity.

	Ethnocultural Groups																	Total
	British	Canadian	Chinese	Dutch	French	German	Italian	Jewish	Other	Polish	Portugese	S.C. European	S.E. European	Scandinavian	South Asian	Ukrainian	West Indian	
Ethnocultural background	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Same Ethnic	48	57	45	39	29	23	36	64	33	14	29	23	15	24	13	25	19	39
Different	52	43	55	61	71	77	64	36	67	86	71	77	85	76	88	75	81	61
Number of cases	48	166	11	23	55	35	44	11	46	14	14	13	20	17	8	16	16	557

Table 27. Ethnocultural background of partners: 2nd favourite activity.

	Ethnocultural Groups																	Total
	British	Canadian	Chinese	Dutch	French	German	Italian	Jewish	Other	Polish	Portugese	S.C. European	S.E. European	Scandinavian	South Asian	Ukrainian	West Indian	
Ethnocultural background	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Same Ethnic	58	56	50	32	34	9	32	35	31	14	36	11	24	13	50	15	38	37
Different	42	44	50	68	66	91	68	65	69	86	64	89	76	87	50	85	63	63
Number of cases	33	124	12	19	44	33	37	17	39	14	11	18	17	15	4	13	16	466

Table 28. Prefer doing favourite activity: same ethnocultural background.

	Ethnocultural Groups																	
	British	Canadian	Chinese	Dutch	French	German	Italian	Jewish	Other	Polish	Portugese	S.C. European	S.E. European	Scandinavian	South Asian	Ukrainian	West Indian	Total
Preference	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Yes	13	14	13	3	9	5	22	6	21	10	16	.	.	14	27	12	36	13
No	88	86	88	97	91	95	78	94	79	90	84	100	100	86	73	88	64	87
Number of cases	72	275	16	36	89	58	64	18	78	20	25	20	30	22	15	25	25	888

Table 29. Prefer doing 2nd favourite activity: same ethnocultural background.

	Ethnocultural Groups																	
	British	Canadian	Chinese	Dutch	French	German	Italian	Jewish	Other	Polish	Portugese	S.C. European	S.E. European	Scandinavian	South Asian	Ukrainian	West Indian	Total
Preference	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Yes	14	13	35	.	11	2	11	4	9	11	32	5	7	5	42	.	26	12
No	86	87	65	100	89	98	89	96	91	89	68	95	93	95	58	100	74	88
Number of cases	56	222	17	37	71	46	57	24	77	19	19	21	27	20	12	24	23	772

Table 30. How strongly do you want to do your 2nd favourite activity?

	Ethnocultural Groups																	
	British	Canadian	Chinese	Dutch	French	German	Italian	Jewish	Other	Polish	Portugese	S.C. European	S.E. European	Scandinavian	South Asian	Ukrainian	West Indian	Total
Rating	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Very Strongly	45	46	35	56	57	48	46	57	57	40	70	30	29	36	56	55	72	50
Somewhat Strong	55	51	55	44	43	48	52	38	41	55	30	70	71	64	39	45	16	48
Not Strongly	.	4	10	.	.	4	2	5	1	5	.	.	.	.	6	.	12	3
Number of cases	64	248	20	43	79	54	56	21	82	20	27	20	21	11	18	29	25	838

Barriers to Participation.

Information was collected about both the extent to which people wanted to participate more often in both their favourite and second favourite leisure activities and about some of the things which might keep those that wished to participate more often from doing so. Those respondents who identified an ethnocultural background other than Canadian and who participate in their favourite activity with friends were also asked if they would be more likely to participate if they had more opportunities to do it with people of their own ethnocultural background. There were significant differences among groups regarding all of these questions with the exception of the reasons offered for not participating in their second favourite activity.

Respondents were also asked if there were any activities that they had never done but would like to do. Information was gathered about the first two activities mentioned. The strength of their desire to participate in the activities was measured, and respondents were asked to identify what kept them from participating in these activities. The groups displayed significant differences in the strength of their desire to participate in these activities. There were also significant differences in the reasons the group offered for not participating in their _second_ choice of an activity in which they would like to participate but had never done so.

The significantly different feature of each group responses to these questions are outlined below and are displayed in Tables 31 to 35.

The British Group. The British displayed no significant differences from other groups on any of the variables measured.

The Canadian Group. Canadian group respondents were significantly _less_ likely than all others to report that there were activities that they had never done but that they would like to do. Only forty-seven percent mentioned one activity (as compared to 57% of all others) and of these respondents only 60% mentioned a second activity (as compared to 68% of all others).

The Chinese Group. Although there were no significant differences between the Chinese group and others in the relative numbers who reported that they would like to do their favourite activity more often, Chinese group respondents want to do their favourite activity significantly less strongly than do the others. Twenty-nine percent of the Chinese group respondents indicated that they very strongly want to participate in their favourite activity more often as compared to 56% of others. Their responses to questions about their second favourite activity follow the same trend. There is also a significant difference between the Chinese group and all others in the things they identified that keep them from doing both their favourite and their second favourite activity more often. Regarding their favourite activity, the Chinese were more likely to mention having no time because of family than were others (25% of the Chinese mention this as compared to 13% of all others). A greater number (30% as compared to 13% of others) also identified having no time because of family as the thing that keeps them from doing their second favourite activity. Of the respondents who were other than Canadian, and did their favourite activity mostly with friends, the Chinese group respondents were significantly more likely to mention that they would be more likely to do their favourite activity if they had more opportunities to do it with members of their own ethnocultural background (44% of the Chinese as compared to 15% of all others). Moreover, of those respondents who indicated that they would be more likely to do their favourite activity if they had more opportunities to do it with members of their own ethnocultural background, the Chinese respondents were more likely than others to indicate that they felt very strongly (43% as compared to 7%) that this kept them from participating more. These differences are not evident, however, in responses about their second favourite activities.

The Dutch Group. The Dutch respondents did not differ significantly from other respondents on most measures relating to barriers to participation. They did differ in the activities they offered as their second choice of something they would like to do but had never done. Sixteen percent mentioned boating compared to 3% of all others.

The French Group. The French respondents also did not differ significantly from other respondents on most measures relating to barriers to participation. They differed only in the activities they mentioned as their second choice of something they had never done but would like to do. Seventeen percent mentioned travelling/or vacations compared to 7% of all others.

The German Group. Of the respondents who indicated that they were more likely to do their favourite activity if they had more opportunities to do it with people with their own ethnocultural backgrounds, significantly more German respondents indicated that they felt strongly about this than did others. Eighty-percent reported feeling somewhat strongly about this while only 24% of others did.

The Italian Group. The Italian group respondents did not differ significantly from other respondents on any measures related to barriers to participation.

The Jewish Group. The Jewish group respondents did not differ significantly from other respondents on most measures relating to barriers to participation. They did differ significantly from others in the activities that they indicated they had never done but would like to. They mentioned activities in the other outdoor sport category more often than others (15% as compared to 1%). Windsurfing was also mentioned more often (20% compared to 7%) as was scuba/skindiving (10% as compared to 4%).

The Other Group. Of the respondents who were other than Canadian and participated in their favourite activity mostly with friends, the Other group respondents were significantly more likely to mention (27% vs 14%) that they would be more likely to do their favourite activity if they had more opportunities to do it with members of their own ethnocultural background.

The Polish Group. The Polish group respondents did not differ significantly from other respondents on any measures related to barriers to participation.

The Portuguese Group. The Portuguese respondents differed significantly from others in the things they mentioned that kept them from participating more often in their favourite activity. Seventy-seven percent mentioned that they did not have enough time because of work while only 58% of all others mentioned this as a barrier to increased participation.

The S.C. European Group. Of the respondents who indicated that they wanted to participate in an activity in which they had never participated, the S.C. European group mentioned significantly different reasons than did others for not participating in the first activity they mentioned. They were more likely to mention the lack of time because of work (28%) than were others (20%), the need for someone to do it with (11% of the S.C. European as compared to 6% others), and the fear of injury (17% of the S.C. European as compared to 7% of others). For their second choice of an activity that they would like to do but had never done, they mentioned activities in the outdoor recreation and the motorized activities category much more often than did others (17% compared to about 4%).

The S.E. European Group. This group was significantly less likely to indicate that they would like to do their second favourite activity more often. Only 46% indicated that they would like to do this compared to 62% of all others.

The Scandinavian Group. The Scandinavian group was significantly less likely to indicate that they would like to do both their favourite activity and their second favourite activity more often. Only 43% indicated that they would like to do their favourite activity more often as compared to 66% of all others and only 40% indicated they would like to do their second favourite activity more often as compared to 62% of all others. This group also differed significantly from others in the things they identified as keeping them from participating more often in their favourite activity. They are almost twice as likely as others (23% as compared to 13%) to mention lack of time because of family and lack of time due to reasons other than family or work (15% as compared to 7%).

The South Asian Group. Of the respondents who were other than Canadian and did their favourite activities mostly with friends, the South Asian respondents were significantly more likely (44% as compared to 15%) to mention that they would do their favourite activity more often if they had more opportunities to do it with members of their own ethnocultural background. An even larger proportion of South Asian respondents (80%) who indicated that they did their second favourite activities mostly with friends, reported that they would do them more often if they had more opportunities to do it with people of their own ethnocultural background. Only 11% of respondents other than Canadians, who did their second favourite activities mostly with friends endorsed this statement. Of those who indicated that they would be more likely to do their second favourite activities if they had more opportunities to do it with people of their own ethnocultural background, the South Asian respondents were significantly more likely to indicate they felt strongly that this kept them from participating more often. They also differed significantly from others in the activities they mentioned that they had never done but would like to do. Twelve percent mentioned tennis compared to 2% of activities and 12% mentioned activities in the other activities category compared to 3% of all others. Six percent mentioned bicycling compared to 1% of all others. They were less likely to mention activities such as skydiving or windsurfing. The South Asian respondents were significantly less likely to offer a second choice of a leisure activity that they would like to do but had never participated in before. Only 38% of South Asian respondents who had a first choice for an activity provided a second choice as well while 66% of all other respondents provided a second choice.

The Ukrainian Group. The Ukrainian group respondents did not differ significantly from other respondents on any measures related to barriers to participation.

The West Indian Group. Of those respondents who indicated that they wanted to participate more often in their second favourite activity, the West Indian respondents were significantly more likely to indicate that they strongly wanted to do so. Seventy-two percent indicated that they very strongly wanted to participate more often as compared to 49% of others. Of those respondents who mentioned two activities in which they would like to participate but never had, West Indian respondents were significantly more likely to indicate that they strongly wanted to participate in their second mentioned activity. Sixty-six percent indicated that they very strongly wanted to participate in this compared to only 37% of others. Of the respondents who reported wanting to participate in their favourite activity more often, the West Indian respondents differed significantly in the types of things they mentioned that keep them from participating more often. Ten percent mentioned fatigue or apathy while less than 1% of others did. Of those that indicated they wanted to participate in two activities, the West Indians mentioned things that kept them from participating in their second mentioned activity in a significantly different fashion from others. Almost twenty-percent mentioned the need for a partner to do it with as compared to only 5% of others.

Table 31. What keeps you from doing your favourite activity more often?

	Ethnocultural Groups																	
	British	Canadian	Chinese	Dutch	French	German	Italian	Jewish	Other	Polish	Portugese	S.C. European	S.E. European	Scandinavian	South Asian	Ukrainian	West Indian	Total
Barriers	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Other reason	5	4	.	5	2	5	2	4	6	4	3	.	.	.	6	3	12	4
No time-work	54	55	58	63	61	67	69	61	60	61	77	59	74	31	61	42	58	59
No time-family	14	16	26	9	13	8	13	22	4	9	3	9	20	23	6	26	15	13
Costs too much	8	6	5	9	6	11	3	4	8	13	.	23	.	8	17	3	.	7
Places too crowded	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	.	.	.	.	3	.	1
Need partner(s)	1	2	.	2	2	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	1
Don't know where	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	0
Health problem	1	4	.	2	2	2	2	4	3	.	9	.	3	8	.	6	.	3
No time-other	9	6	5	2	9	8	11	.	11	9	3	9	3	15	6	10	4	7
Lack equipment	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0
Lack facilities	1	3	.	5	.	.	2	.	2	4	.	.	.	8	.	.	4	2
Seasonal factors	5	2	.	2	4	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	4	2
Fatigue/apathy	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0
Number of cases	78	283	19	43	90	66	64	23	95	23	35	22	35	13	18	31	26	964

Table 32. What keeps you from doing your 2nd favourite activity more often?

	Ethnocultural Groups																	
	British	Canadian	Chinese	Dutch	French	German	Italian	Jewish	Other	Polish	Portugese	S.C. European	S.E. European	Scandinavian	South Asian	Ukrainian	West Indian	Total
Barriers	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Other reason	6	6	.	7	4	2	9	5	10	5	4	5	.	.	.	7	4	5
No time-work	48	50	55	53	62	48	47	33	52	65	69	50	57	20	53	36	44	51
No time-family	8	13	30	5	12	19	21	19	5	5	8	5	29	20	18	18	12	13
Costs too much	10	9	.	9	4	9	4	10	9	.	.	10	5	10	.	7	8	7
Need partner(s)	.	3	.	2	4	4	.	.	2	.	.	5	.	10	6	.	4	2
Don't know where	.	0	.	.	3	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1
Health problem	5	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	8	5	.	10	.	11	.	3
Fatigue/apathy	3	2	5	2	1	4	2	5	2	.	4	5	.	.	6	7	.	3
No time-other	8	5	.	12	4	11	9	10	10	15	8	10	10	20	6	11	16	8
Lack equipment	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0
Lack facilities	5	2	5	9	1	.	2	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	2
Seasonal factors	8	6	.	.	4	2	7	14	4	10	.	5	.	10	6	4	8	5
Number of cases	63	245	20	43	76	54	57	21	82	20	26	20	21	10	17	28	25	828

Table 33. Would you do your favourite activity more if you had more opportunities to do it with your own group?

	Ethnocultural Groups																	
	British	Canadian	Chinese	Dutch	French	German	Italian	Jewish	Other	Polish	Portugese	S.C. European	S.E. European	Scandinavian	South Asian	Ukrainian	West Indian	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Yes	20	.	44	15	10	15	17	6	27	.	13	6	5	.	44	5	25	16
No	80	100	56	85	90	85	83	94	73	100	88	94	95	100	56	95	75	84
Number of cases	54	1	16	26	63	39	48	18	56	16	16	16	20	17	9	19	20	454

Table 34. Would you do your 2nd favourite activity more if you had more opportunities do it with your own group?

	Ethnocultural Groups																	
	British	Canadian	Chinese	Dutch	French	German	Italian	Jewish	Other	Polish	Portugese	S.C. European	S.E. European	Scandinavian	South Asian	Ukrainian	West Indian	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Yes	13	.	15	10	17	10	11	5	20	7	25	.	9	.	67	.	18	13
No	85	100	85	90	81	90	86	90	80	87	69	100	91	100	17	100	76	85
Number of cases	39	2	13	21	54	40	44	20	46	15	16	19	22	15	6	17	17	406

Table 35. First choice for a new activity by ethnocultural group.

	Ethnocultural Groups																	
	British	Canadian	Chinese	Dutch	French	German	Italian	Jewish	Other	Polish	Portuguese	S.C. European	S.E. European	Scandinavian	South Asian	Ukrainian	West Indian	Total
Desired Activities	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Skydiving	11	10	.	8	14	10	10	15	12	28	11	18	3	7	.	7	11	10
Travel/vacation	6	6	16	14	9	10	8	5	6	11	16	18	6	7	12	11	.	8
Windsurfing	11	9	5	3	5	10	12	20	5	11	11	.	6	13	.	7	.	8
Skiing	11	7	5	11	5	8	4	.	8	11	5	12	9	.	12	15	11	8
Other indoor sports	5	6	.	3	8	6	10	.	10	.	5	.	13	.	6	15	7	7
Water skiing	2	9	.	8	14	4	6	.	5	.	26	.	6	.	.	4	4	6
Flying planes	6	4	5	5	2	4	4	5	4	.	.	.	.	13	.	11	.	4
Scuba/skin diving	3	5	.	8	3	4	.	10	5	11	.	.	3	13	.	7	4	4
Sailing	8	2	11	8	2	4	2	.	1	11	.	6	.	13	6	.	4	3
Swimming	3	2	11	3	.	2	4	5	3	.	5	6	6	.	.	.	11	3
Arts & crafts	2	3	.	3	3	6	4	.	3	.	16	6	.	.	.	.	4	3
Outdoor recreation	2	0	.	3	2	.	4	.	3	.	5	.	6	.	6	4	7	2
Other activities	2	2	11	.	5	4	2	.	5	.	.	6	.	.	12	4	4	3
Motorized activities	2	3	.	3	2	2	.	5	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	4	2
Tennis	3	4	5	5	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	6	.	.	12	.	4	3
Boating	2	1	.	3	5	.	4	.	3	6	.	.	6	.	6	.	.	2
Golf	3	2	.	3	2	2	2	.	3	6	.	.	9	.	6	.	.	2
Other outdoor sports	.	1	5	.	2	.	2	15	4	.	.	.	.	.	6	4	4	2
Play music	3	2	.	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	1
Animal orientd	3	0	.	.	2	4	2	.	1	.	.	.	3	7	.	.	.	1
Cross-Country skiing	.	1	.	3	.	2	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1
Fishing	2	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	1

(CONTINUED)

Table 35. First choice for a new activity by ethnocultural group.

	Ethnocultural Groups																	Total
	British	Canadian	Chinese	Dutch	French	German	Italian	Jewish	Other	Polish	Portuguese	S.C. European	S.E. European	Scandinavian	South Asian	Ukrainian	West Indian	
Desired Activities	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Exercise activities	.	2	.	.	5	4	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2
Hot air ballooning	3	1	.	3	2	6	.	5	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	2
Drawing/painting	2	1	.	.	2	4	.	.	1	.	.	12	.	7	.	4	.	2
White water raft	3	1	5	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	1
Hiking	2	0	5	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	7	.	4	4	1
Bicycling	.	0	5	.	.	2	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	7	6	.	.	1
Hangliding	3	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	1
Dancing	.	1	.	.	2	.	2	5	.	6	.	6	.	.	.	.	4	1
Hunting/shooting	.	1	5	.	.	.	.	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Games	2	1	.	.	2	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Hobbies	2	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	1
Other sports	.	0	5	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0
Entertainment	.	0	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0
Sewing	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	0
Social activities	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	0
Shop/window shop	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	0
Number of Cases	66	200	19	37	64	50	52	20	78	18	19	17	32	15	17	27	27	758

Table 36. Second choice for a new activity by ethnocultural group.

	Ethnocultural Groups																	
	British	Canadian	Chinese	Dutch	French	German	Italian	Jewish	Other	Polish	Portuguese	S.C. European	S.E. European	Scandinavian	South Asian	Ukrainian	West Indian	Total
Desired Activities	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Skydiving	.	5	.	5	2	3	3	.	11	8	12	8	6	10	.	5	.	5
Travel/vacation	14	4	20	11	17	9	3	13	4	8	6	.	18	.	17	9	.	8
Windsurfing	10	3	20	5	10	6	3	.	9	8	.	.	6	.	.	14	10	6
Skiing	2	9	10	.	2	9	6	19	4	.	6	.	6	20	.	.	.	6
Other indoor sports	7	9	.	5	12	.	9	.	7	.	.	.	12	.	50	5	10	7
Water skiing	7	9	.	11	2	3	12	13	5	17	6	.	.	10	.	.	.	6
Flying planes	10	5	.	11	5	9	.	.	2	.	12	.	.	20	.	.	10	5
Scuba/skin diving	5	3	.	5	10	3	.	.	7	8	6	8	.	.	.	5	5	4
Sailing	7	6	.	.	2	3	.	6	13	17	6	.	.	.	.	5	19	6
Swimming	5	4	10	.	5	.	6	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	5	4
Arts & crafts	7	4	.	.	2	3	6	.	2	8	12	8	.	10	.	5	.	4
Outdoor recreation	2	6	.	5	.	11	9	6	2	.	.	17	6	.	.	9	5	5
Other activities	2	5	.	.	.	6	.	13	.	.	6	.	6	.	.	9	5	3
Motorized activities	.	4	20	.	.	.	3	6	4	17	12	17	6	.	.	.	10	4
Tennis	.	1	10	.	.	.	6	.	7	8	6	.	6	.	17	.	.	2
Boating	.	1	.	16	5	.	9	6	2	.	6	.	6	.	.	5	5	3
Golf	5	2	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	1
Other outdoor sports	.	3	.	5	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	2
Play music	2	3	.	5	5	3	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	17	.	5	2
Animal orientd	2	1	.	.	2	9	.	.	4	.	.	.	6	10	.	.	.	2
Cross-Country skiing	2	3	.	.	.	3	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Fishing	.	1	.	.	.	6	.	6	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	2

(CONTINUED)

Table 36. Second choice for a new activity by ethnocultural group.

	Ethnocultural Groups																	
	British	Canadian	Chinese	Dutch	French	German	Italian	Jewish	Other	Polish	Portuguese	S.C. European	S.E. European	Scandinavian	South Asian	Ukrainian	West Indian	Total
Desired Activities	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Exercise activities	2	2	10	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Hot air ballooning	2	.	.	5	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	1
Drawing/painting	.	1	.	.	2	.	6	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	1
White water raft	.	3	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	1
Hiking	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	8	6	.	.	.	.	1
Bicycling	.	2	.	.	2	.	3	.	2	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Hangliding	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	6	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	5	10	1
Dancing	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	5	1
Hunting/shooting	2	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Games	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0
Hobbies	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0
Other sports	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	0
Entertainment	.	1	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	1
Sewing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	10	.	.	.	0
Social activities	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0
Number of Cases	42	114	10	19	41	35	34	16	56	12	17	12	17	10	6	22	21	484

Table 37. How strongly want to do the 2nd thing never done before?

	Ethnocultural Groups																	
	British	Canadian	Chinese	Dutch	French	German	Italian	Jewish	Other	Polish	Portugese	S.C. European	S.E. European	Scandinavian	South Asian	Ukrainian	West Indian	Total
How strongly wanted	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Very Strongly	26	34	36	55	45	25	28	41	40	25	56	58	37	55	33	45	67	38
Somewhat Strong	63	60	64	45	55	61	67	47	47	67	44	42	53	27	50	55	24	54
Not Strongly	12	6	.	.	.	14	6	12	14	8	.	.	11	18	17	.	10	7
Number of cases	43	121	11	22	47	36	36	17	58	12	18	12	19	11	6	22	21	512

Leisure Ethic

The extent to which respondents held positive or negative feelings about leisure was assessed. Respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with a number of statements (see Table 38) which comprise the Leisure Attitude Scale developed by Crandall and Slivken (1980). Their scale was used with one modification. The item: I feel guilty about enjoying myself was changed from the original Leisure Attitude Scale item: I don't feel guilty about enjoying myself. Use of the original item in the pretest phase of the study revealed that respondents had difficulty understanding what disagreeing with this negatively worded item actually meant.

Respondents indicated either that they strongly agreed, agreed, disagreed, or strongly disagreed with each of the statements listed in Table 38. For analysis, numerical values were assigned to response categories in the following manner: strongly agree=4, agree=3, disagree=2, strongly disagree=1. The mean ratings, based on the entire sample, for each item are presented in Table 38.

Leisure Attitude Scale scores were calculated by summing respondents' scores on each item. Differences between each group's average scores and those of all others' were examined. No significant differences were found. However examining differences between each group and all others' responses for each scale item revealed significant differences in responses to many of the individual items. This suggested that summing over the entire scale to derive leisure attitude scores served to obscure differences among groups.

A factor analysis of the Leisure Attitude Scale revealed two major themes or factors underlying respondents' item scores. Respondents tended to respond similarly to two groups of items. One item group related to the quantity of leisure desired in one's life (Items 6, 7, and 9 in Table 38) while the other related to the value one attaches to leisure (Items 2,3,8 and 10 in Table 38). Two scales were therefore constructed by summing respondents scores on these two groups of items (Items 8 and 10 were scored in a reverse direction:

Strongly Disagree-4, Disagree-3, etc.). The scales are respectively labelled: Leisure Quantity and Leisure Value.

The Leisure Quality scale consists of items which deal with the amount of leisure people desire in life (e.g. "I'd like to have at least two months vacation"). Those that have high scores on this scale can be expected to desire more leisure in their lives than those with low scores.

The Leisure Value scale consists of items which deal with the extent to which the experience of leisure is viewed in either a positive or negative manner (e.g. "It is good for adults to be playful", "I feel guilty about enjoying myself".) Those that have high scores on this scale can be expected to evaluate leisure experiences in a more positive fashion than those that have low scores.

A number of groups differ significantly from the others in their Leisure Quantity scores. As can be seen in Figure 35, some groups have significantly different scores than others. The British, Dutch and S. C. European groups have significantly lower scores than others. The West Indian, French, Italian, and Ukrainian have significantly higher scores.

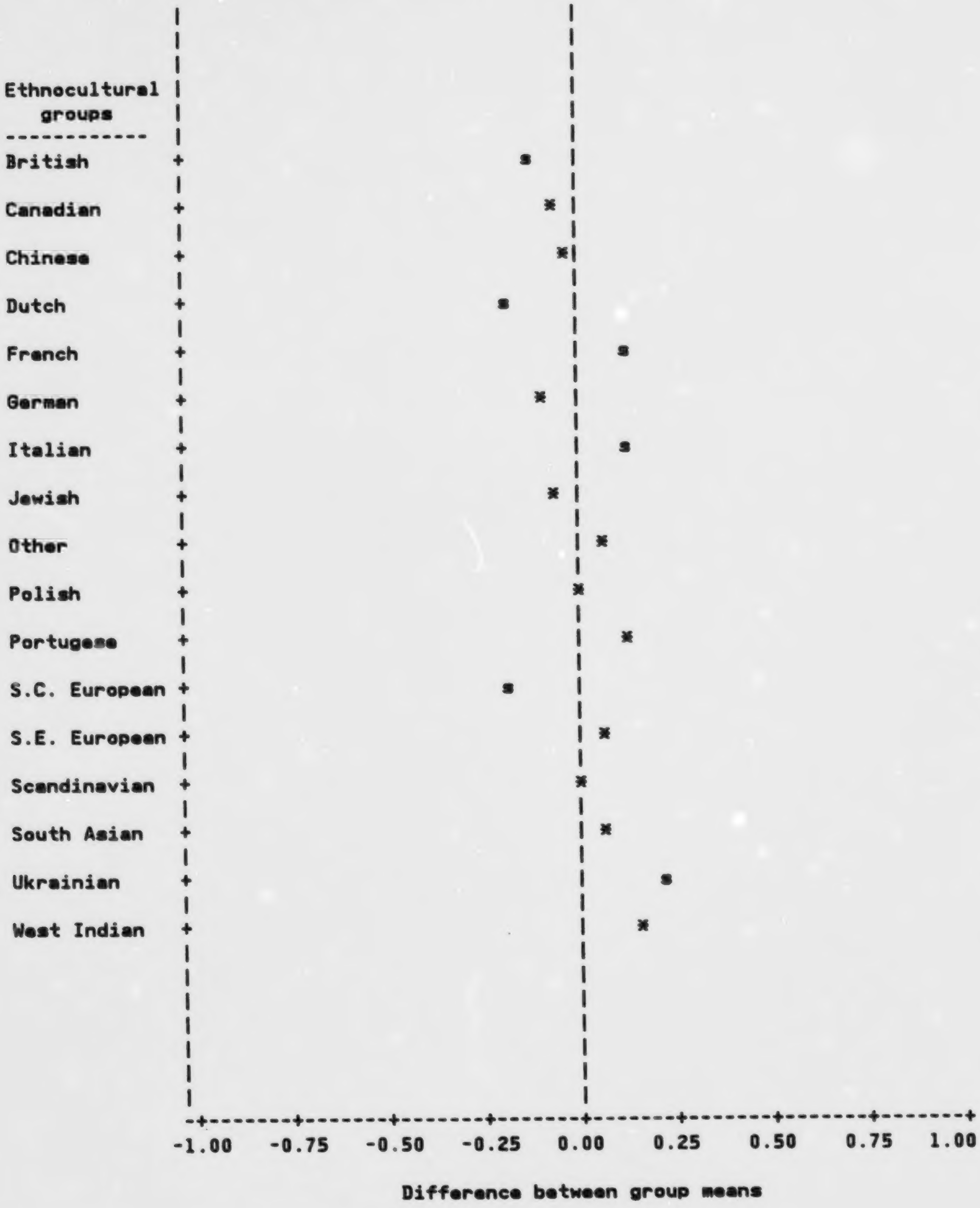
Figure 36 displays the differences between each group and all others in their Leisure Value scores. Those groups which agreed less than all others were the: Chinese, Dutch, German, Italian, Portuguese, S.C. European, South Asian, Ukrainian, and West Indian. The Chinese, Italian, and South Asian groups have significantly lower scores than others. While the British, Jewish, And Scandinavian groups have significantly higher scores.

Table 38 Mean ratings of agreement with Leisure Attitude Scale items

Leisure Attitude Scale Items	Mean*
1. I admire a person who knows how to relax.	3.26
2. It is good for adults to be playful.	3.22
3. Leisure is great.	3.20
4. My leisure is my most enjoyable time	3.09
5. I like to do things on the spur of the moment.	2.96
6. People should try to have as much leisure as possible in their lives.	2.92
7. I'd like to have at least two months vacation a year.	2.82
8. Most people spend too much time enjoying themselves today.	2.16
9. I would like to lead a life of complete leisure.	2.14
10. I feel guilty about enjoying myself.	1.82

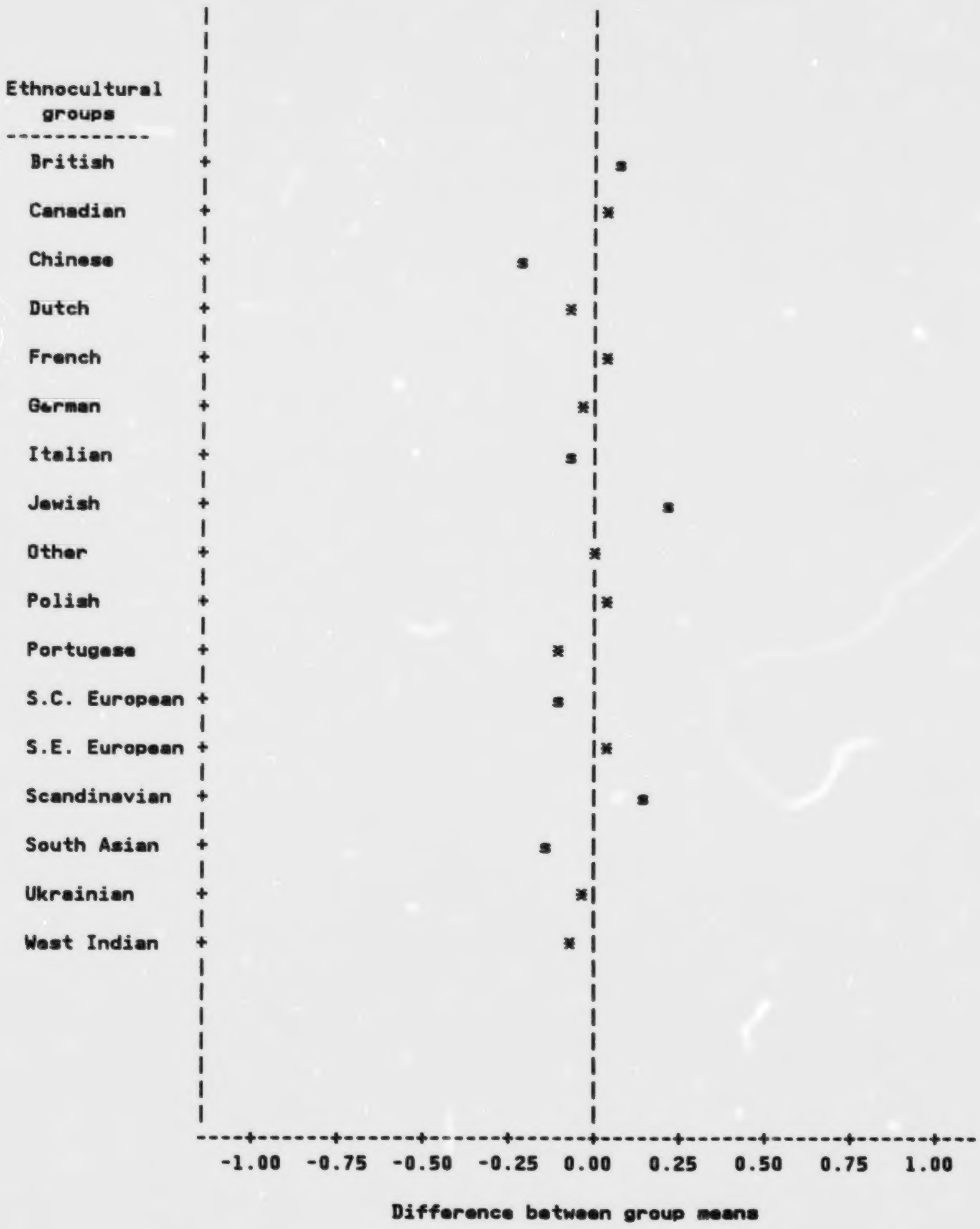
* Ratings were assigned numerical values in the following manner; strongly agree = 4, agree = 3, disagree = 2, strongly disagree = 1. Scoring was reversed for item 8 and item 4.

Figure 35. Differences in mean ratings on leisure quantity scale: ethnocultural groups versus all others.



Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the British group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the British group has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an "s".

Figure 36. Differences in mean scores on leisure value scale: ethnocultural groups versus all others



Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the group has an average score which is higher than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the group has an average score which is lower than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an "s".

Leisure Motivations

Possible motivations for participating in one's favourite leisure activities were investigated. Respondents indicated the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with sixteen statements (see Table 39) which described why they might perform their favourite leisure activities. For each statement they had four options with which to express agreement (strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree). The motivation statements were derived from items reported by Crandall (1980) to have been designed by a member of researchers to represent a broad array of needs with potential importance to leisure.

Average ratings of agreement were calculated by averaging numerical values assigned to response categories in the following manner: Strongly Agree=4, Agree=3, Disagree=2 and Strongly Disagree=1). The mean ratings, based on the entire sample, for each item are presented in Table 39. Respondents agreed most strongly with the statement that they chose to do their favourite activity to relax. The second most agreed upon item was "to get a change from your daily routine" and third most was "to get exercise or keep in shape."

An examination of the differences in each ethnocultural group's motivations to participate relative to all others reveals that most groups are similar in the reasons they give for participating in their favourite activities. Although there are some significant differences, no discernible pattern is evident. These differences are discussed briefly below.

Figures 37-53 present profiles for each group, of the extent to which their motivations differ from all other groups.

TABLE 39 Motivations For Participation in Favourite Activities

You do your favourite leisure activities ...	Mean Rating*
1) To relax.	3.28
2) To get a change from your daily routine.	3.18
3) To get exercise or keep in shape.	3.15
4) To enjoy nature.	3.08
5) To use your mind.	3.05
6) To do things with your friends.	3.03
7) To help bring the family together more.	3.05
8) To use your skills and talents.	2.99
9) To avoid boredom.	2.99
10) To learn new skills and abilities.	2.95
11) To build friendships or meet new people.	2.94
12) To be creative.	2.90
13) For the excitement.	2.89
14) To help others.	2.73
15) To show others what you can do.	2.60
16) To be away from your family for a while.	2.35

* Ratings were assigned numerical values in the agree following manner (strongly agree - 4, agree - 3, disagree - 2, strongly disagree - 1)

Differences in Motivations

The British Group. The British group did not differ significantly from others in their motivation scale scores.

The Canadian Group. The Canadian group respondents differ from others in that they are significantly more likely to agree that they participate in activities for the following reasons: to get a change from their daily routine, to enjoy nature, to bring the family together, to be creative, or, to help others.

The Chinese Group. The Chinese group respondents display no significant differences from other ethnic groups in terms of their motivations to participate. However, this may be attributed, in part, to the small sample size for this group. Those items in which they differ most from others are: for the excitement and to show others what they can do. They agreed less than others on the former scale and more than others on the latter.

The French Group. The French group respondents are significantly more likely than others to participate so that they can do things with their friends, to use their skills and talents, to be creative and to help others.

The German Group. The German group members are significantly more likely than others to participate in leisure activities to relax.

The Italian Group. These respondents are significantly more likely to agree that they participate in activities to get exercise or keep in shape and to help bring the family together more.

The Jewish Group. The Jewish group respondents showed a number of differences from the other groups. Members of this group are significantly less likely to participate so that they can show others what they can do, or to help others or to bring the family together.

The Others Group. The Others group respondents are significantly less likely to participate in their favourite activity so that they can be away from their family for a while.

The Polish Group. The Polish group members are significantly more likely to indicate that they participate in their favourite activities to get to enjoy nature.

The Portuguese Group. The Portuguese group respondents are significantly less likely to indicate that they participate in their favourite activities to use their minds, to enjoy nature or to use their skills or talents.

The S.C. European Group. The S.C. European group respondents are significantly less likely to indicate that they participate in their favourite activities to use their skills and talents, to get exercise or keep in shape or to do things with their friends.

The S.E. European Group. The S.E. Europeans group respondents are significantly more likely to indicate that they participate in activities to use their skills and talents.

The Scandinavian Group. The Scandinavian group is also small and for reasons already noted it is difficult to establish whether the differences which arise between their motivations and that of others are significant. However, the largest difference occurs for the scale: to relax. Scandinavians are less likely to agree that this is a good description of why they participate in their favourite leisure activities.

The South Asian Group. Although the South Asian group members showed differences in motivations of the same magnitude as the groups mentioned above, none of these differences are statistically significant, this is to be expected given their small sample size. Although the following differences are noted, these could have arisen by chance factors. South Asians indicated more often than others that they do activities to avoid boredom, to help bring the family together more and to help others. They indicated less often than others that they do activities for the excitement or to relax.

The Ukrainian Group. The Ukrainian group respondents were significantly more likely to indicate that they did their favourite activities to get a change from their daily routine, to show others what they can do and to be away from your family for a while.

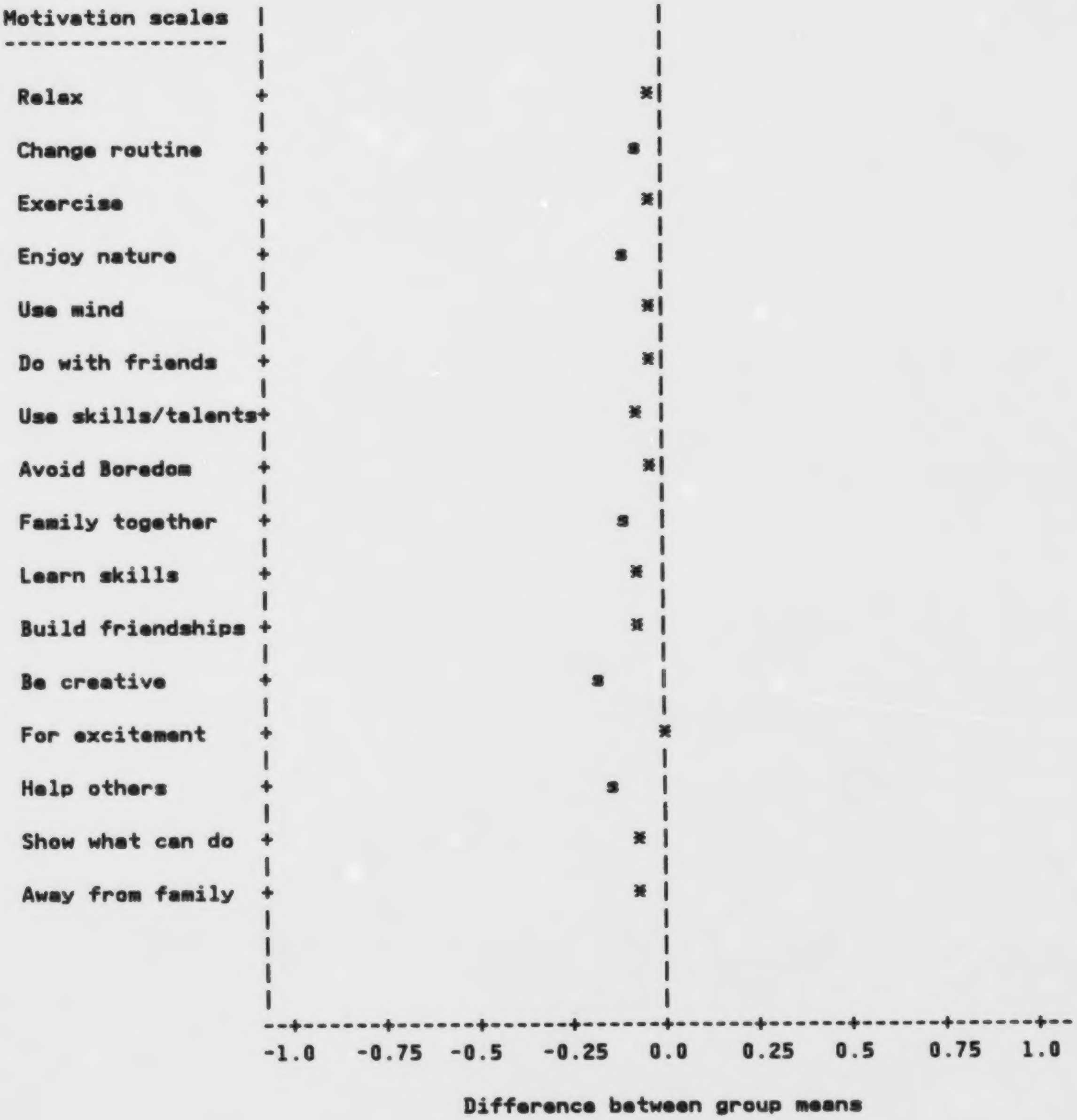
The West Indian Group. Finally, the West Indian group members displayed no significant differences from others in their motivations for doing their favourite activities.

Figure 37. Differences in mean ratings on motivation scales: British versus non-British

```
Motivation scales  |                             |
-----------------  |                             |
                   |                             |
 Relax             +                             |*
                   |                             |
 Change routine    +                             |*
                   |                             |
 Exercise          +                             *
                   |                             |
 Enjoy nature      +                            *|
                   |                             |
 Use mind          +                             |*
                   |                             |
 Do with friends   +                             *
                   |                             |
 Use skills/talents+                             *
                   |                             |
 Avoid Boredom     +                             *
                   |                             |
 Family together   +                             *
                   |                             |
 Learn skills      +                             |*
                   |                             |
 Build friendships +                             | *
                   |                             |
 Be creative       +                             *
                   |                             |
 For excitement    +                             |*
                   |                             |
 Help others       +                            *|
                   |                             |
 Show what can do  +                           * |
                   |                             |
 Away from family  +                             *
                   |                             |
                   |                             |
                   |                             |
                   |                             |
                   --+------+------+------+------+------+------+------+------+--
                   -1.0  -0.75  -0.5   -0.25   0.0    0.25   0.5    0.75   1.0

                                 Difference between group means
```

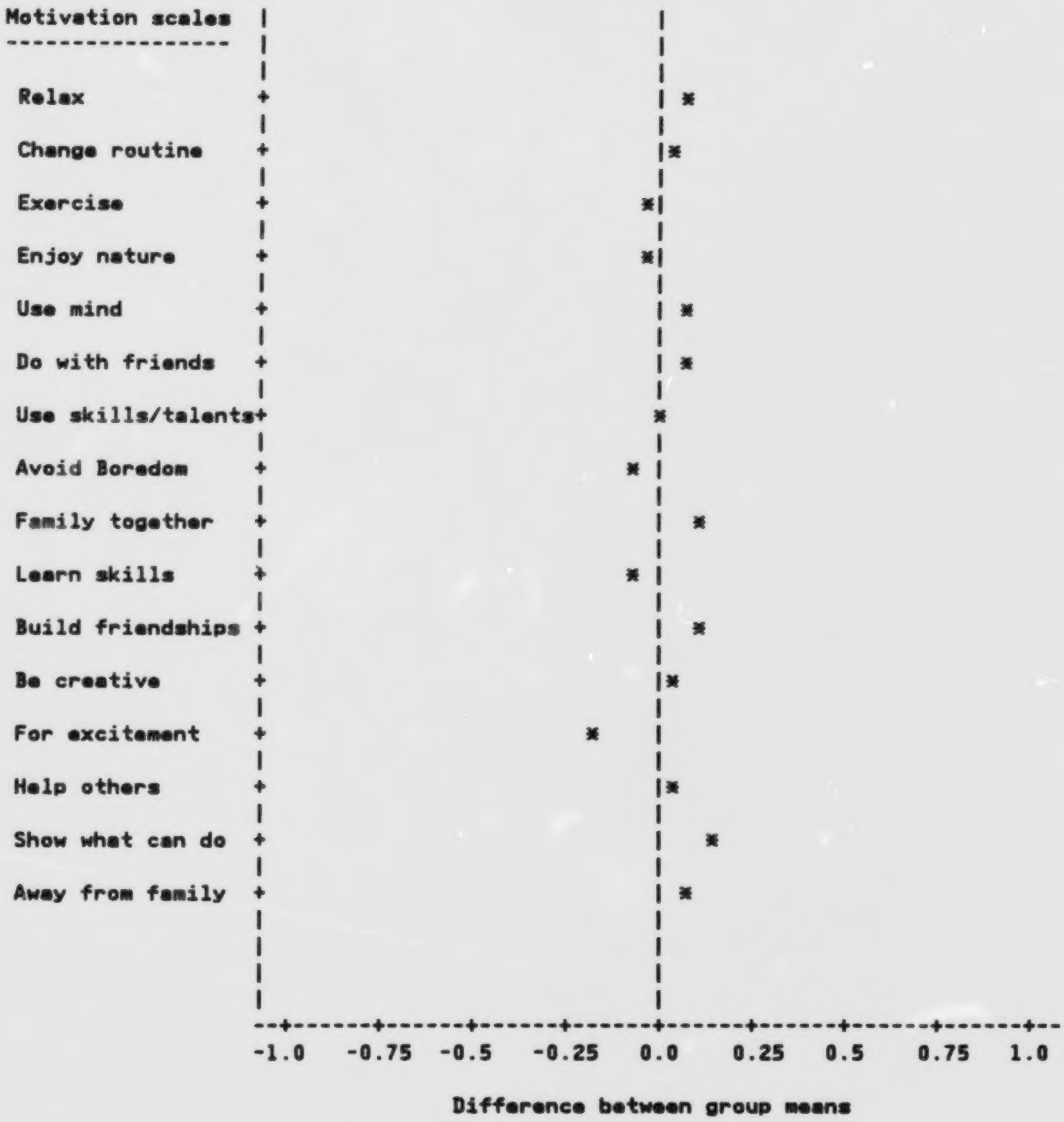
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the British group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the British group has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 38. Differences in mean ratings on motivation scales: Canadian versus non-Canadian



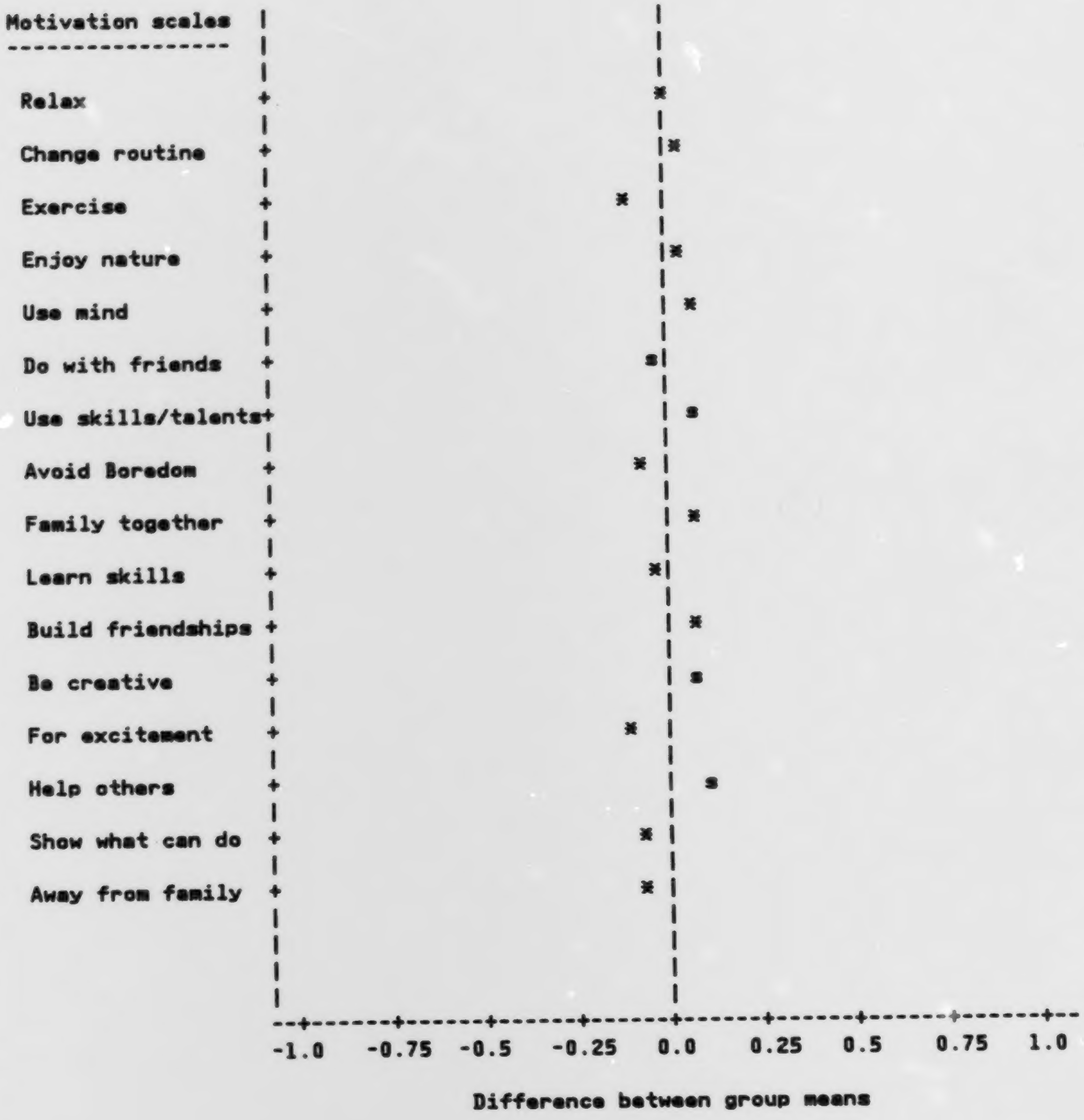
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the Canadian group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the Canadian group has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 39. Differences in mean ratings on motivation scales: Chinese versus non-Chinese



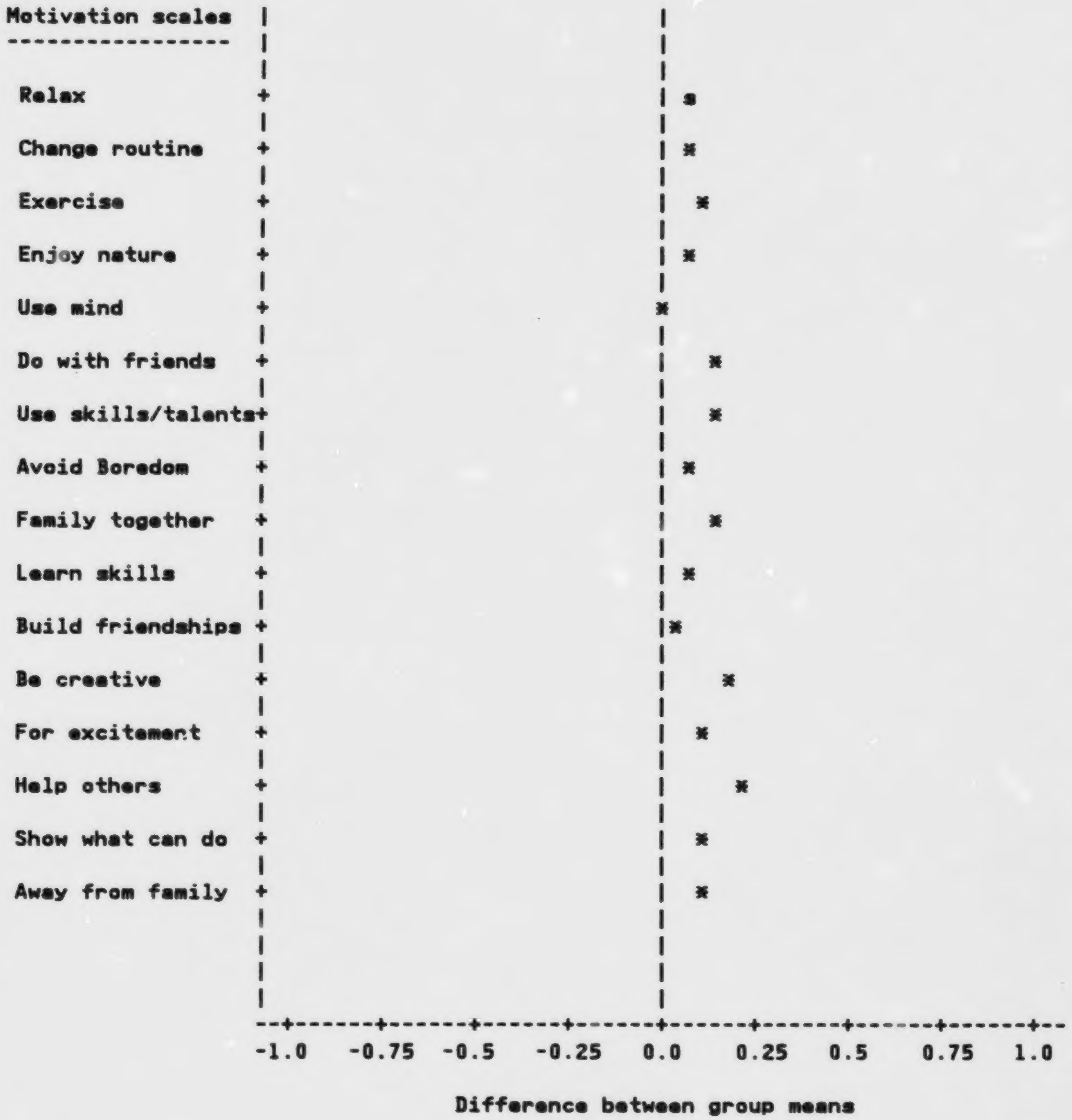
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the Chinese group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the Chinese group has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 40. Differences in mean ratings on motivation scales: Dutch versus non-Dutch



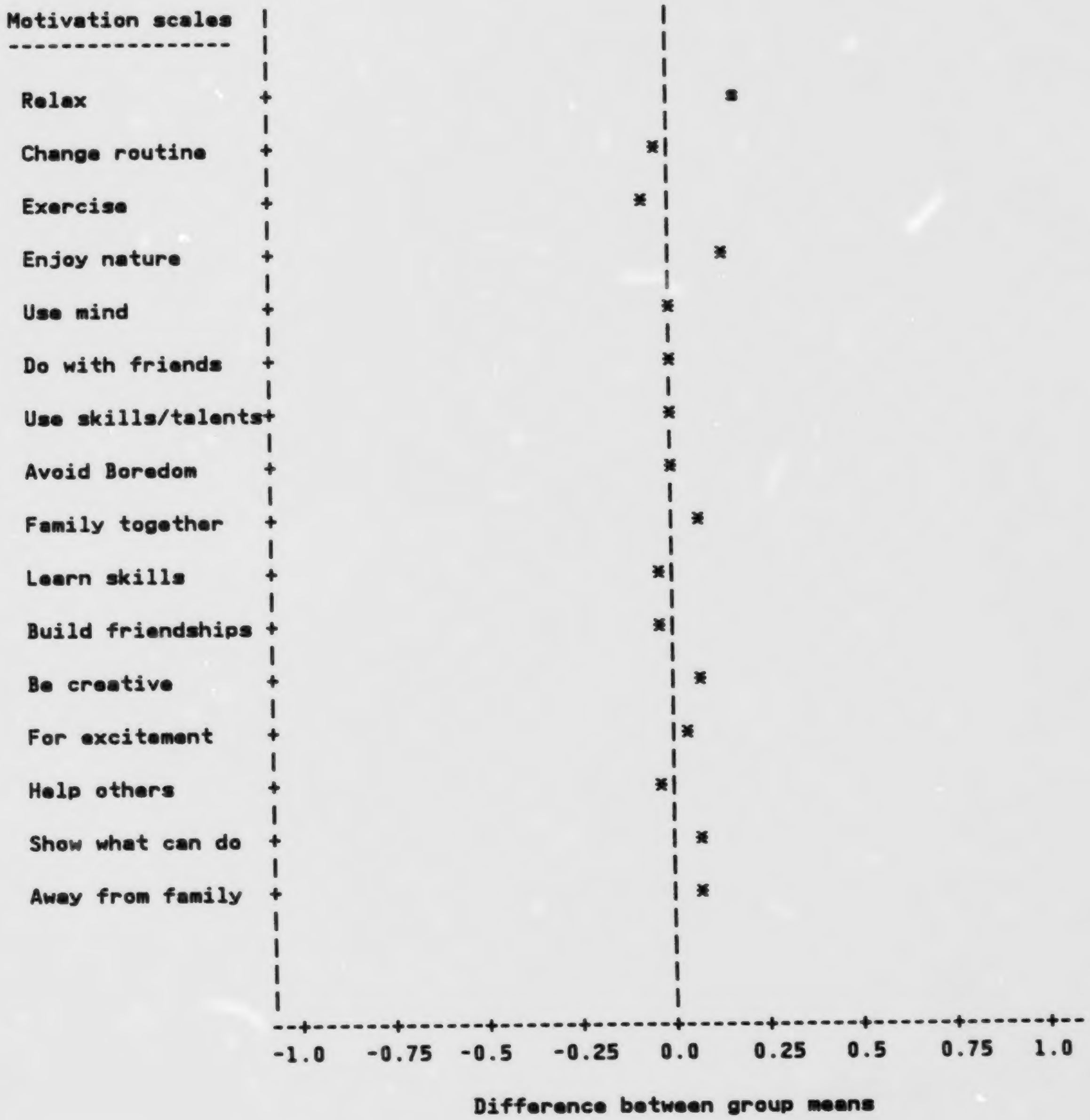
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the Dutch group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the Dutch has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 41. Differences in mean ratings on motivation scales: French versus non-French



Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the French group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the French has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 42. Differences in mean ratings on motivation scales: German versus non-German



Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the German group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the German group has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 43. Differences in mean ratings on motivation scales: Italian versus non-Italian

```
Motivation scales  |                             |
-----------------  |                             |
                   |                             |
 Relax             +                           * |
                   |                             |
 Change routine    +                             *
                   |                             |
 Exercise          +                             |   s
                   |                             |
 Enjoy nature      +                           * |
                   |                             |
 Use mind          +                            *|
                   |                             |
 Do with friends   +                             |*
                   |                             |
 Use skills/talents+                             *
                   |                             |
 Avoid Boredom     +                             *
                   |                             |
 Family together   +                             |   s
                   |                             |
 Learn skills      +                             | *
                   |                             |
 Build friendships +                             |*
                   |                             |
 Be creative       +                             *
                   |                             |
 For excitement    +                             *
                   |                             |
 Help others       +                             | *
                   |                             |
 Show what can do  +                           * |
                   |                             |
 Away from family  +                             *
                   |                             |
                   |                             |
                   |                             |
                   |                             |
                   --+------+------+------+------+------+------+------+------+--
                   -1.0   -0.75  -0.5   -0.25   0.0    0.25  0.5    0.75   1.0

                                  Difference between group means
```

Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the Italian group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the Italian group has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

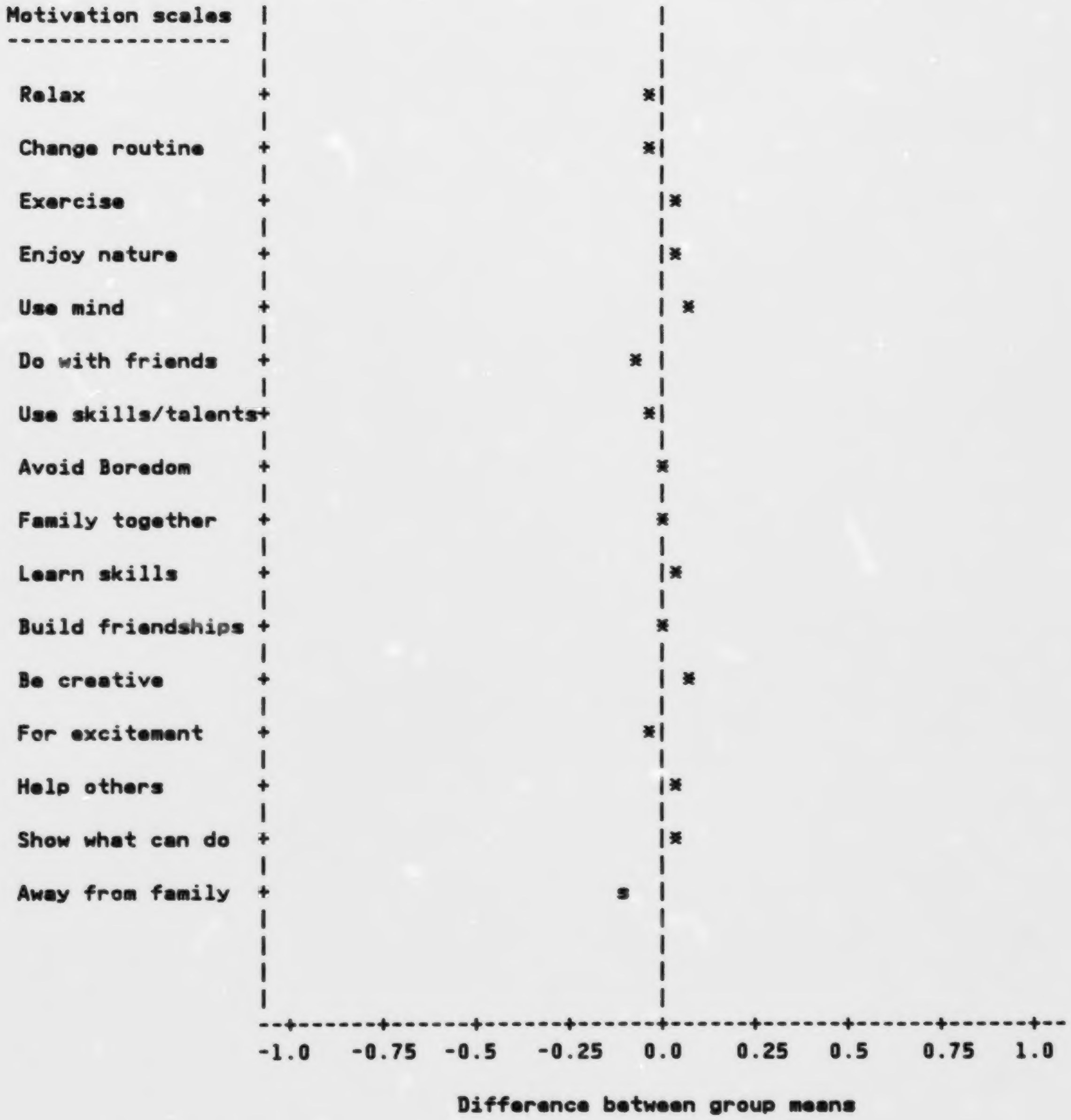
Figure 44. Differences in mean ratings on motivation scales: Jewish versus non-Jewish

```
Motivation scales  |                             |
----------------   |                             |
                   |                             |
 Relax             +                            *|
                   |                             |
 Change routine    +                             | *
                   |                             |
 Exercise          +                             |   *
                   |                             |
 Enjoy nature      +                            *|
                   |                             |
 Use mind          +                             *
                   |                             |
 Do with friends   +                             *
                   |                             |
 Use skills/talents+                           * |
                   |                             |
 Avoid Boredom     +                         *   |
                   |                             |
 Family together   +                      s      |
                   |                             |
 Learn skills      +                            *|
                   |                             |
 Build friendships +                           * |
                   |                             |
 Be creative       +                          *  |
                   |                             |
 For excitement    +                            *|
                   |                             |
 Help others       +                     s       |
                   |                             |
 Show what can do  +                     s       |
                   |                             |
 Away from family  +                             *
                   |                             |
                   |                             |
                   |                             |
                   |                             |
                   --+------+------+------+------+------+------+------+------+--
                   -1.0   -0.75  -0.5   -0.25   0.0    0.25   0.5    0.75   1.0
```

Difference between group means

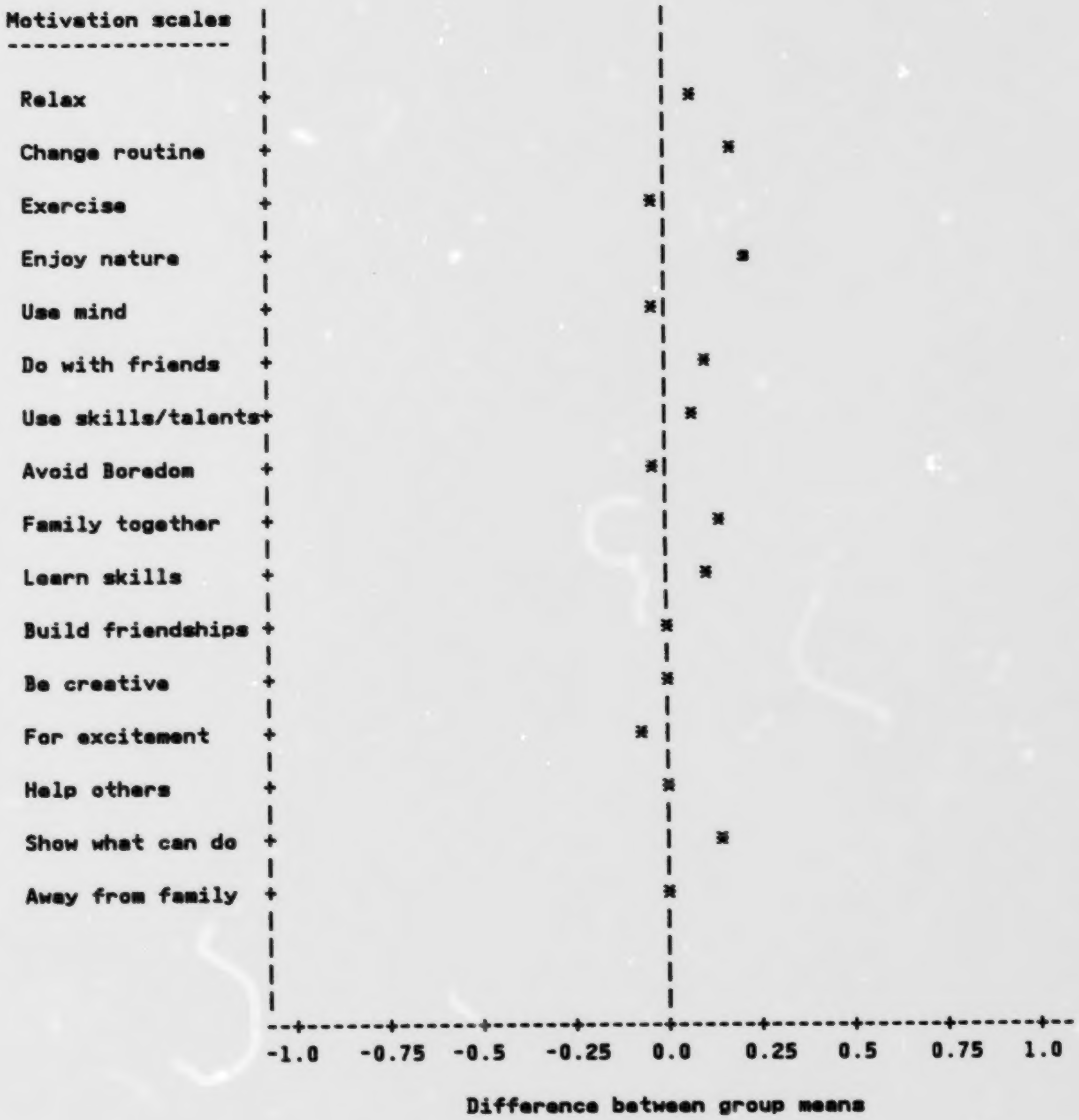
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the Jewish group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the Jewish group has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 45. Differences in mean ratings on motivation scales: Other versus non-Other



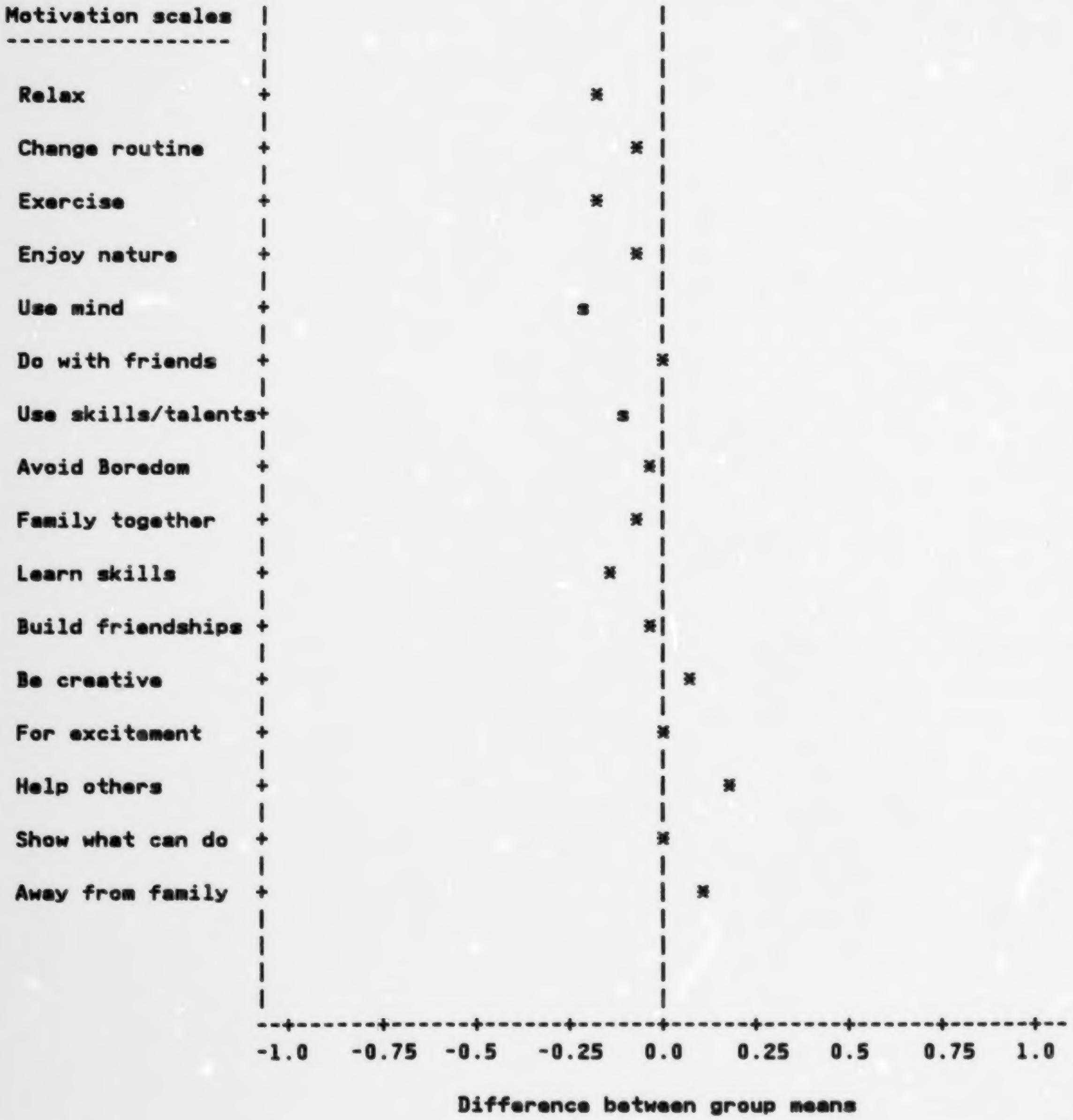
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the Other group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the Other group has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 46. Differences in mean ratings on motivation scales: Polish versus non-Polish



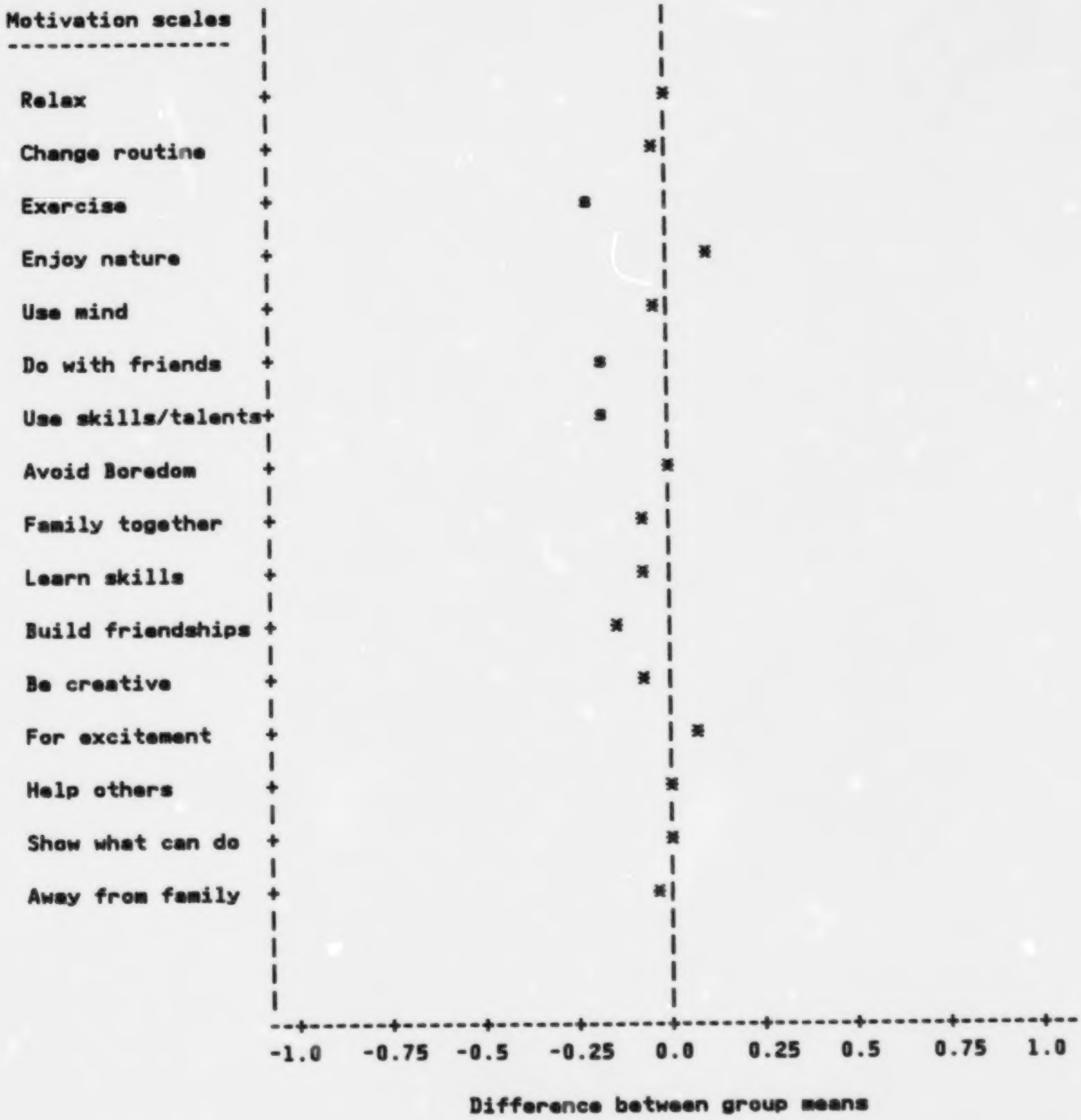
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the Polish group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the Polish group has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 47. Differences in mean ratings on motivation scales: Portuguese versus non-Portuguese



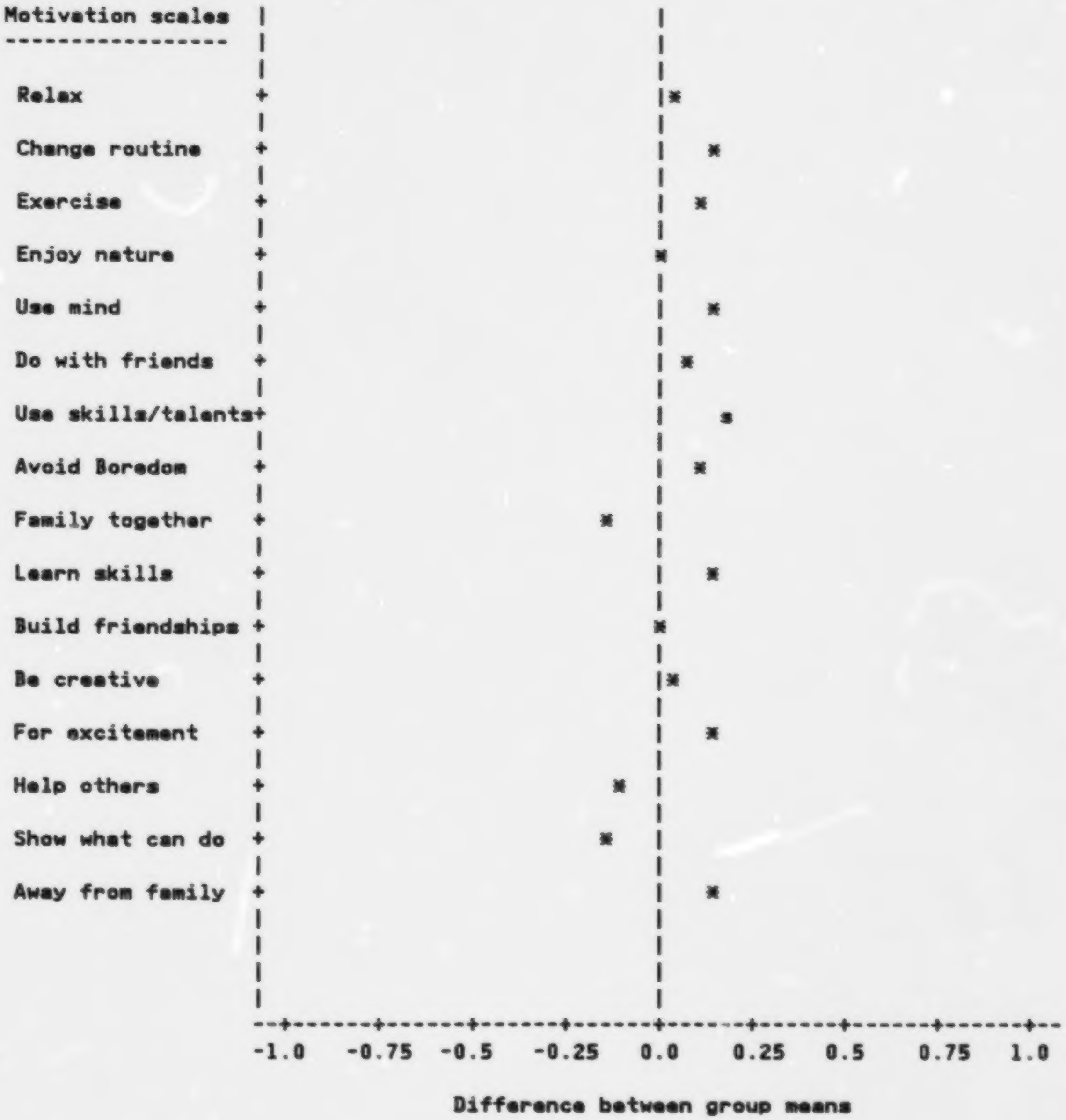
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the Portuguese group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the Portuguese group has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 48. Differences in mean ratings on motivation scales: S.C. European versus non-S.C. European



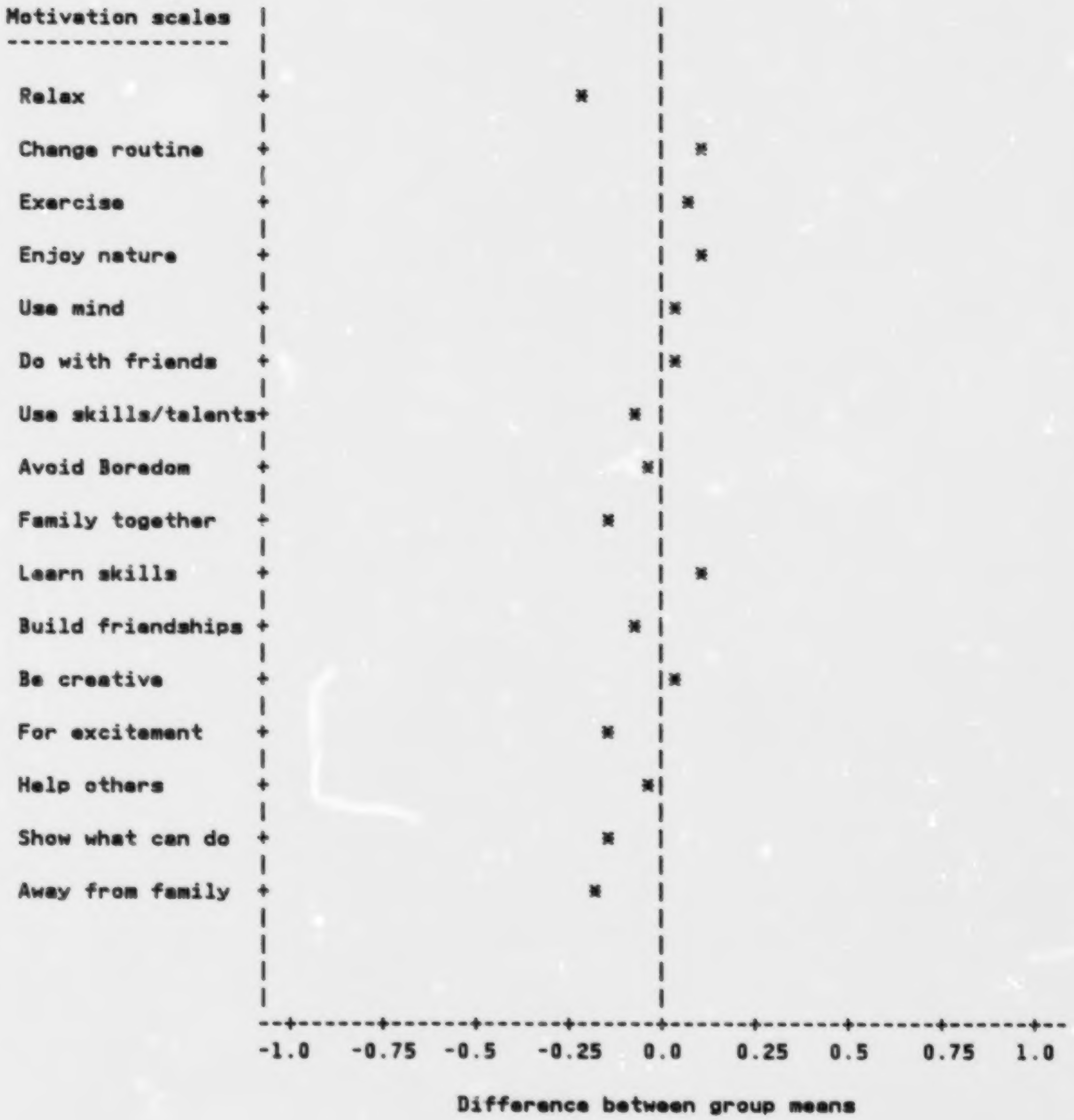
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the S.C. European group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the S.C. European group bas a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 49. Differences in mean ratings on motivation scales: S.E. European versus non-S.E. European



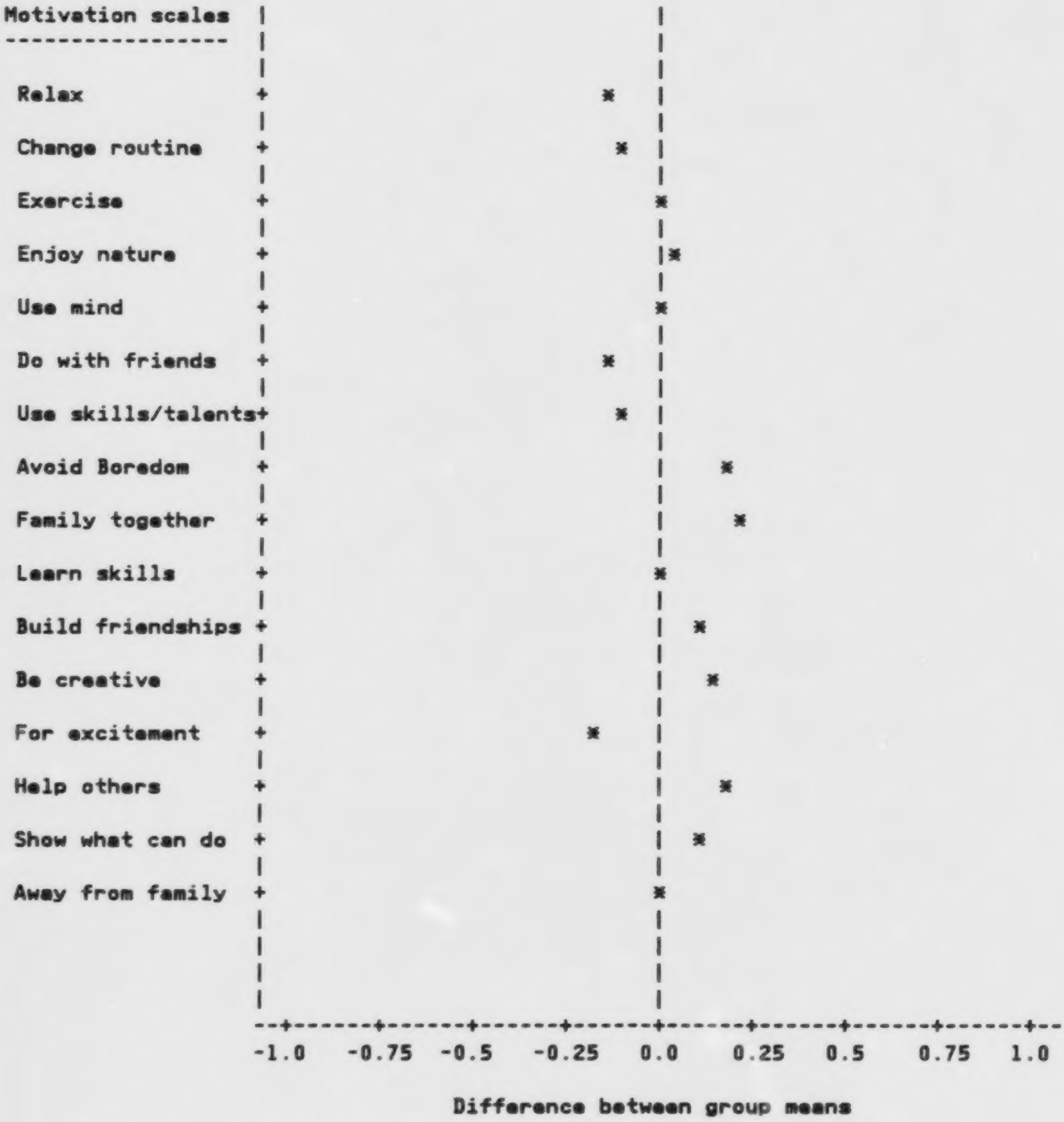
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the S.E European group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the S.E. European group has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 50. Differences in mean ratings on motivation scales: Scandinavian versus non-Scandinavian



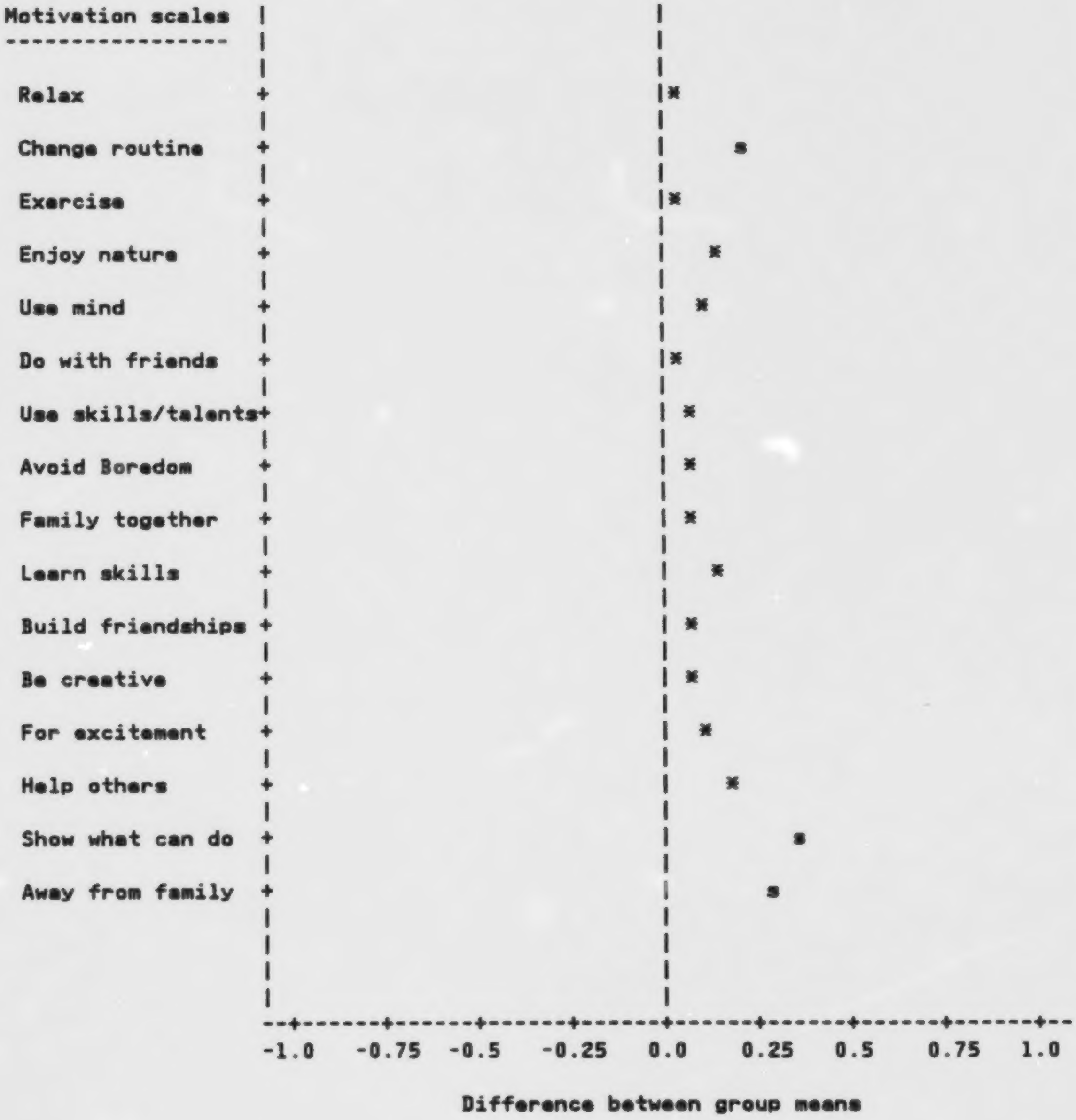
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the Scandinavian group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the Scandinavian group has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 51. Differences in mean ratings on motivation scales: South Asian versus non-South Asian



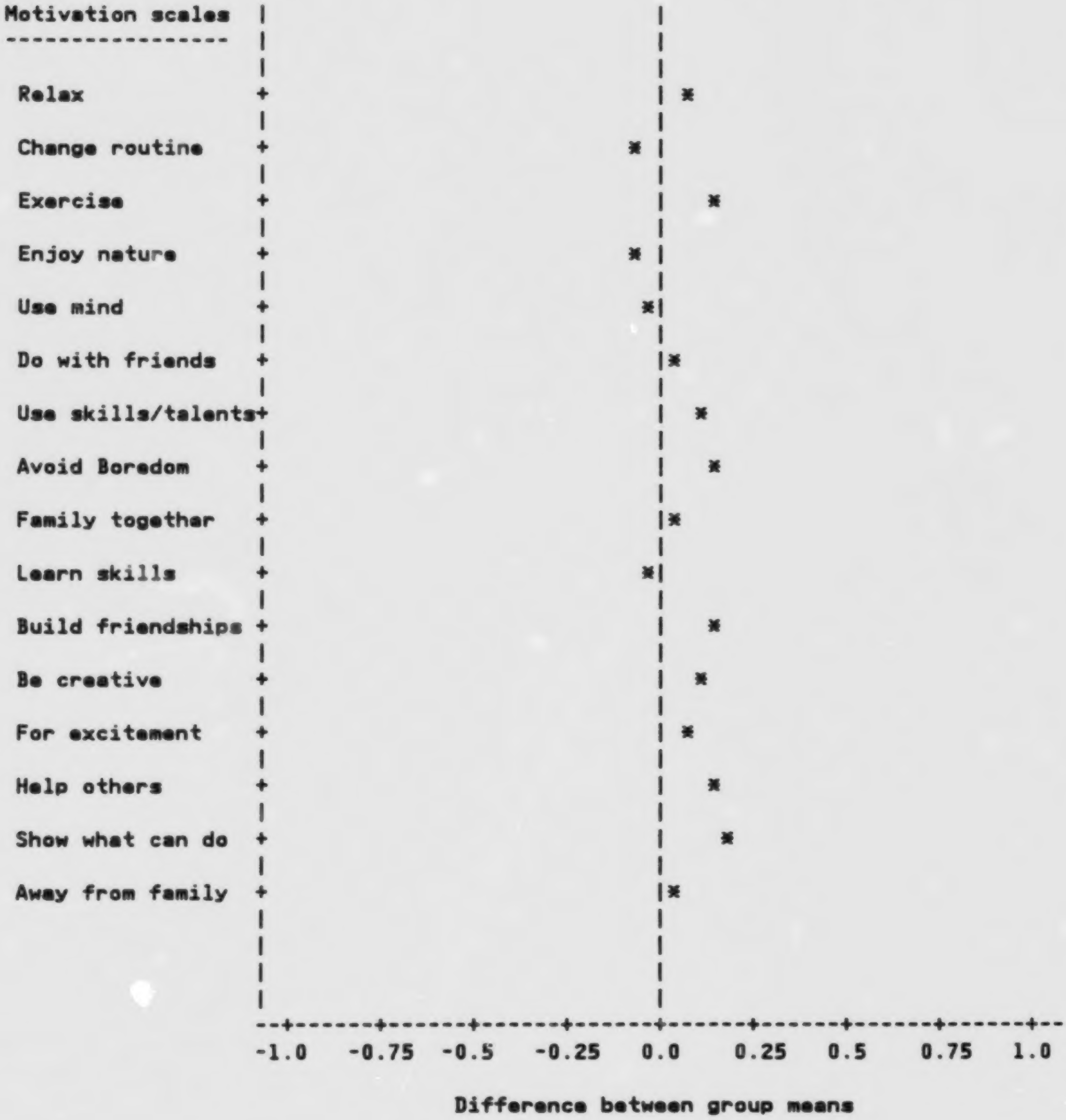
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the South Asian group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the South Asian group has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 52. Differences in mean ratings on motivation scales: Ukrainian versus non-Ukrainian



Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the Ukrainian group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the Ukrainian group has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 53. Differences in mean ratings on motivation scales: West Indian versus non-West Indian



Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the West Indian group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the West Indian group has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Satisfaction With Areas of Life Related to Leisure

A number of questions were asked which probed the degree of satisfaction individuals had with specific areas of their lives related to their leisure. The scales used to measure these areas were adapted from quality of life studies reported by Andrews and Crandall (1976) and Crandall (1979). They can be broadly characterized as dealing with satisfaction with a person's total leisure, social leisure, outdoor and recreational facilities, entertainment media and amount of free time and income. These items are listed in Table 40. Respondents were asked to indicate, for each item, whether they were very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied or very dissatisfied.

Average satisfaction ratings were calculated by averaging numerical values assigned to response categories in the following manner: very satisfied-4, somewhat satisfied-3, somewhat dissatisfied-2, dissatisfied-1.
The mean ratings, based on the entire sample, for each scale are presented in Table 40.

Social aspects of individuals' lives were given the highest satisfaction ratings. Respondents are most satisfied with the people that they spend time with outside of work. Second most satisfying are the things they do with their friends and the time they spend with their friends. Some of the areas with which people are relatively less satisfied are the entertainment they get, the amount of income they and their family have, the amount of time they have to do the things they want and the condition of the natural environment.

TABLE 40 Satisfaction With Areas of Life Related to Leisure

How satisfied are you with ...	Mean Rating*
1. The people you spend time with outside of work?	3.57
2. The things you do with your friends and the time you spend with your friends?	3.47
3. Outdoor places you can go to in your spare time?	3.33
4. The organizations, clubs and associations you belong to?	3.31
5. The amount of fun and enjoyment you have?	3.30
6. The way you spend your time when you are not working?	3.30
7. Your opportunities for relaxation--even for a short time?	3.26
8. Places near you that you can use for recreation or sports?	3.23
9. The sports or recreation facilities you yourself use, or would like to use--things like parks, bowling alleys, beaches and so on?	3.20
10. The amount of relaxation you have in your life?	3.10
11. The entertainment you get from TV, radio, movies, local places and events?	3.05
12. The income you (and your family living with you) have?	2.98
13. The amount of time you have for doing the things you want to do?	2.86
14. The condition of the natural environment - the air, land and water in your area?	2.63

* Ratings were assigned numerical values in the following manner: very satisfied = 4, somewhat satisfied = 3, somewhat dissatisfied = 2, very dissatisfied = 1.

Satisfaction profiles for each group are presented in Figures 54-70. These profiles show the difference, for each satisfaction scale, between the mean satisfaction score calculated for each group and the mean satisfaction score calculated for all other respondents.

Distinct patterns are observed in the profiles. The Chinese, Portuguese, South Asian, and West Indian groups are consistently less satisfied. On the other hand, the British, Canadian, Italian and Scandinavian groups tend to be consistently more satisfied than others. The significant distinguishing characteristics of each group's satisfaction profile are outlined below.

The Less Satisfied Groups

The Chinese Group. The Chinese group respondents are significantly less satisfied than are others with the following areas of their lives: outdoor places they can go to in their spare time, the amount of fun and enjoyment they have, the way they spend their time when not working and their opportunities for relaxation. They are significantly more satisfied, however, with the condition of their natural environment.

The Portuguese Group. The Portuguese group respondents are significantly less satisfied with the people they spend time with outside of work, the way they spend their time when not working and the places near them that they can use for recreation or sports. They are significantly more satisfied with the condition of their natural environment.

The South Asian Group. The South Asian respondents consistently rated most areas lower than others. In only two areas do they differ significantly from others. They are more satisfied than others in only one area: condition of their natural environment. They are significantly less satisfied with the organizations, clubs and associations they belonged to.

The West Indian Group. The West Indian group's profile is similar to that of the South Asian group in that they express less satisfaction in all areas than others do; but, in only in two areas is this difference in satisfaction significant. West Indians expressed significantly less satisfaction than others with the following areas of their life: the way they spend their time when not working, and the amount of income they have.

A number of groups displayed little in the way of significant differences from others in their satisfaction ratings but, overall showed a clear trend towards being less satisfied. These were: the German group, the Other group, the S.E. European group, and the Ukrainian group.

The More Satisfied Groups

The British Group. The British group members are significantly more satisfied than others with the following areas of their lives: the people they spend time with outside of their work, the things they do and the time they spend with their friends, the amount of fun and enjoyment they have, the way they spend their time when not working and their opportunities for relaxation. They are significantly less satisfied with the condition of the natural environment.

The Canadian Group. Canadian group respondents are significantly more satisfied than others with the following aspects of their lives: the people they spend time with outside of their work, the amount of fun and enjoyment they have, their opportunities for relaxation, the amount of relaxation they have, and the amount of time they have to do the things they want to do.

The Italian Group. The Italian group respondents show a pattern of having higher satisfaction scores in almost all areas of their lives that were measured. In only two areas do they differ significantly from others. They are significantly more satisfied with the sports and recreation facilities they use or would like to use and the outdoor places they can go to in their spare time.

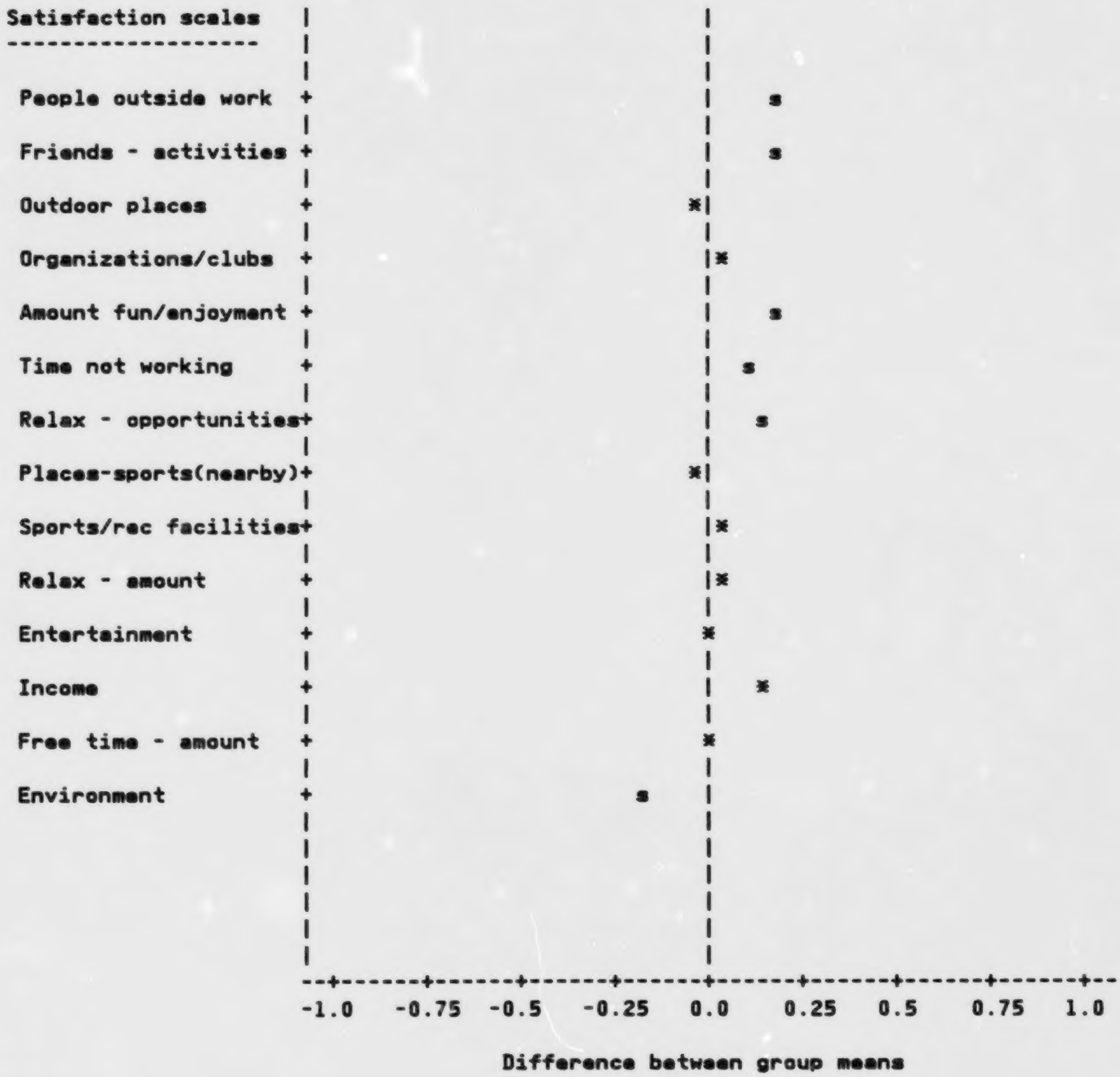
The Scandinavian Group. Scandinavian respondents are significantly more satisfied with the organizations, clubs and associations they belong to and the income they have.

The Polish Group. The Polish group respondents display no significant difference from others in their satisfaction ratings but show an overall pattern of being more satisfied than others.

Mixed Profiles

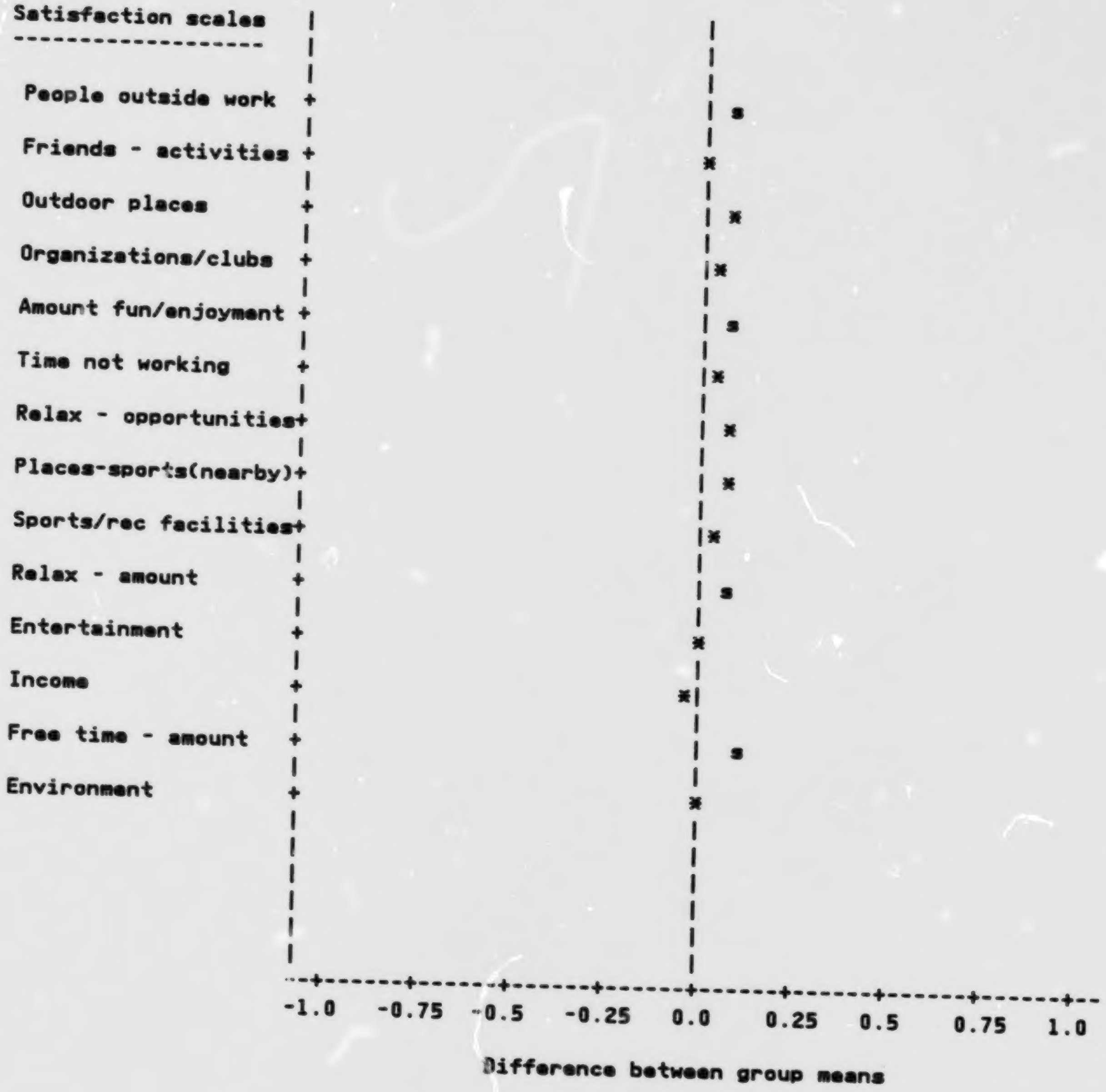
A number of groups can be characterized as having mixed satisfaction profiles. The French group respondents and the S.C. European group respondents display a mixed profile with no significant differences from others in their satisfaction nor any clear pattern of being either more or less satisfied than others. The Jewish group and the Dutch group also display a mixed profile but expressed significantly less satisfaction than others with the condition of their natural environment.

Figure 54. Differences in mean ratings on satisfaction scales: British versus non-British



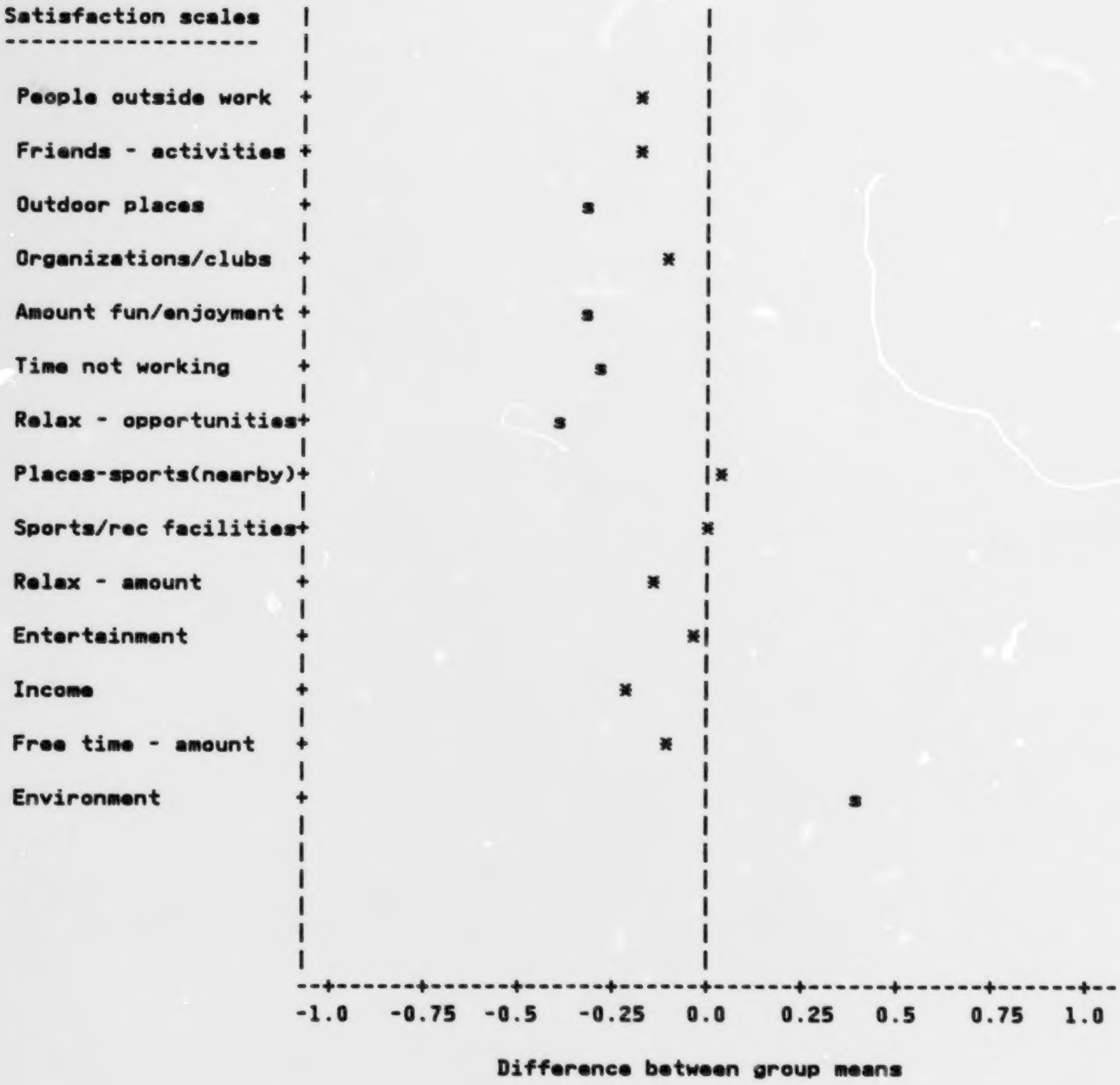
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the British group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the British group has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 55. Differences in mean ratings on satisfaction scales: Canadian versus non-Canadian



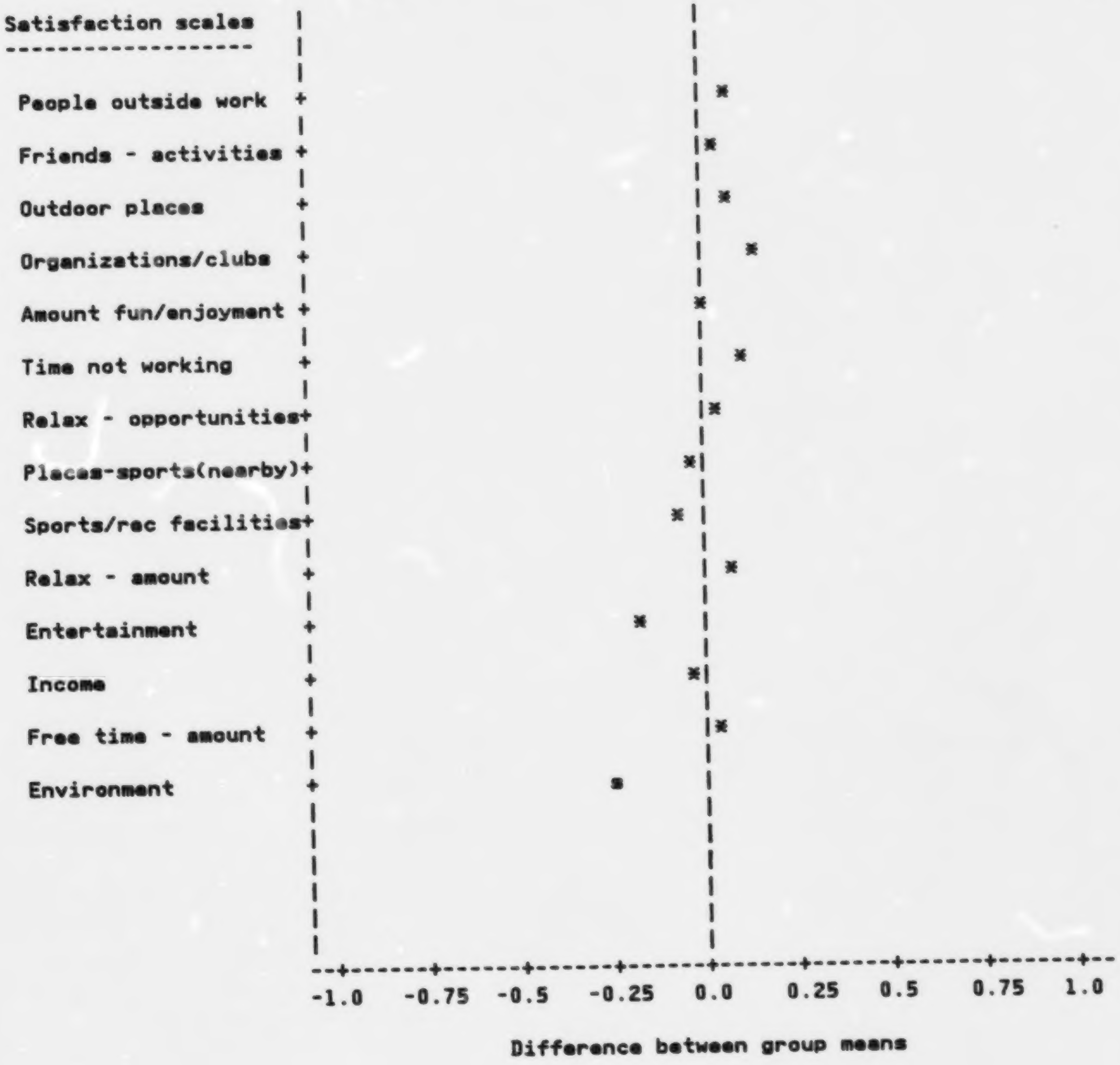
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the Canadian group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the Canadian group has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 56. Differences in mean ratings on satisfaction scales: Chinese versus non-Chinese



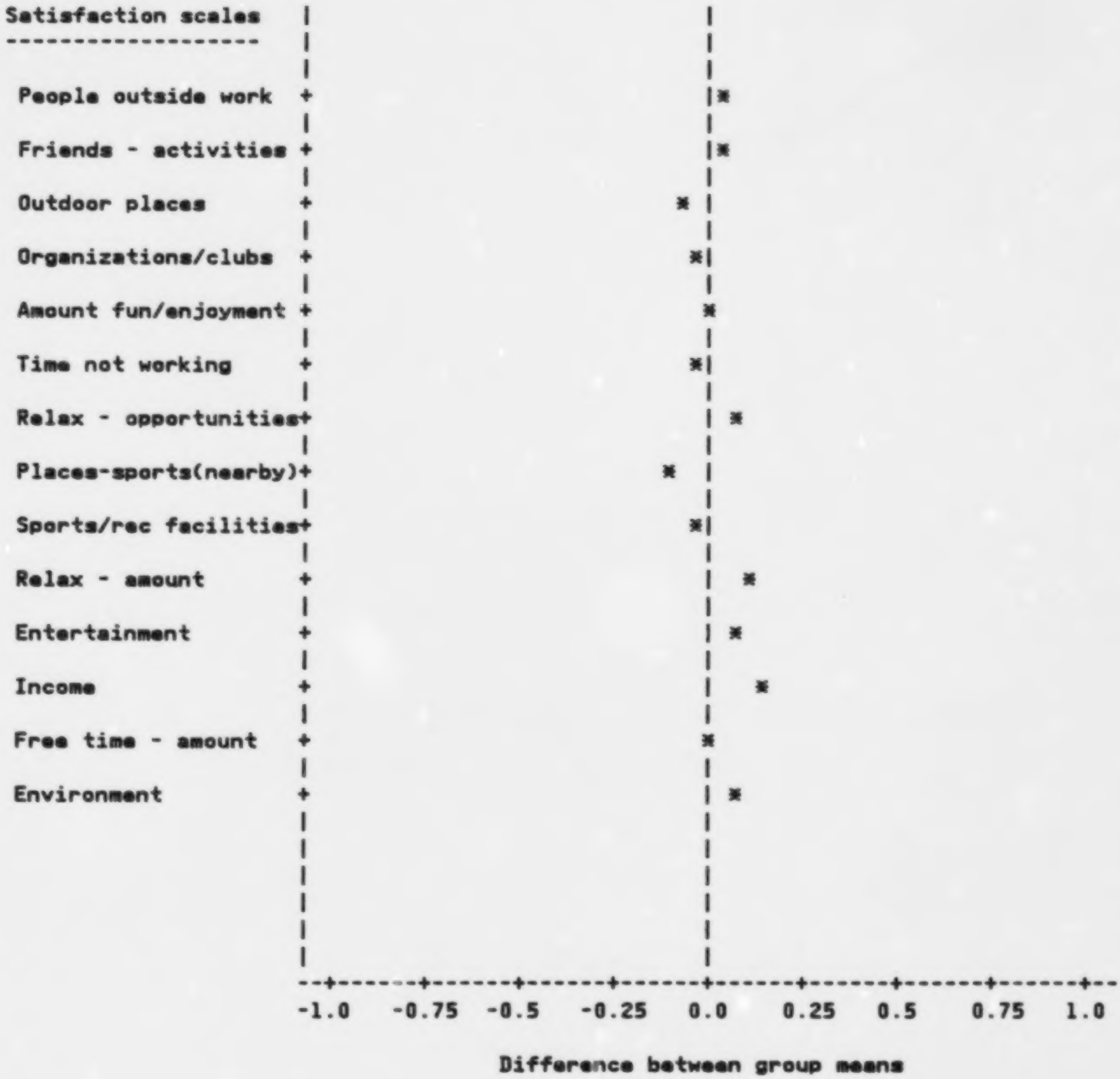
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the Canadian group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the Canadian group has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 57. Differences in mean ratings on satisfaction scales: Dutch versus non-Dutch



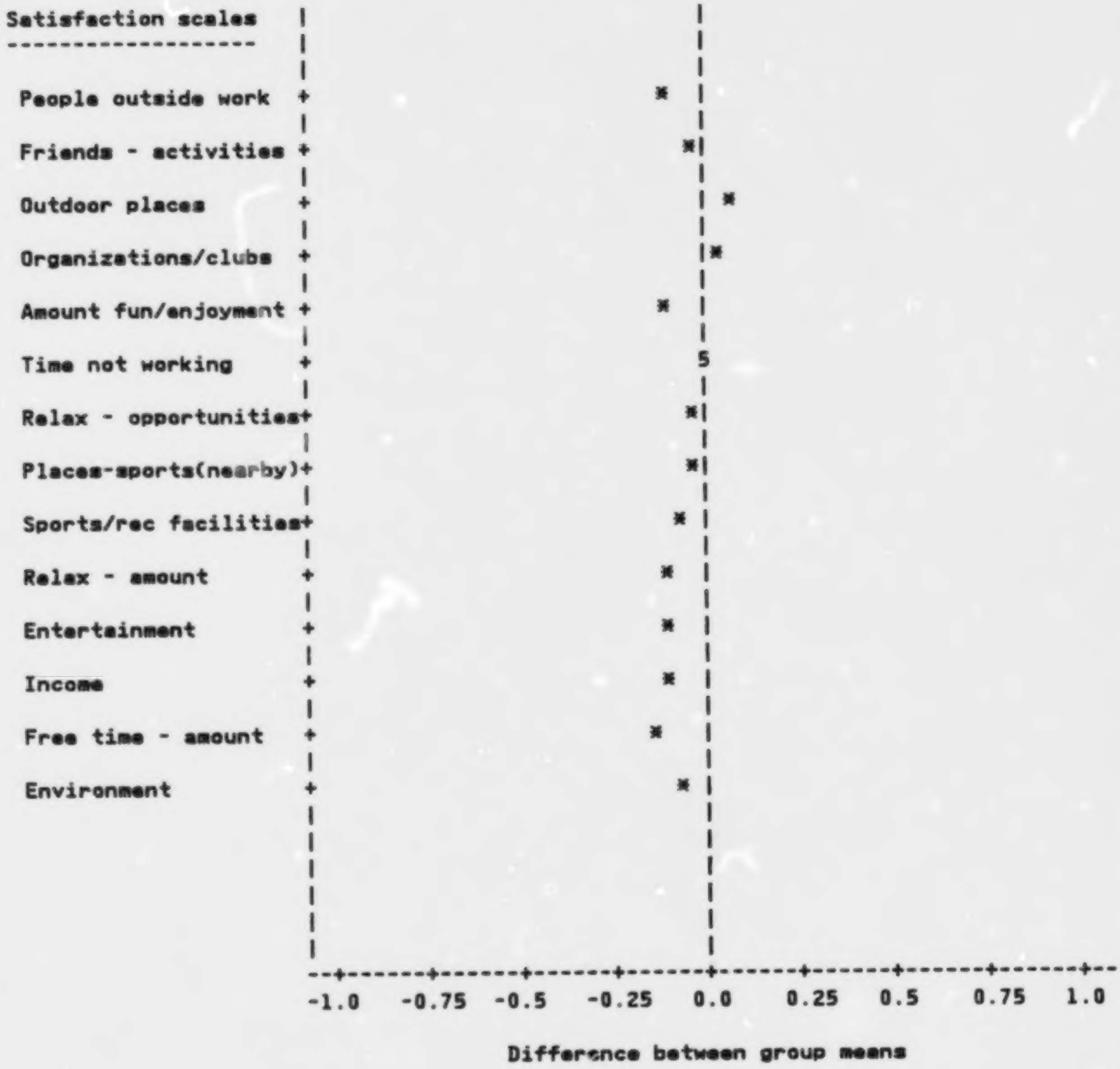
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the Dutch group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the Dutch group has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 58. Differences in mean ratings on satisfaction scales: French versus non-French



Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the French group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the French group has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 59. Differences in mean ratings on satisfaction scales: German versus non-German



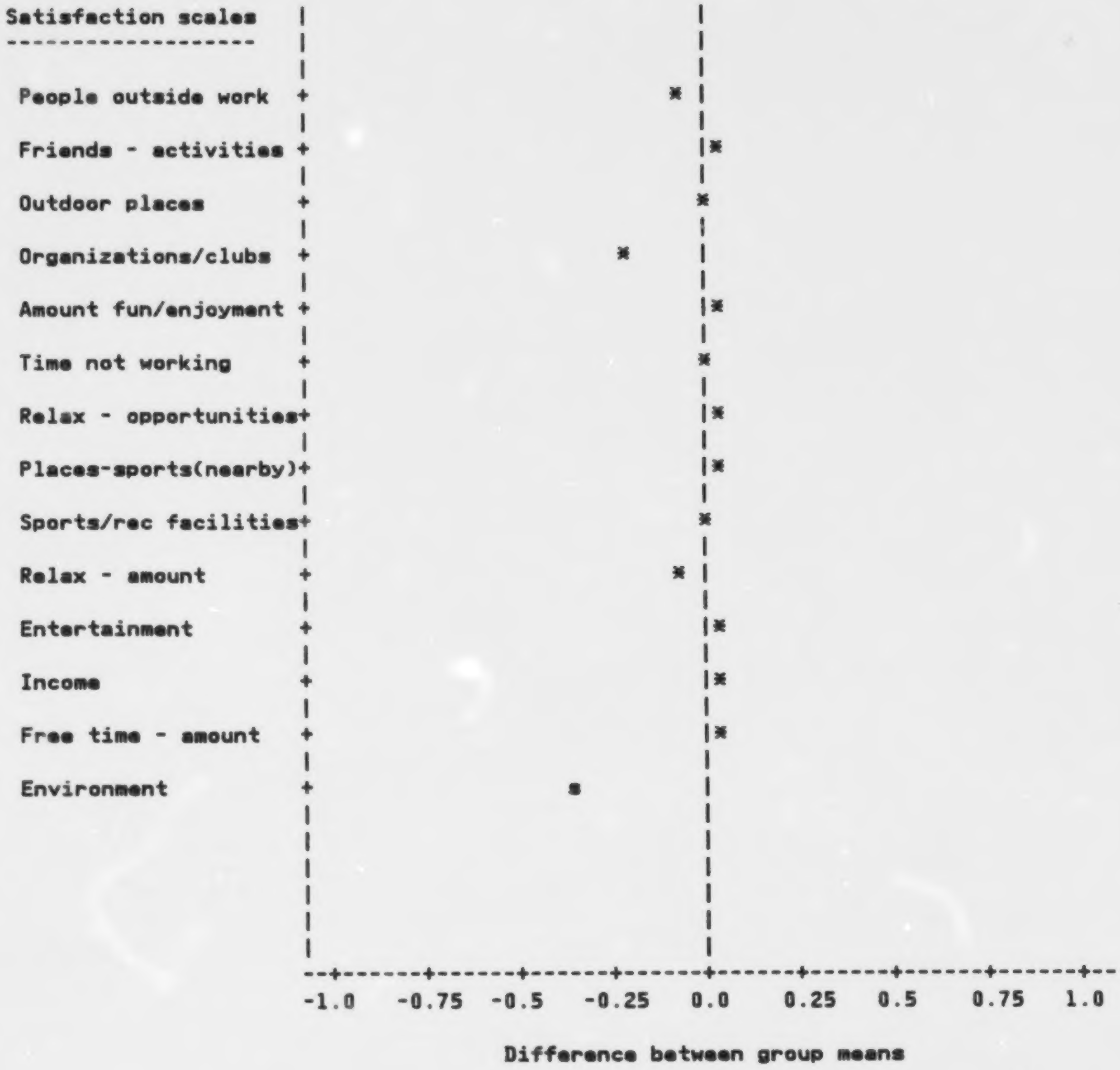
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the German group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the German group has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 60. Differences in mean ratings on satisfaction scales:
Italian versus non-Italian

```
Satisfaction scales   |                             |
-------------------   |                             |
                      |                             |
 People outside work  +                             *
                      |                             |
 Friends - activities +                             | *
                      |                             |
 Outdoor places       +                             |   s
                      |                             |
 Organizations/clubs  +                             *
                      |                             |
 Amount fun/enjoyment +                             |*
                      |                             |
 Time not working     +                             | *
                      |                             |
 Relax - opportunities+                           * |
                      |                             |
 Places-sports(nearby)+                             | *
                      |                             |
 Sports/rec facilities+                             |    s
                      |                             |
 Relax - amount       +                             |*
                      |                             |
 Entertainment        +                             |*
                      |                             |
 Income               +                             |   *
                      |                             |
 Free time - amount   +                             | *
                      |                             |
 Environment          +                             |     *
                      |                             |
                      |                             |
                      |                             |
                      |                             |
                      |                             |
                      |                             |
                      --+------+------+------+------+------+------+------+------+--
                      -1.0   -0.75  -0.5   -0.25   0.0    0.25   0.5    0.75   1.0

                                     Difference between group means
```

Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the Italian group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the Italian group has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 61. Differences in mean ratings on satisfaction scales: Jewish versus non-Jewish



Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the Jewish group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the Jewish group has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 62. Differences in mean ratings on satisfaction scales:
Other versus non-Other

```
Satisfaction scales   |                             |
-------------------   |                             |
                      |                             |
 People outside work  +                          *  |
                      |                             |
 Friends - activities +                            *|
                      |                             |
 Outdoor places       +                             *
                      |                             |
 Organizations/clubs  +                           * |
                      |                             |
 Amount fun/enjoyment +                             | *
                      |                             |
 Time not working     +                             *
                      |                             |
 Relax - opportunities+                          *  |
                      |                             |
 Places-sports(nearby)+                             |  *
                      |                             |
 Sports/rec facilities+                             |*
                      |                             |
 Relax - amount       +                           * |
                      |                             |
 Entertainment        +                            *|
                      |                             |
 Income               +                           * |
                      |                             |
 Free time - amount   +                             *
                      |                             |
 Environment          +                             |*
                      |                             |
                      |                             |
                      |                             |
                      |                             |
                      |                             |
                      |                             |
                      --+------+------+------+------+------+------+------+------+--
                      -1.0   -0.75  -0.5   -0.25   0.0    0.25   0.5    0.75   1.0

                                     Difference between group means
```

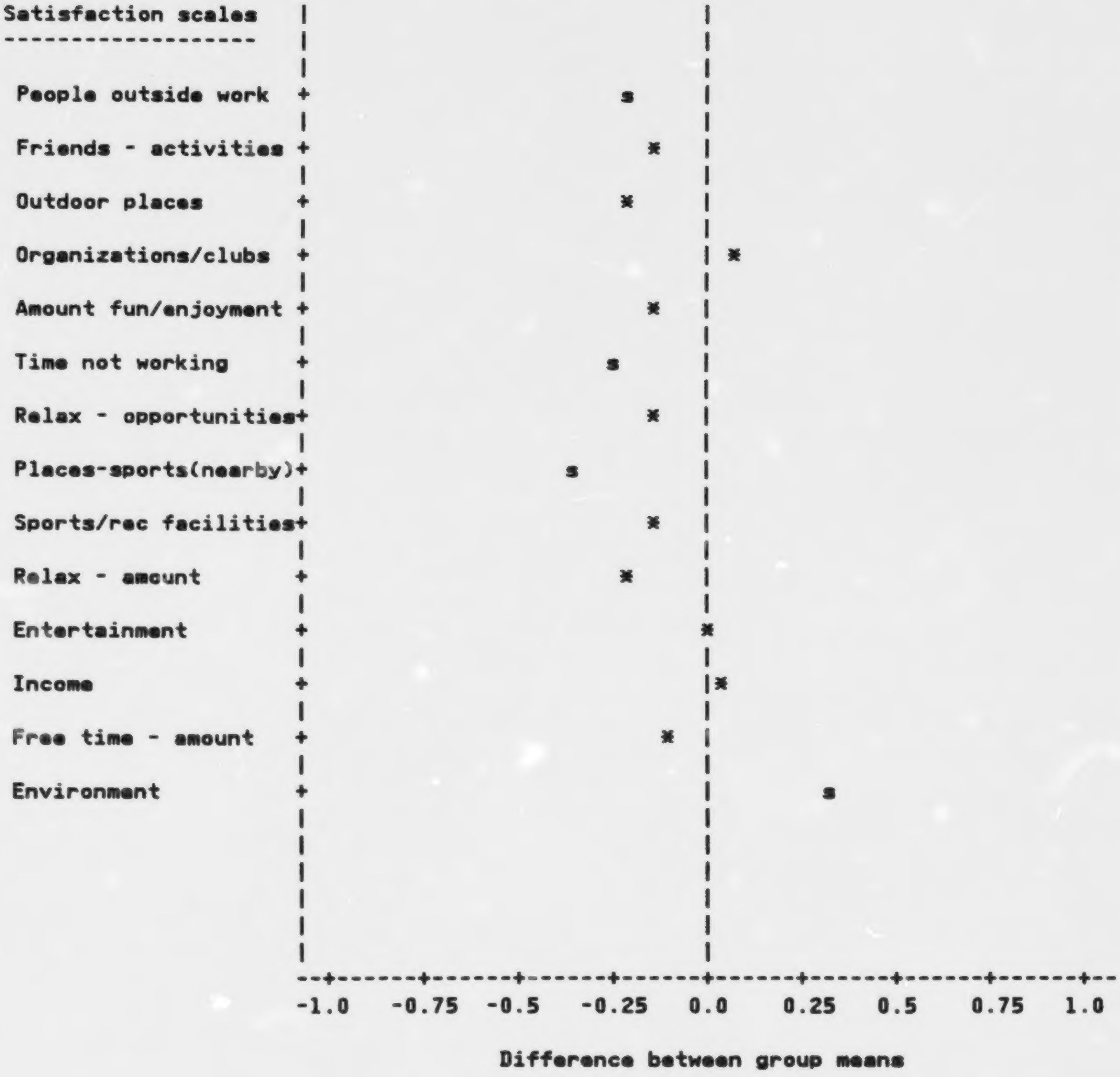
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the Other group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the Other group has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 63. Differences in mean ratings on satisfaction scales:
Polish versus non-Polish

```
Satisfaction scales   |                             |
-------------------   |                             |
                      |                             |
 People outside work  +                             |*
                      |                             |
 Friends - activities +                             | *
                      |                             |
 Outdoor places       +                             |*
                      |                             |
 Organizations/clubs  +                             *
                      |                             |
 Amount fun/enjoyment +                             |  *
                      |                             |
 Time not working     +                             |   *
                      |                             |
 Relax - opportunities+                             |   *
                      |                             |
 Places-sports(nearby)+                             | *
                      |                             |
 Sports/rec facilities+                           * |
                      |                             |
 Relax - amount       +                            *|
                      |                             |
 Entertainment        +                            *|
                      |                             |
 Income               +                             | *
                      |                             |
 Free time - amount   +                          *  |
                      |                             |
 Environment          +                             |  *
                      |                             |
                      |                             |
                      |                             |
                      |                             |
                      |                             |
                      |                             |
                      --+------+------+------+------+------+------+------+------+--
                      -1.0   -0.75  -0.5   -0.25   0.0    0.25   0.5    0.75   1.0

                                     Difference between group means
```

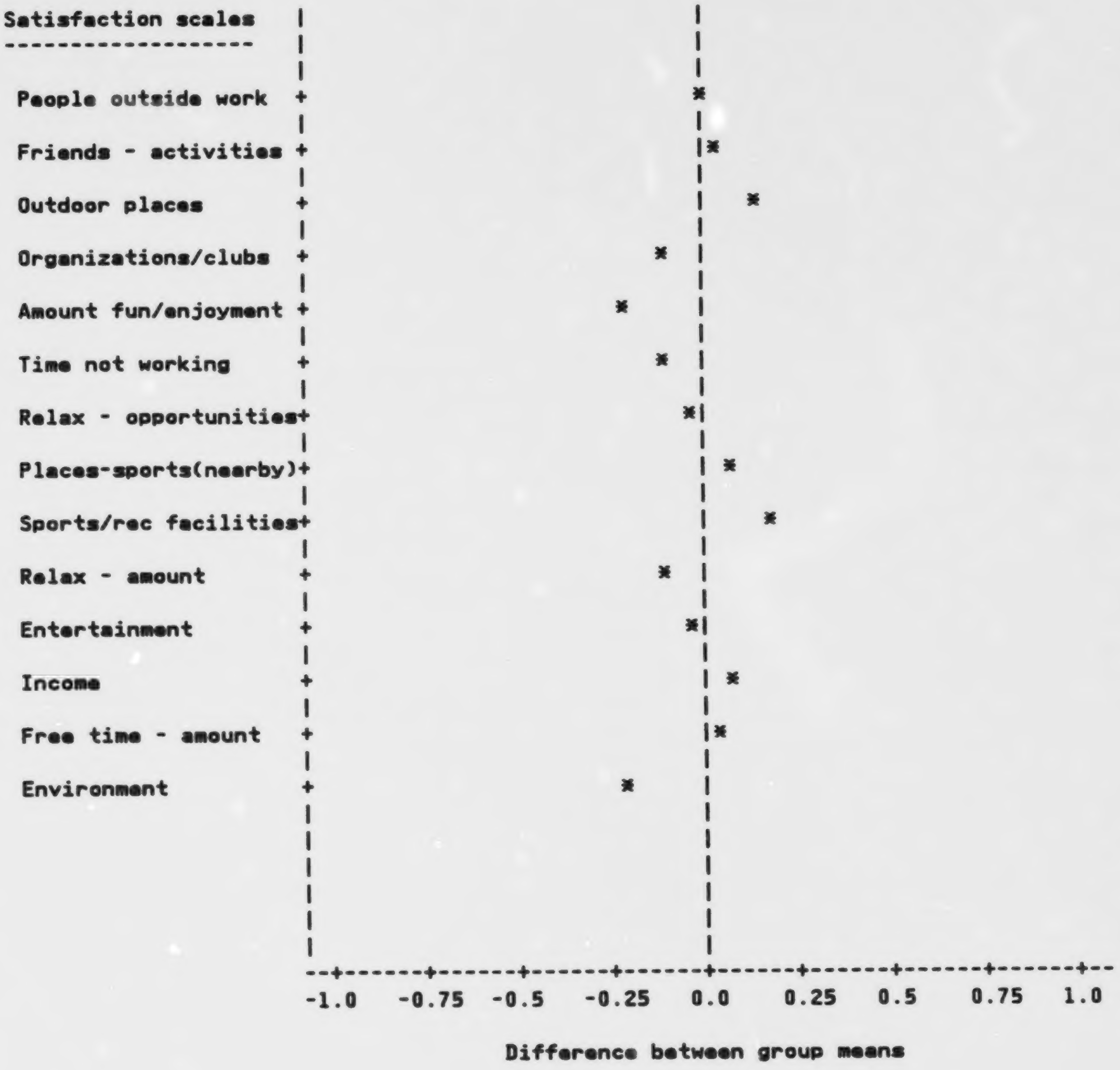
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the Polish group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the Polish group has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 64. Differences in mean ratings on satisfaction scales: Portuguese versus non-Portuguese



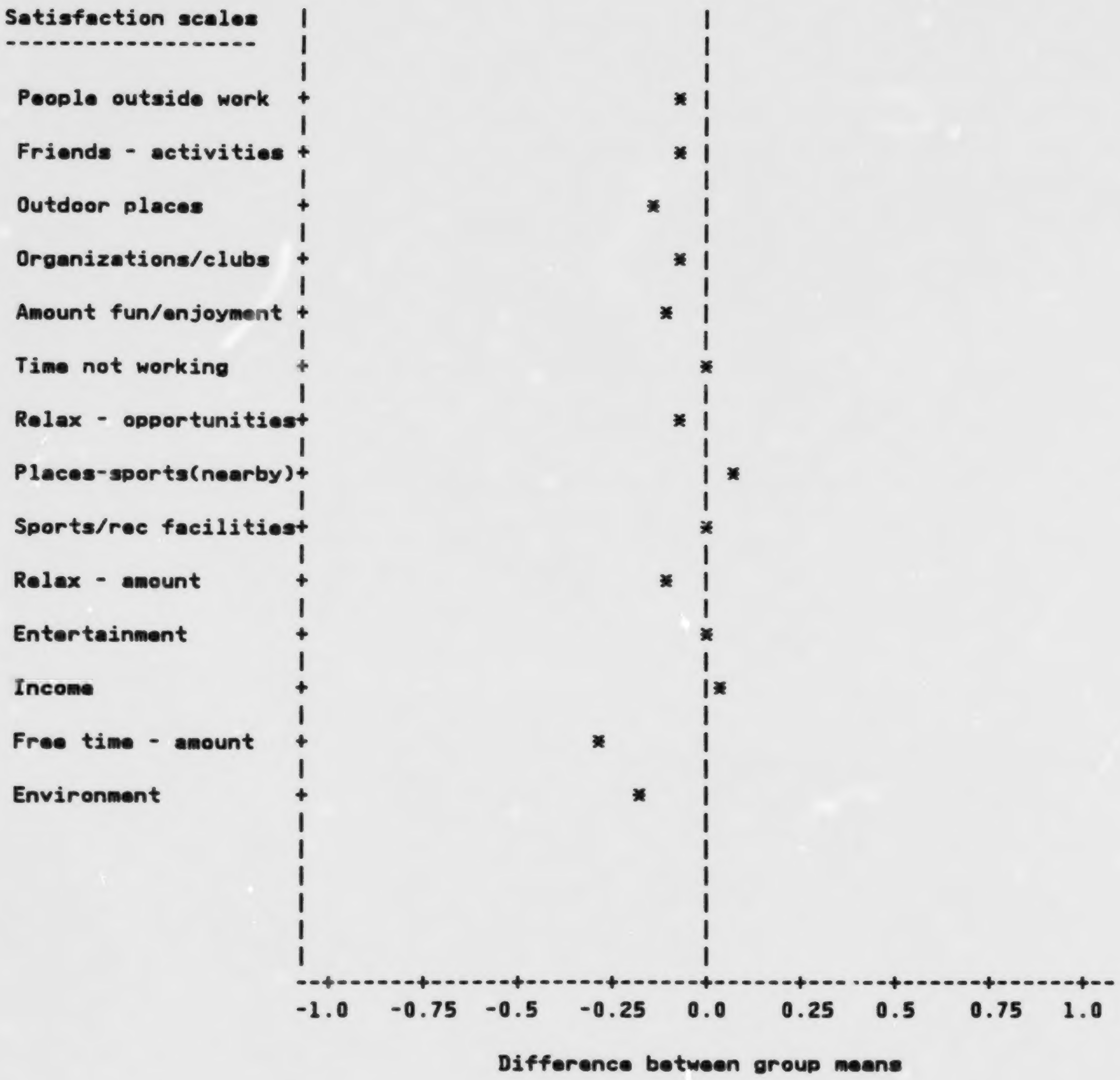
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the Portuguese group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the Portuguese group has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 65. Differences in mean ratings on satisfaction scales: S.C. European versus non-S.C. European



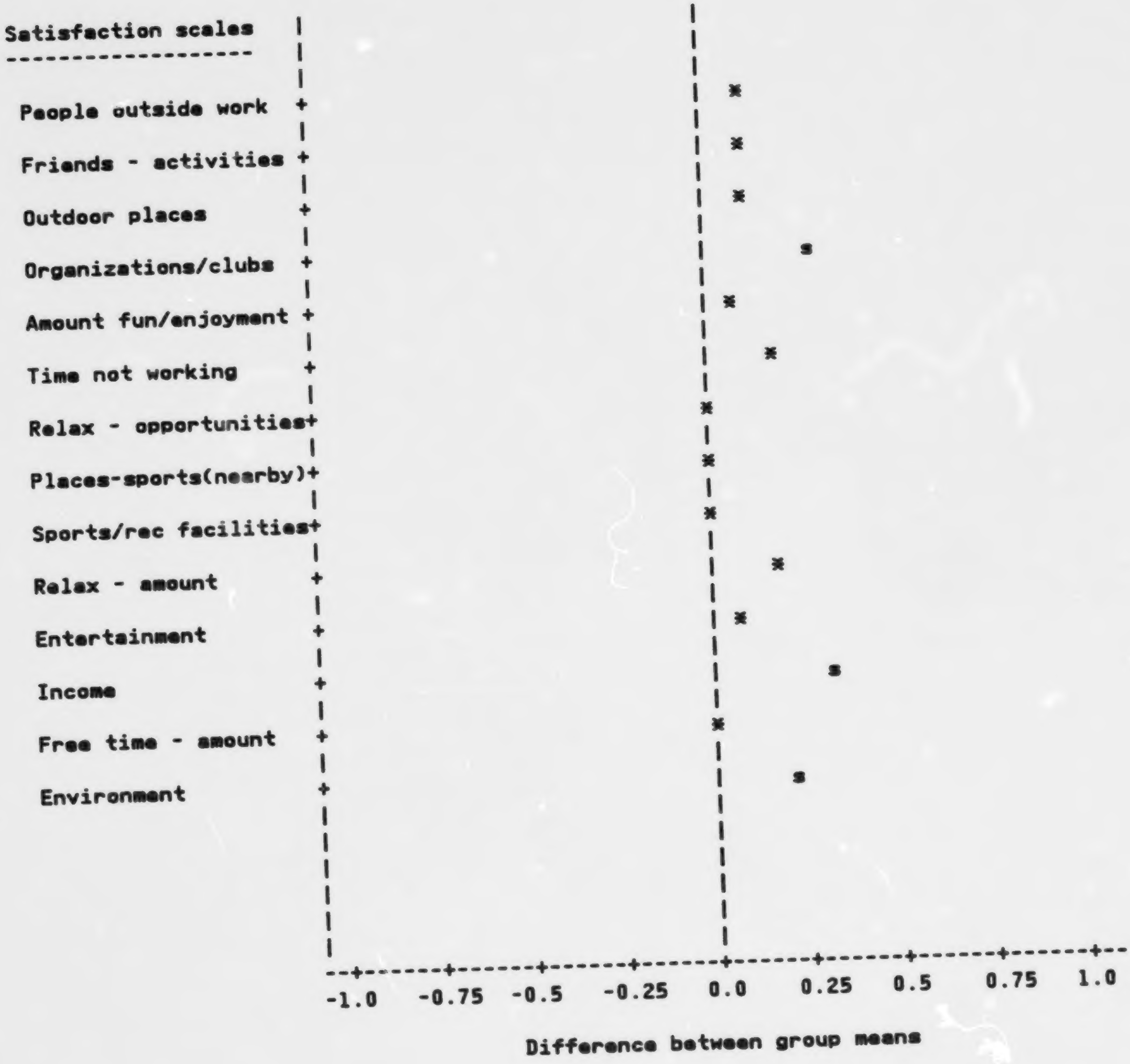
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the S.C. European group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the S.C. European group has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 66. Differences in mean ratings on satisfaction scales:
S.E. European versus non-S.E. European



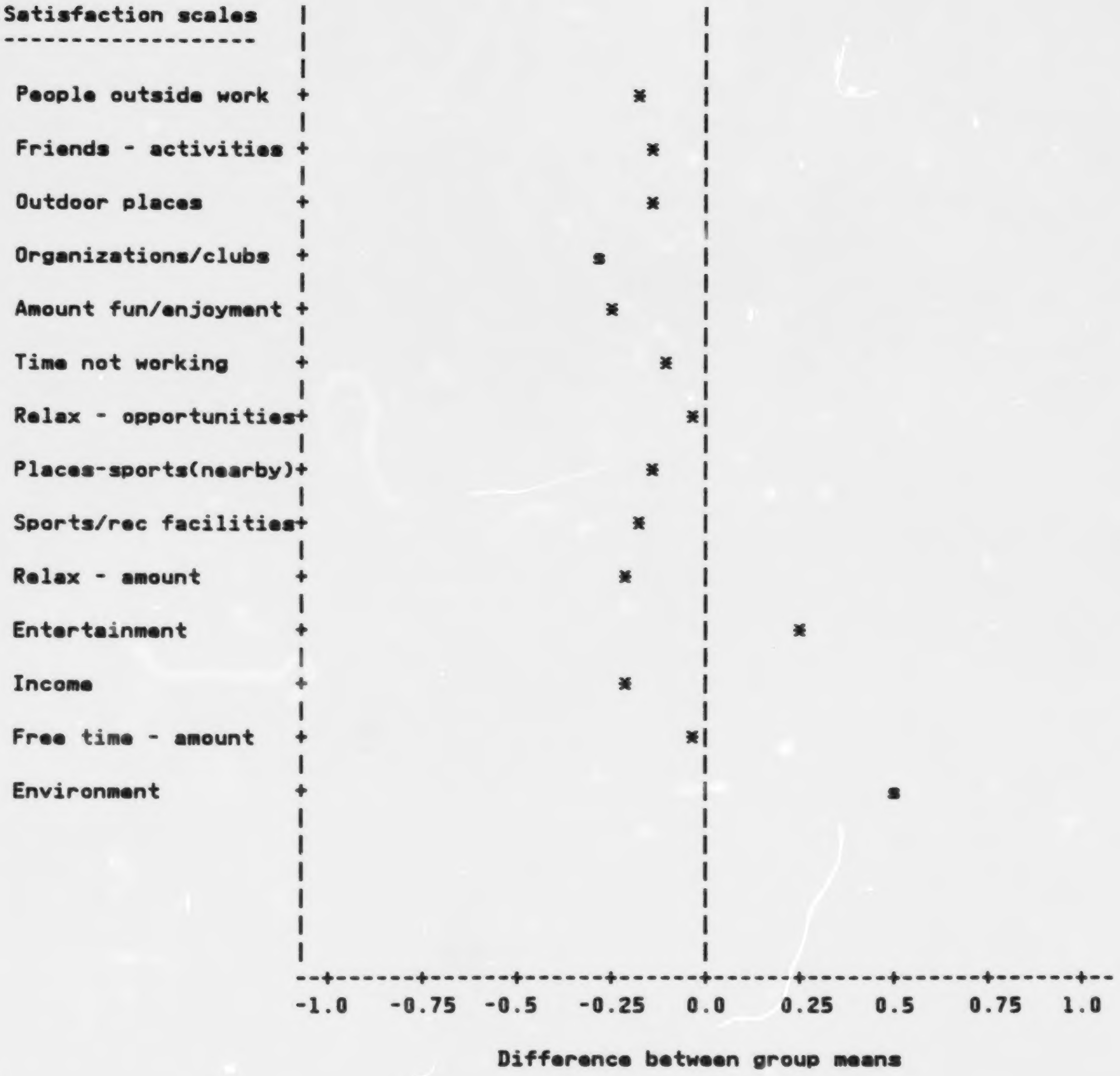
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the S.E. European group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the S.E. European group has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 67. Differences in mean ratings on satisfaction scales: Scandinavian versus non-Scandinavian



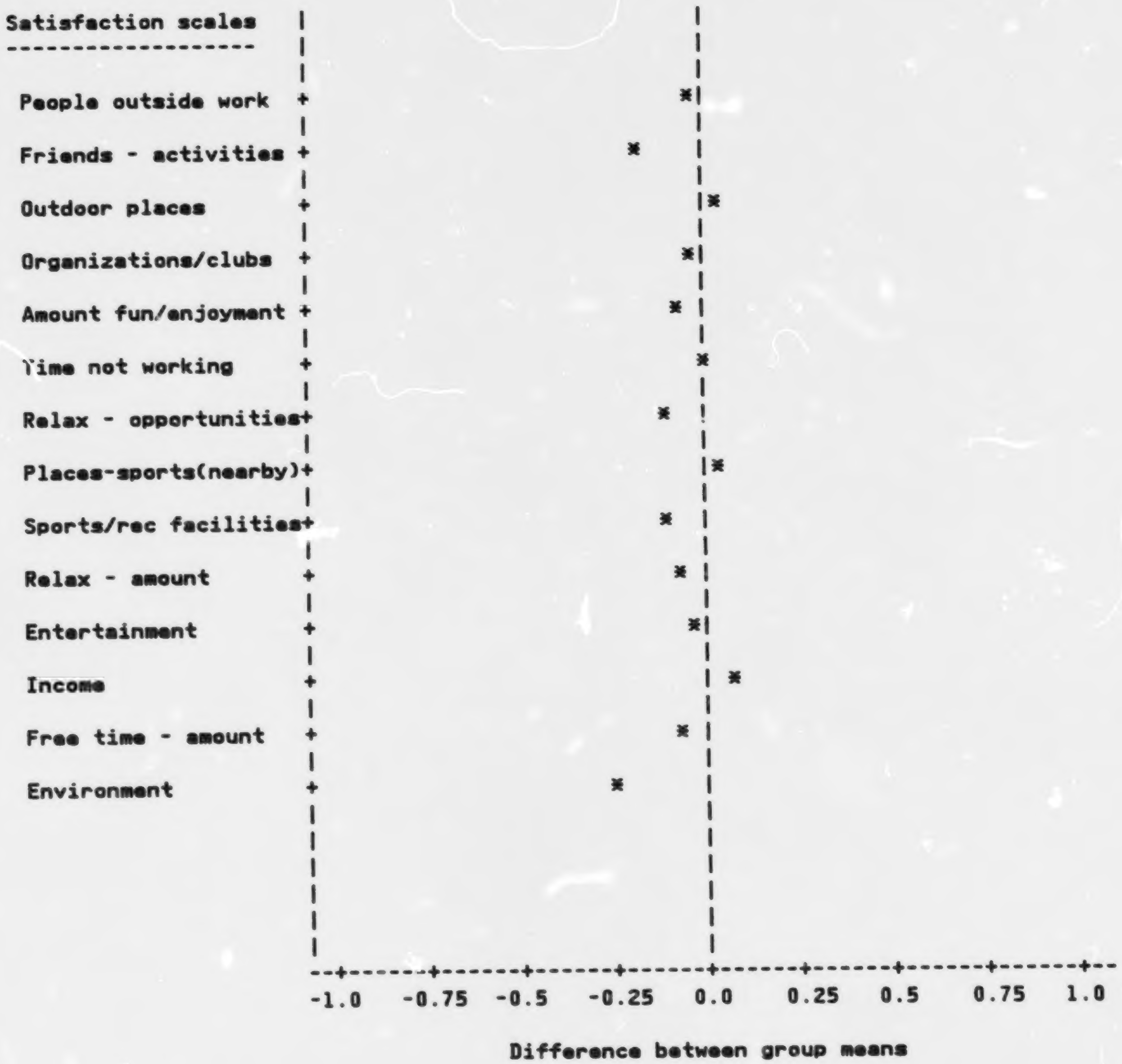
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the Scandinavian group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the Scandinavian group has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 68. Differences in mean ratings on satisfaction scales: South Asian versus non-South Asian



Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the South Asian group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the South Asian group has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 69. Differences in mean ratings on satisfaction scales: Ukrainian versus non-Ukrainian



Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the Ukrainian group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the Ukrainian group has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 70. Differences in mean ratings on satisfaction scales: West Indian versus non-West Indian

```
Satisfaction scales   |                             |
-------------------   |                             |
                      |                             |
 People outside work  +                          *  |
                      |                             |
 Friends - activities +                        *    |
                      |                             |
 Outdoor places       +                         *   |
                      |                             |
 Organizations/clubs  +                            *|
                      |                             |
 Amount fun/enjoyment +                         *   |
                      |                             |
 Time not working     +                      s      |
                      |                             |
 Relax - opportunities+                       *     |
                      |                             |
 Places-sports(nearby)+                        *    |
                      |                             |
 Sports/rec facilities+                          *  |
                      |                             |
 Relax - amount       +                            *|
                      |                             |
 Entertainment        +                             *
                      |                             |
 Income               +              s              |
                      |                             |
 Free time - amount   +                            *|
                      |                             |
 Environment          +                             |*
                      |                             |
                      |                             |
                      |                             |
                      |                             |
                      |                             |
                      |                             |
                      |                             |
                      --+------+------+------+------+------+------+------+------+--
                      -1.0   -0.75  -0.5   -0.25  0.0    0.25   0.5    0.75   1.0

                                   Difference between group means
```

Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the West Indian group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the West Indian group has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

The Need for Ethnocultural Specific Leisure Opportunities

Respondents who indicated that their ethnocultural group was other than Canadian were asked about the importance they attached to having a number of types of ethnoculturally specific leisure opportunities made more available to them. Six types of leisure activities were examined: music, dance or theatre; books, magazines or newspapers; social activities or events; movies television or radio programs; arts, crafts or hobbies; or sports, games, or outdoor activities. Members of each ethnocultural group were asked about these activities as they related specifically to their own ethnocultural backgrounds. For instance French respondents were asked how important it was for them to have French music, dance or theatre made more available to them, while Italian respondents were asked how important it was for them to have Italian music, dance or theatre made more available.

Respondents were given four response options with which to indicate the degree of importance they placed on increasing the availability of each of these leisure opportunities. They could indicate that it was either extremely important, very important, somewhat important, or not important at all. Average ratings of importance were calculated by averaging numerical values assigned to the response categories in the following manner: extremely important=4, very important=3 somewhat important=2, not important at all=1. The mean ratings for each type of leisure activity are presented in Table 41.

As can be seen in Table 41, the respondents, as a whole, do not attach a great deal of importance to having ethnocultural leisure activities made more available to them. The mean ratings all correspond to a rating of less than "somewhat important".

TABLE 41 Importance Attached to Increasing the Availability of Ethnocultural Specific Leisure Opportunities

Leisure Activity Type	Mean Rating*
Music, dance or theatre	1.83
Books, magazines or newspapers	1.81
Social activities or events	1.79
Movies, television or radio programs	1.79
Arts, crafts or hobbies	1.72
Sports, games, or outdoor activities	1.66

* Numerical values: extremely important - 4, very important - 3, somewhat important - 2, not important at all - 1.

Figures 71 to 86 present profiles for each group which display the extent to which their average rating about the need for each ethnoculturally specific leisure opportunity to be made more available differs from that of all others. On the basis of these profiles, three types of groups can be distinguished, those that consistently place more importance than others on having these leisure opportunities made more available, those that consistently place less importance than others on having these leisure opportunities made more available and those which display no consistent pattern or a "mixed" profile.

Dutch, German, Italian, Polish, S.C. European and Scandinavian groups placed less importance than all others on having any of the leisure opportunities made more available. The British, Jewish, Ukrainian and French group had "mixed" profiles.

This discussion that follows focusses upon those groups who attached relatively more importance to having ethno-specific leisure opportunities made more available to them.

Groups Who Place More Importance On Availability

Most of the groups which placed relatively more importance to having ethnoculturally specific leisure opportunities made more available attached importance to names, books/magazines, newspapers and movies.

The Chinese Group. The Chinese group place significantly more importance than do others to having mass media related leisure, books/magazines/newspapers and movies, tv and radio, more available.

The French Group. These respondents place significantly more importance than others on having books/magazines and newspapers more available.

The Portuguese Group. The Portuguese group respondents attach significantly more importance than others on having all ethnoculturally specific leisure opportunities more available.

The South Asian Group. These respondents attach most importance to movies, television, or radio programs; music, dance, or theatre, and books, magazines or newspapers.

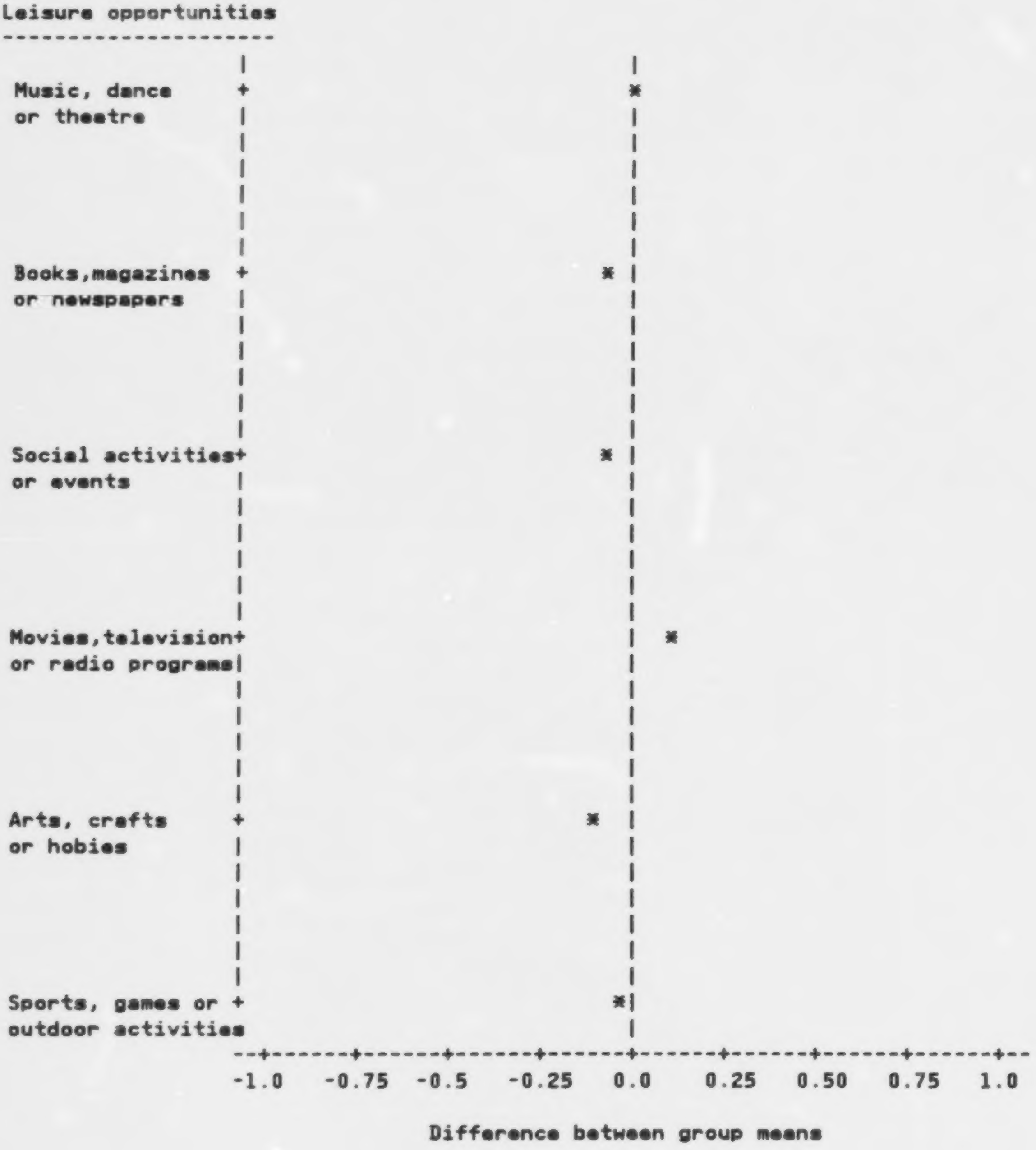
The West Indian Group. The West Indian group members attached the most importance to having books, magazines, or newspapers, social activities or events, and music, dance or theatre made more available.

The Others Group. These respondents placed most importance on having books, magazines and newspapers, made more available. This was followed by social activities or events, and music dance or theatre.

The Portuguese, South Asian, West Indian and the Other groups placed significantly more importance than the rest of the group on having all the ethnoculturally specific leisure opportunities more available.

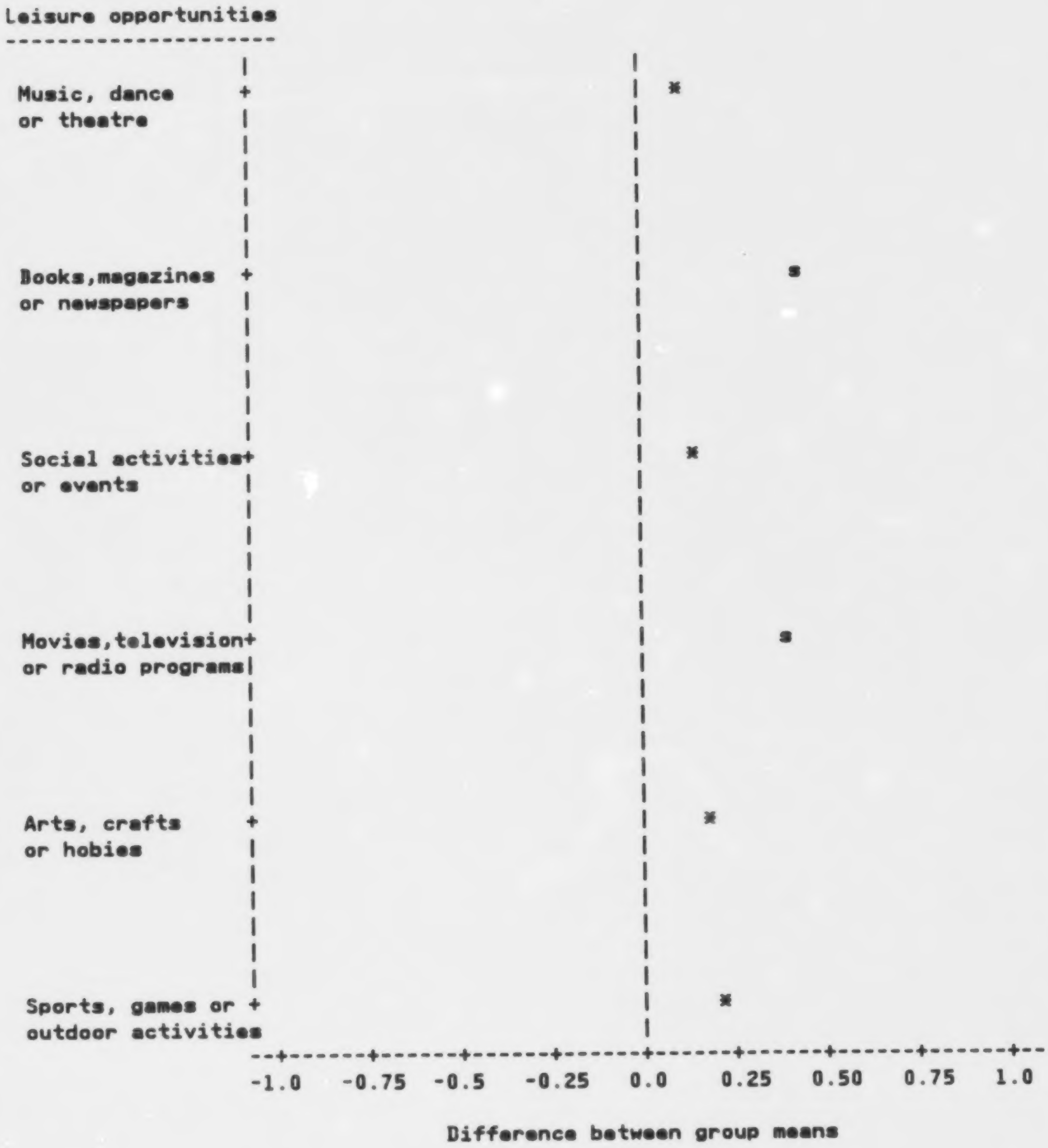
The S.E. European group displayed a consistent pattern of attaching greater importance to all opportunities but books, magazines or newspapers, however, none of these differences were statistically significant.

Figure 71. Differences in mean ratings on importance scales: British versus non-British



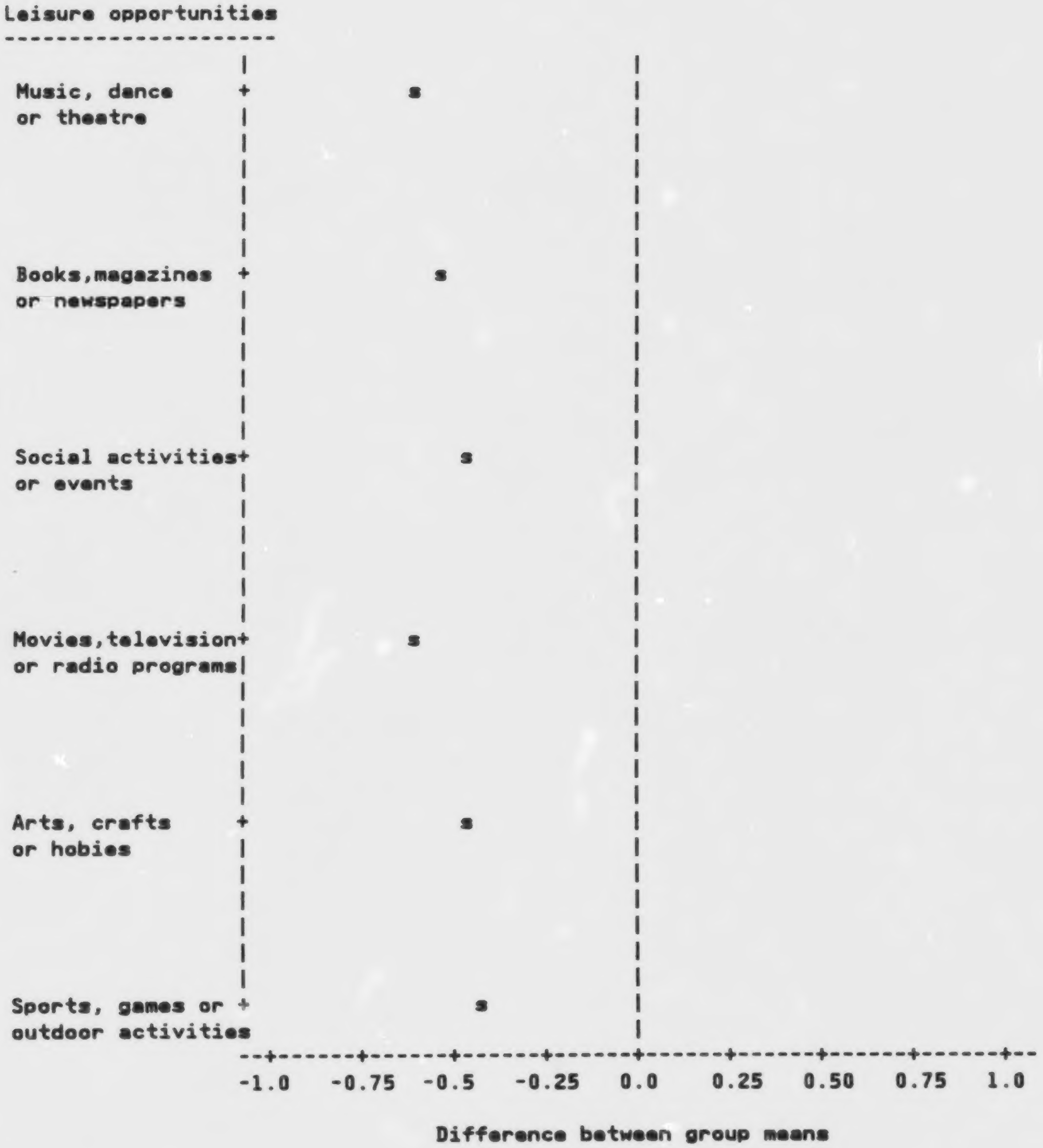
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the British group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the British group has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 72. Differences in mean ratings on importance scales: Chinese versus non-Chinese



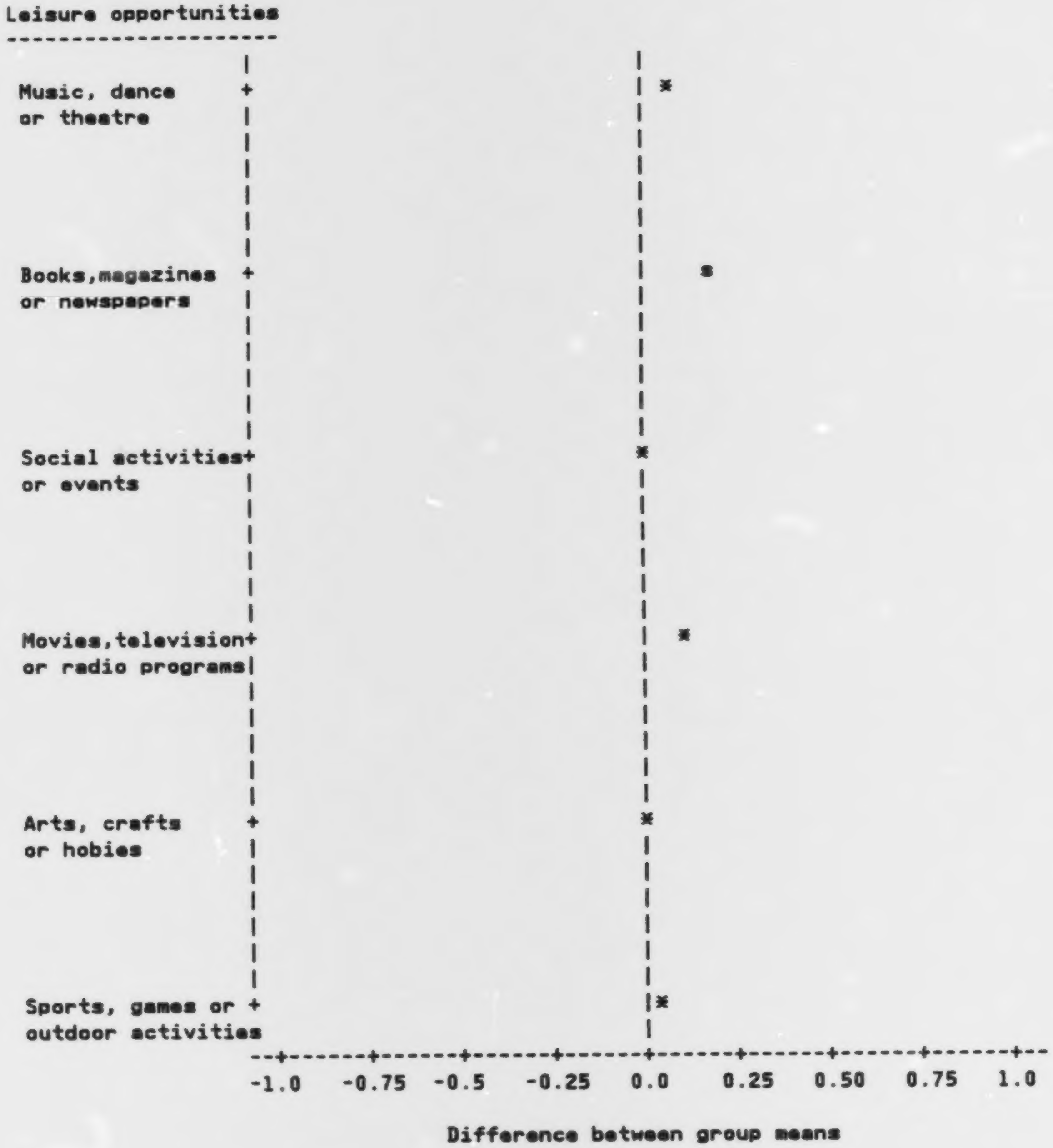
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the Chinese group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the Chinese group has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 73. Differences in mean ratings on importance scales: Dutch versus non-Dutch



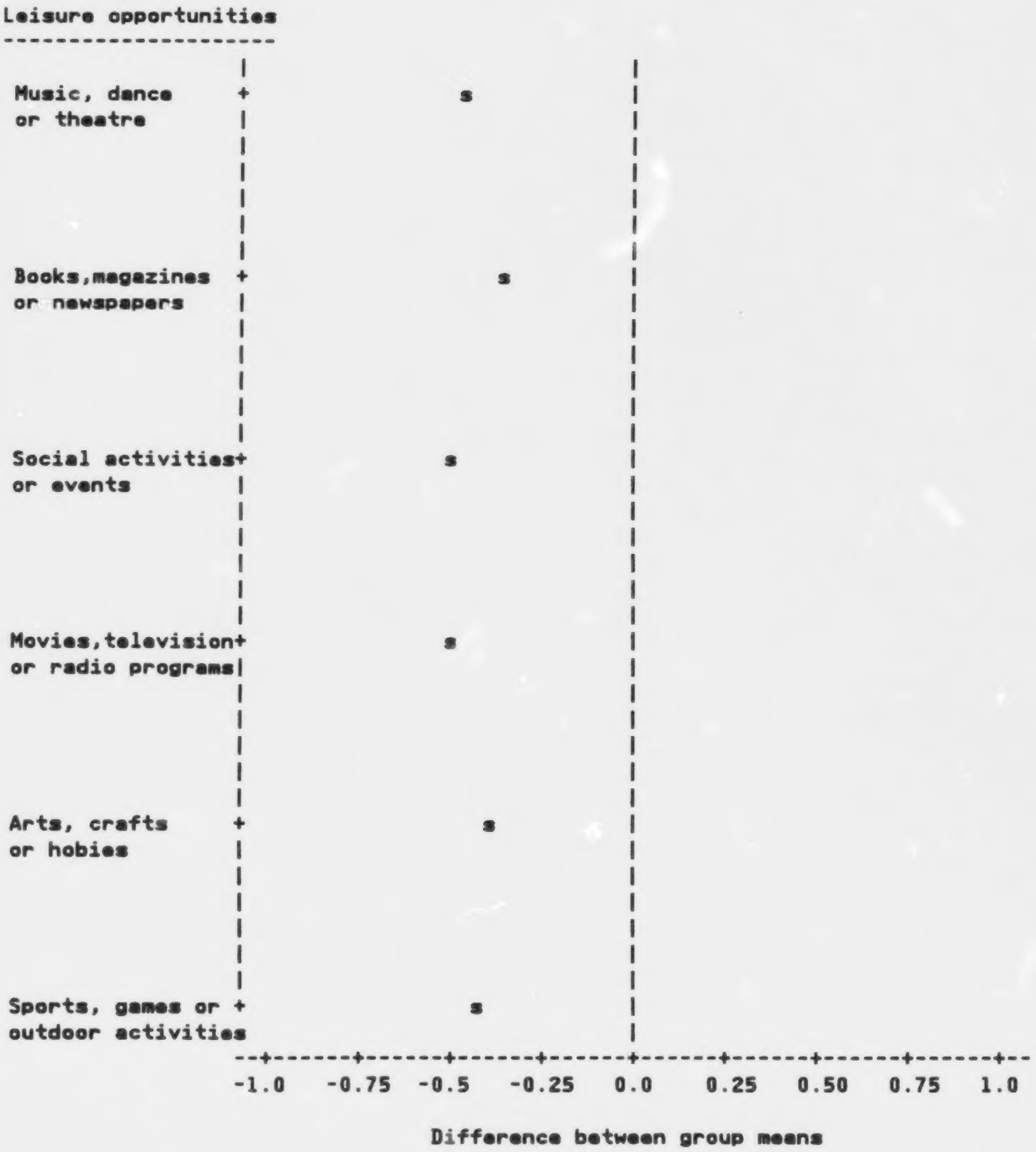
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the Dutch group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the Dutch group has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 74. Differences in mean ratings on importance scales:
French versus non-French



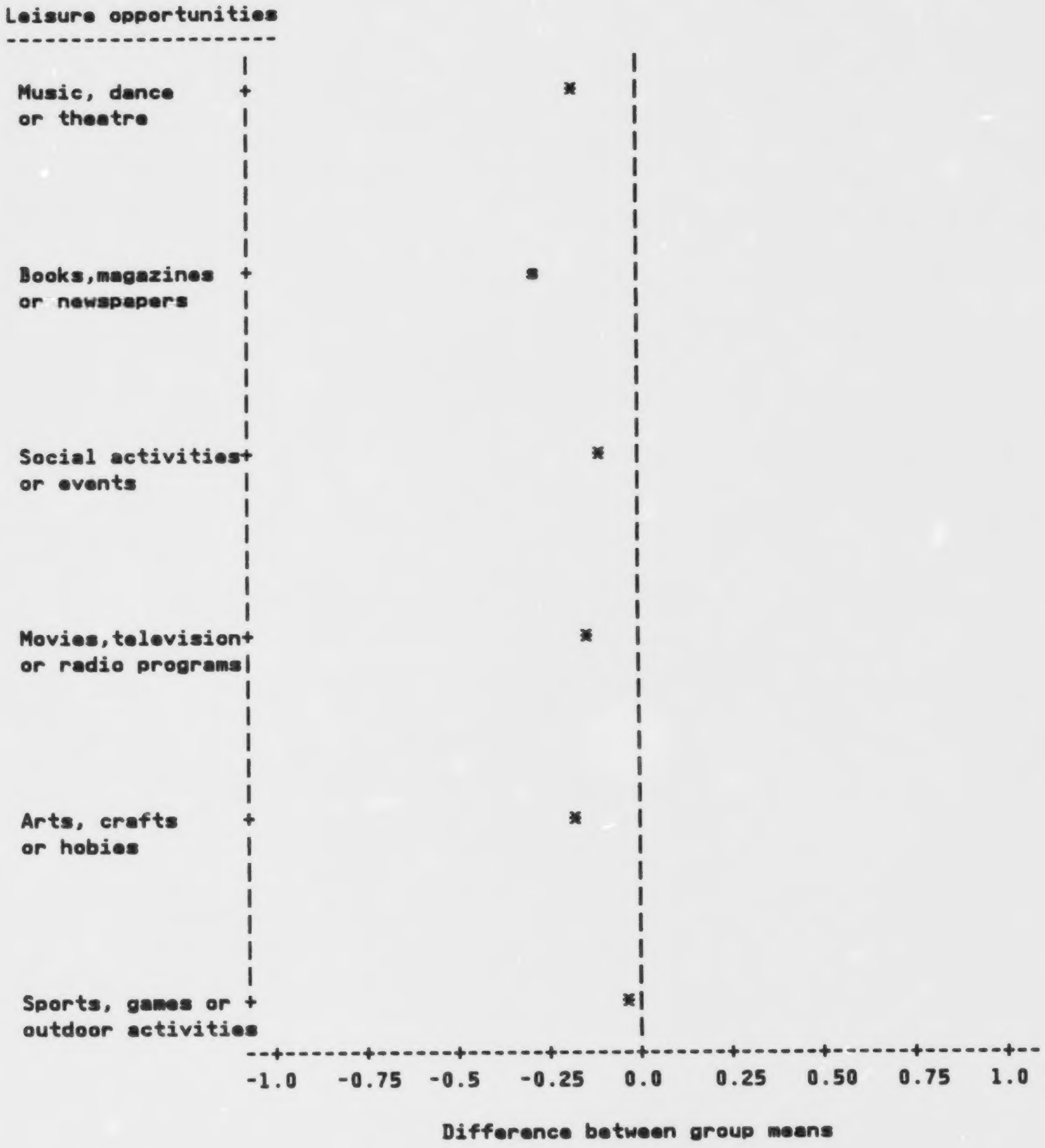
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the French group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the French group has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 75. Differences in mean ratings on importance scales: German versus non-German



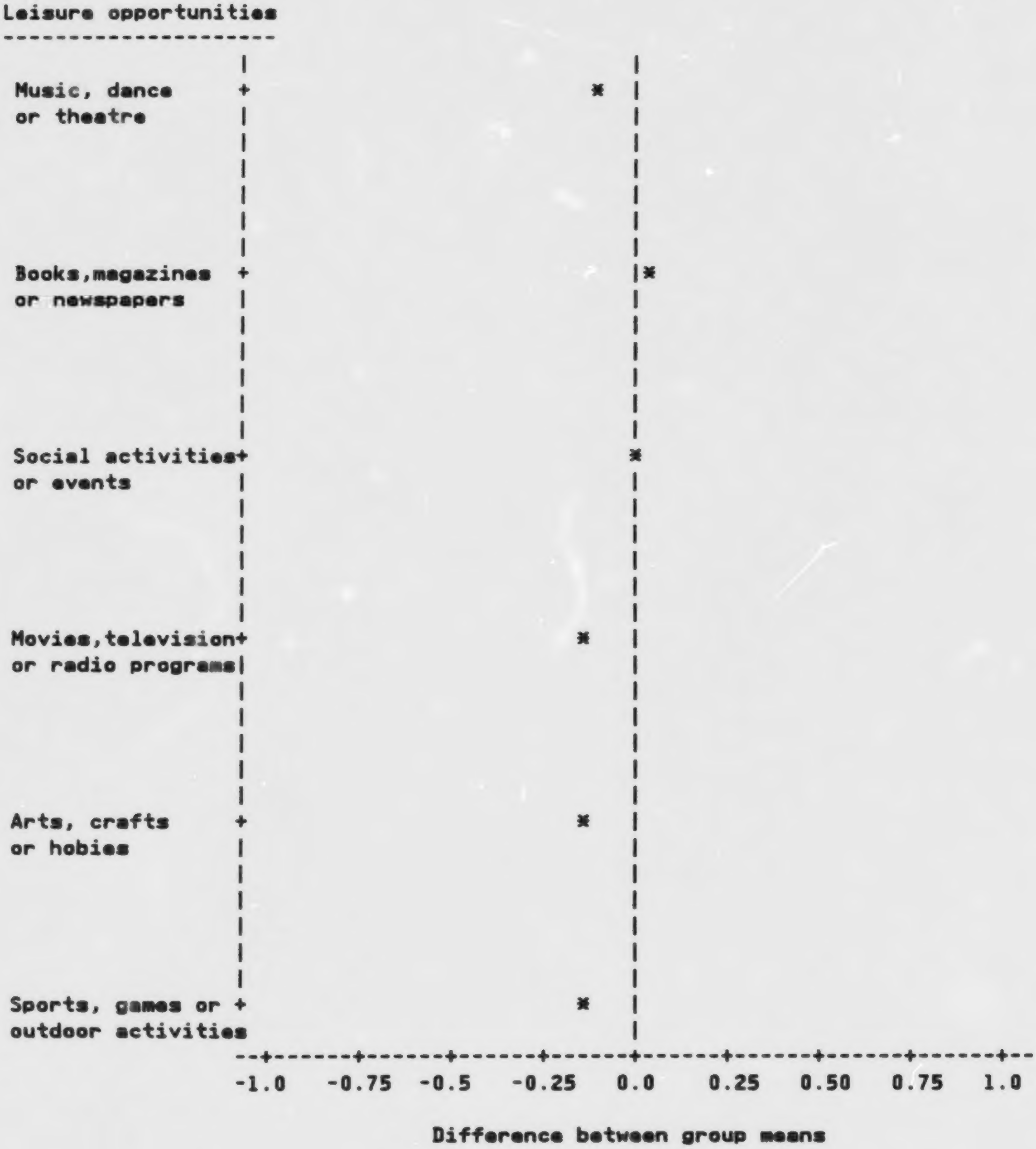
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the German group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the German group has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 76. Differences in mean ratings on importance scales: Italian versus non-Italian



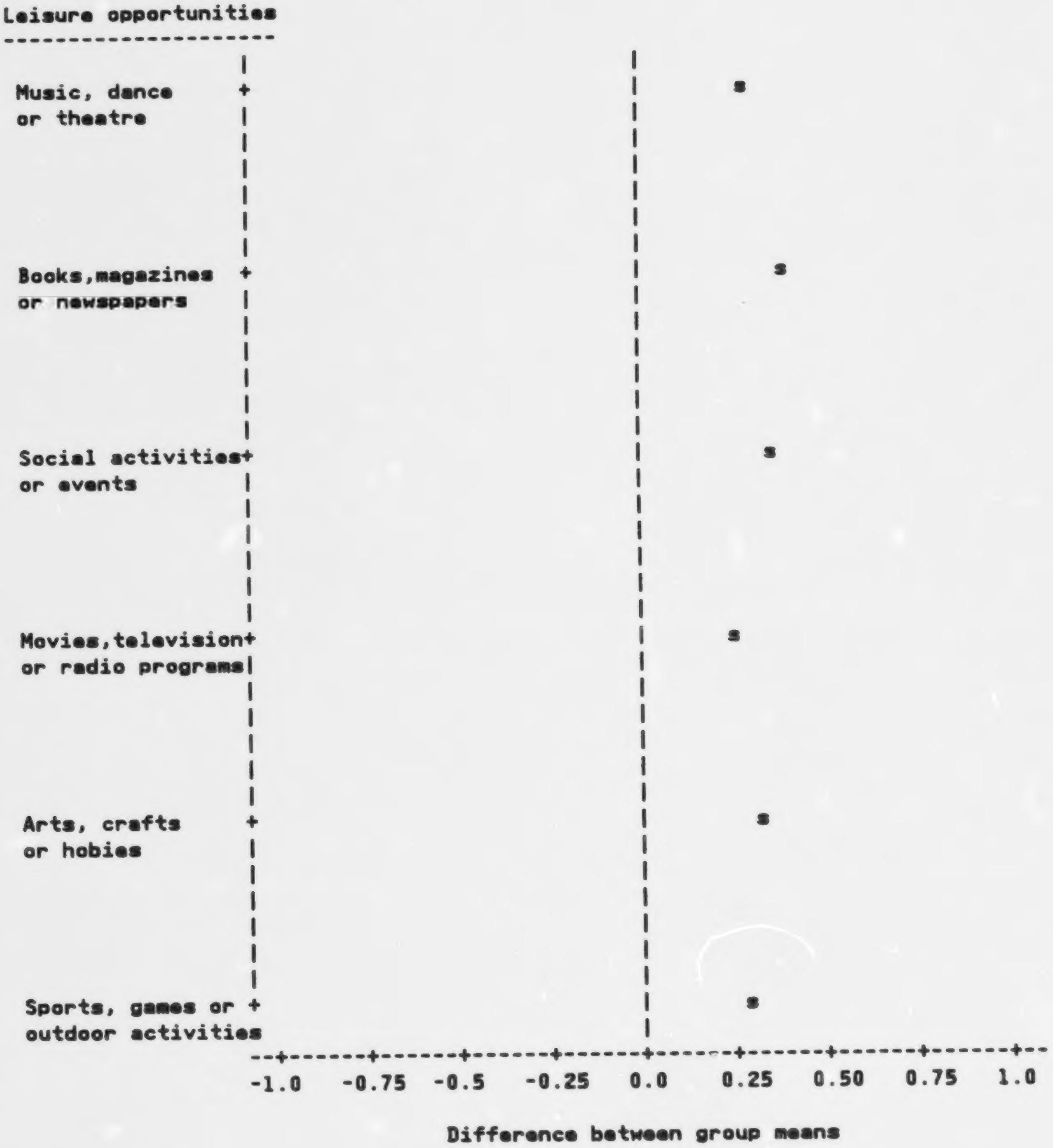
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the Italian group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the Italian group has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 77. Differences in mean ratings on importance scales: Jewish versus non-Jewish



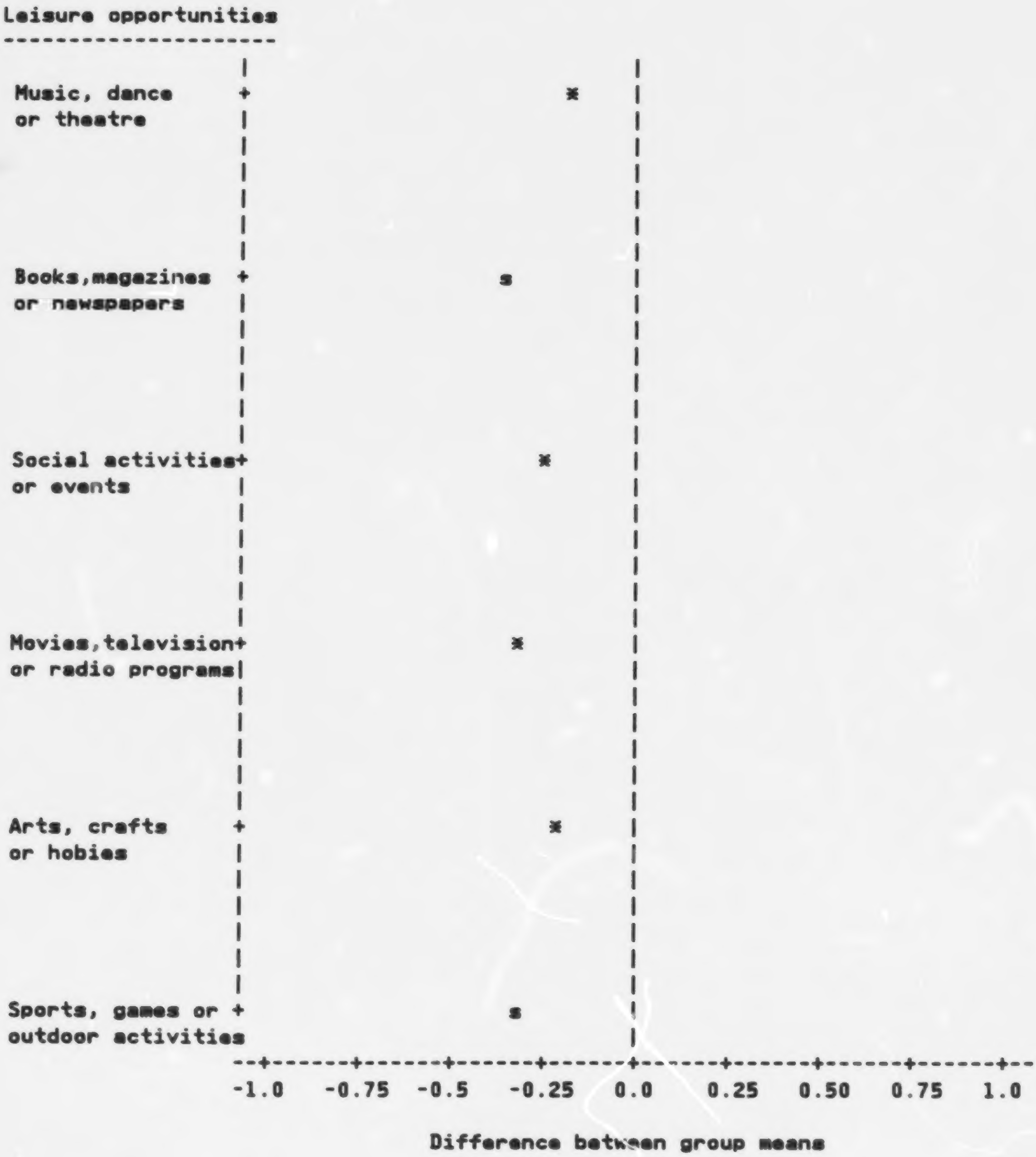
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the Jewish group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the Jewish group has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 78. Differences in mean ratings on importance scales: Other versus non-Other



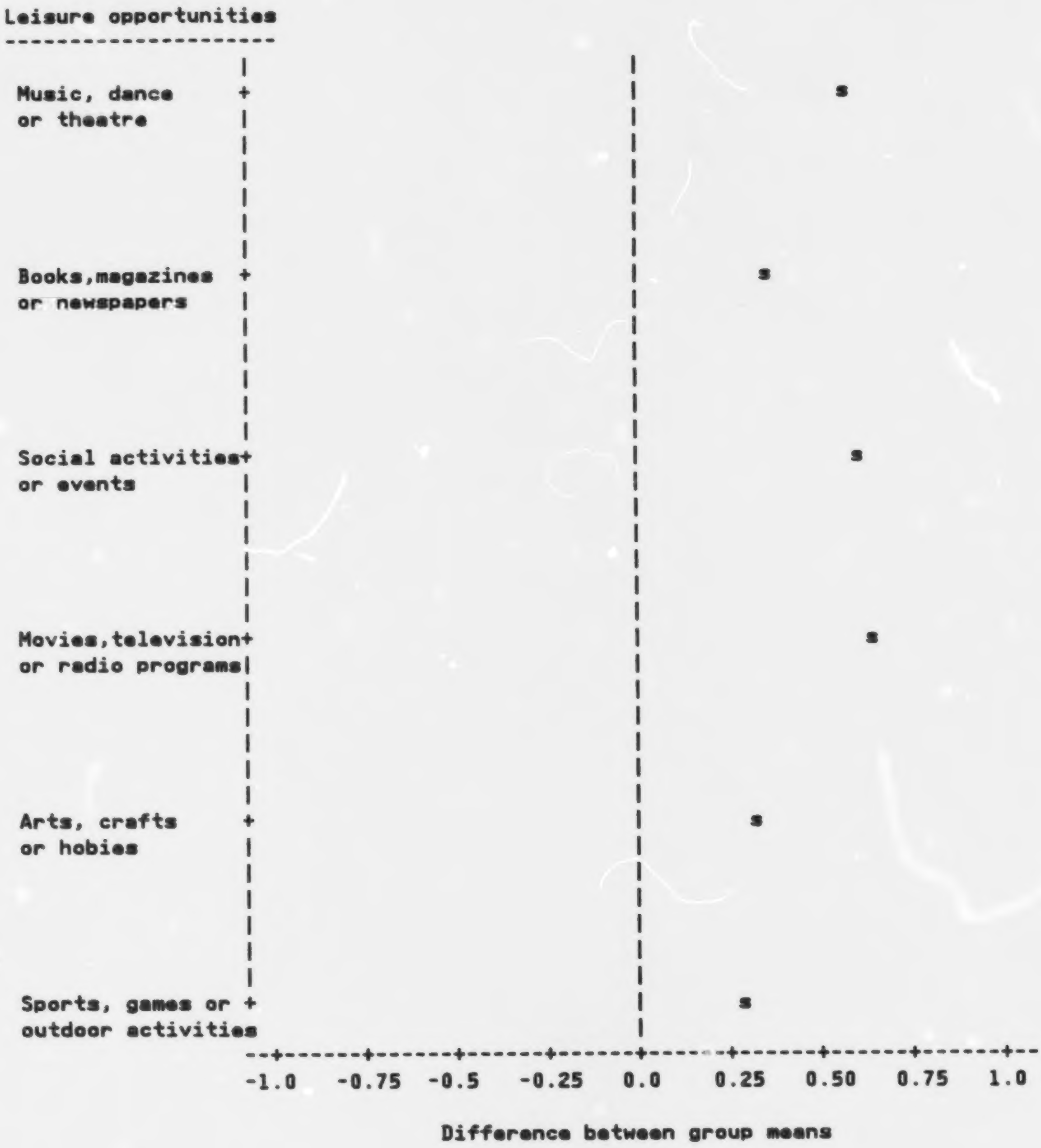
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the Other group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the Other group has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 79. Differences in mean ratings on importance scales: Polish versus non-Polish



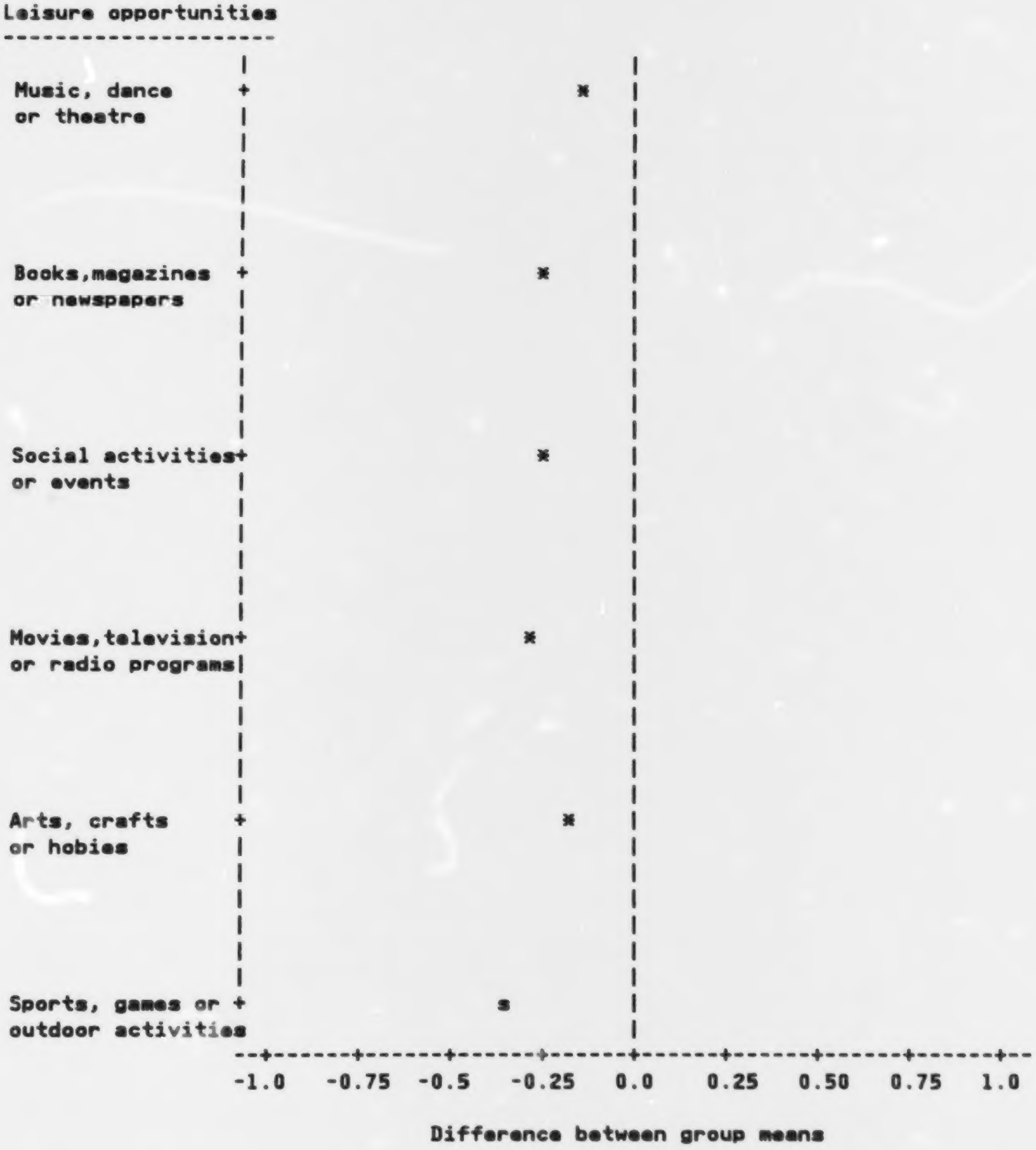
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the Polish group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the Polish group has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 80. Differences in mean ratings on importance scales:
Portuguese versus non-Portuguese



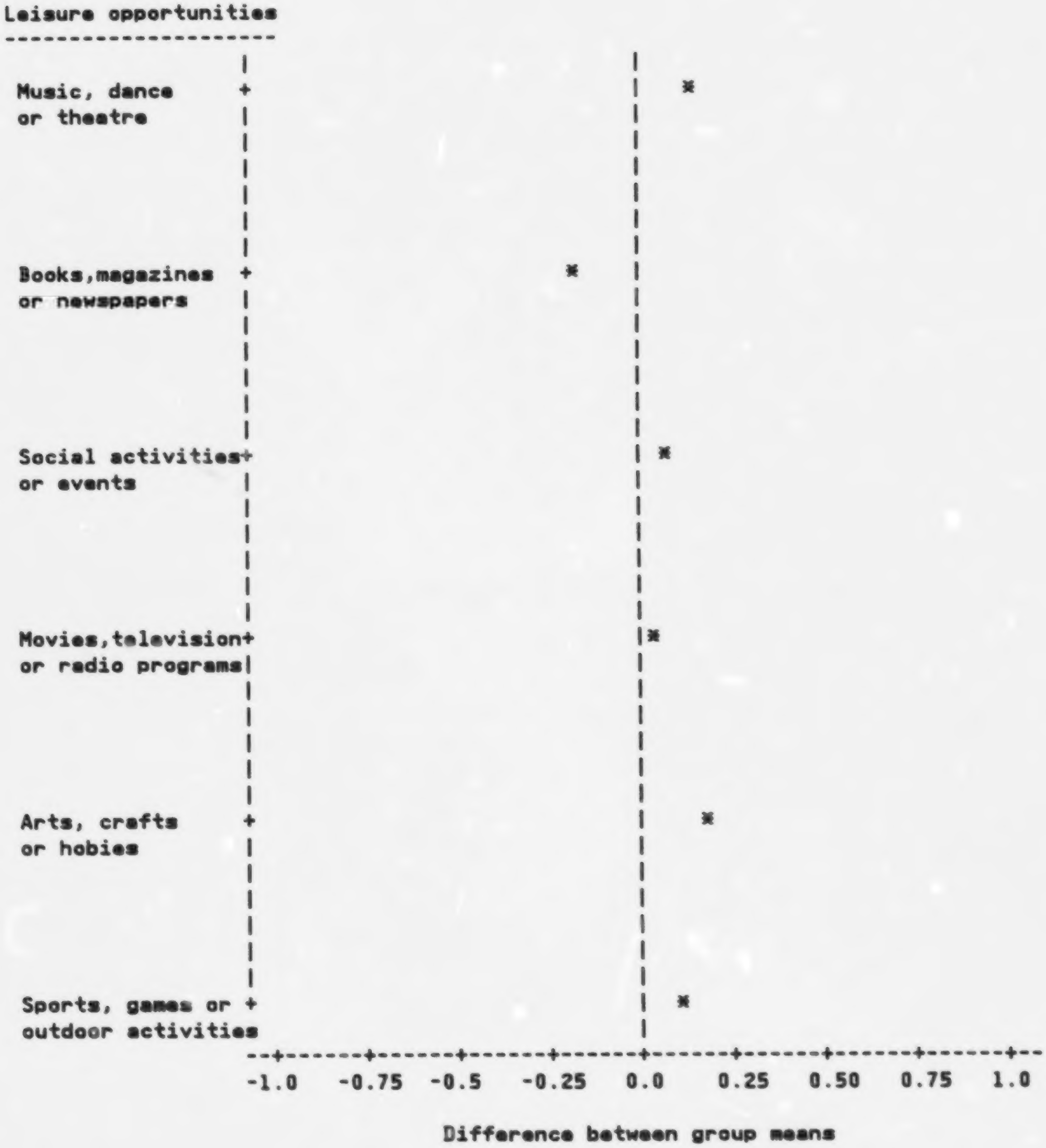
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the Portuguese group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the Portuguese group has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 81. Differences in mean ratings on importance scales:
S.C. European versus non-S.C. European



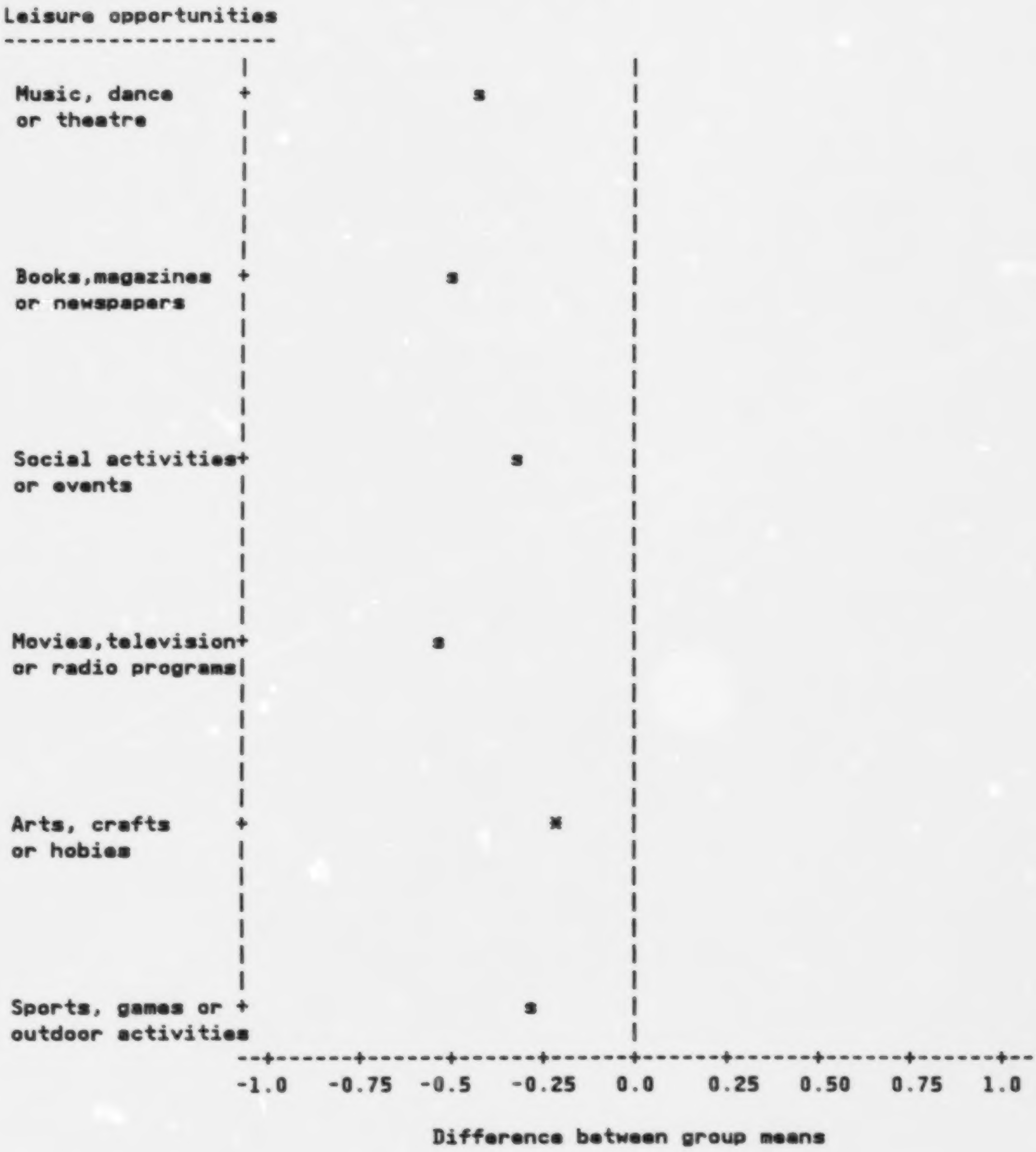
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the S.C. European group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the S.C. European group has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 82. Differences in mean ratings on importance scales:
S.E. European versus non-S.E. European



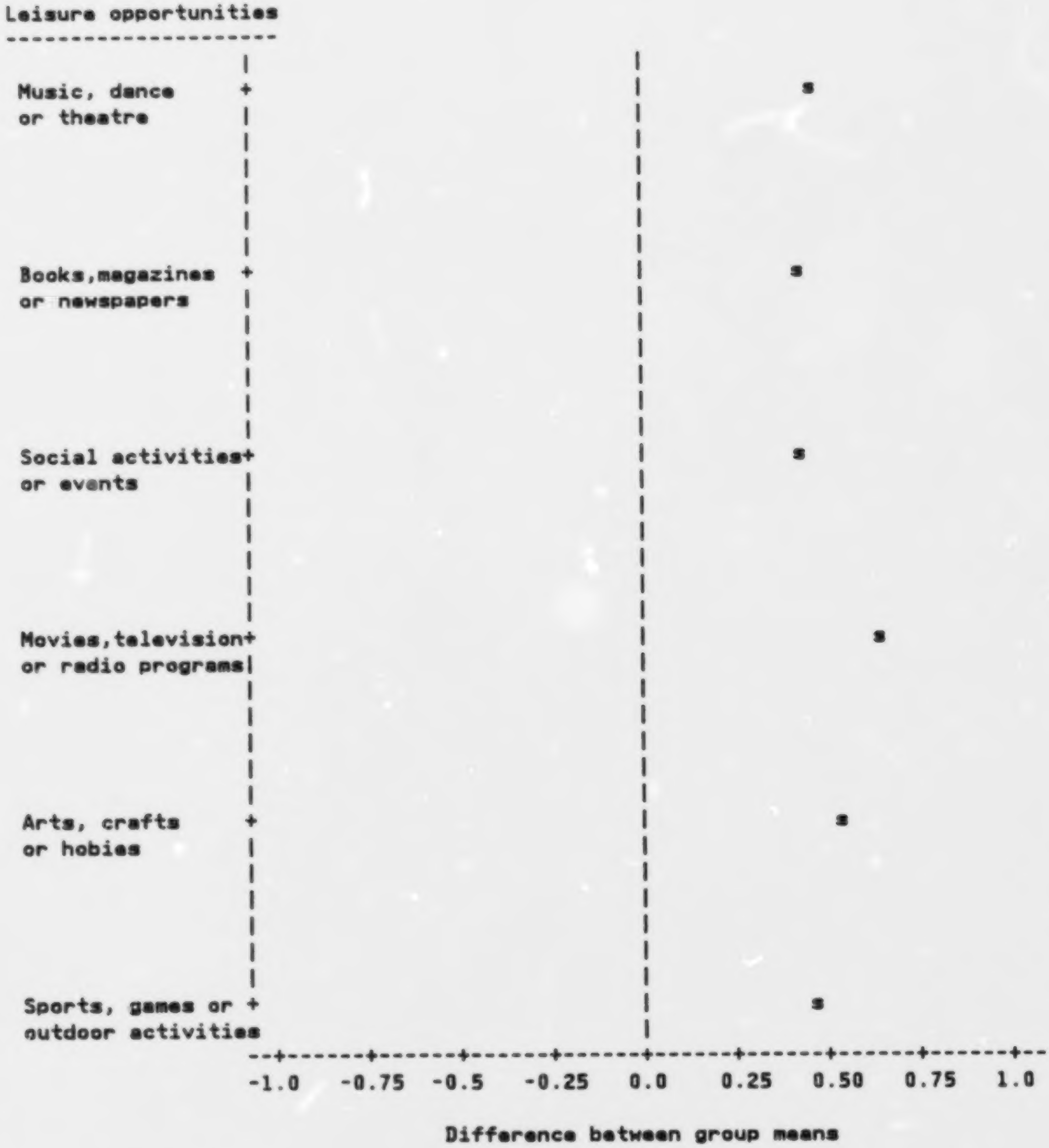
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the S.E. European group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the S.E. European group has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 83. Differences in mean ratings on importance scales: Scandinavian versus non-Scandinavian



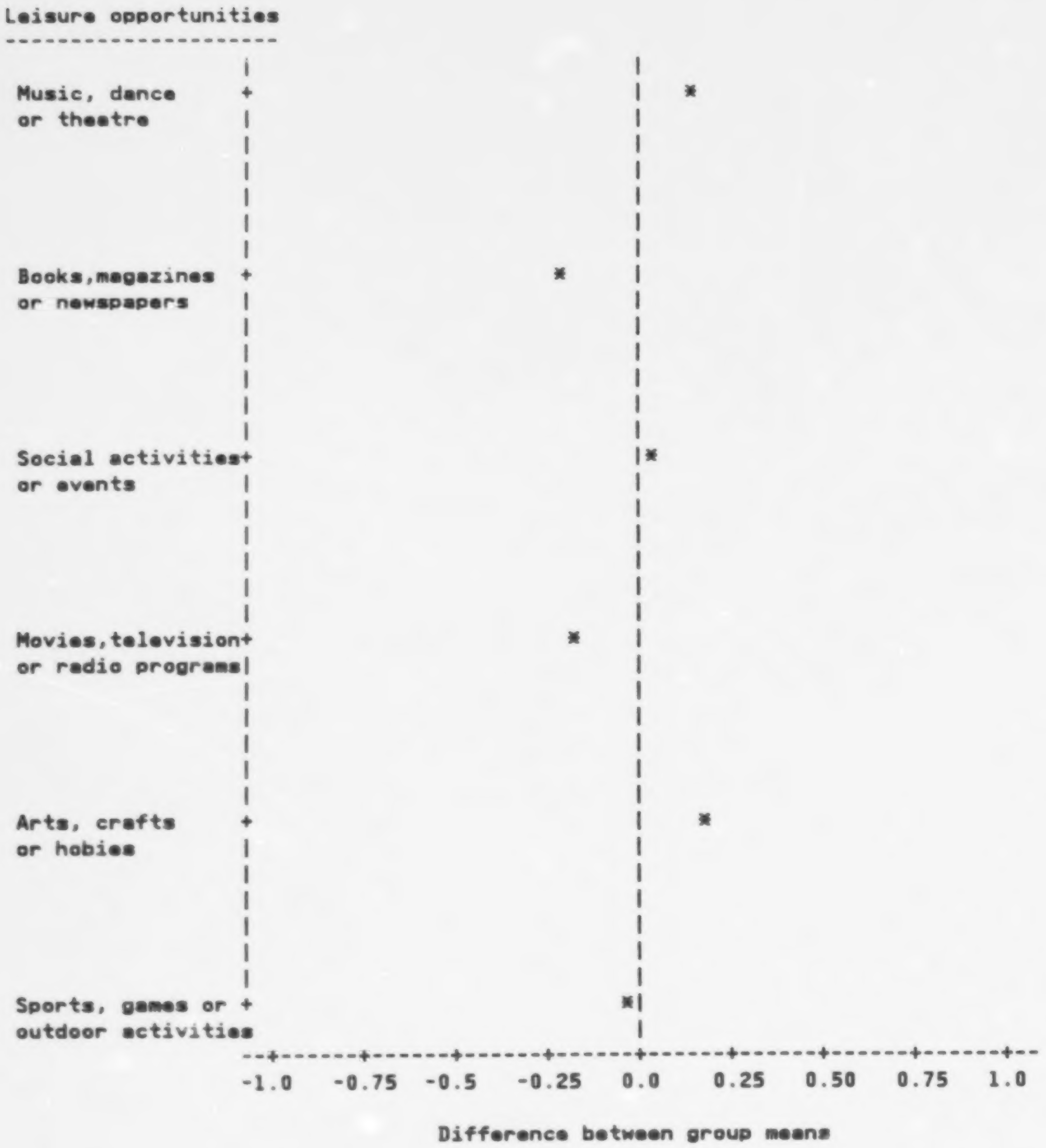
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the Scandinavian group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the Scandinavian group has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 84. Differences in mean ratings on importance scales: South Asian versus non-South Asian



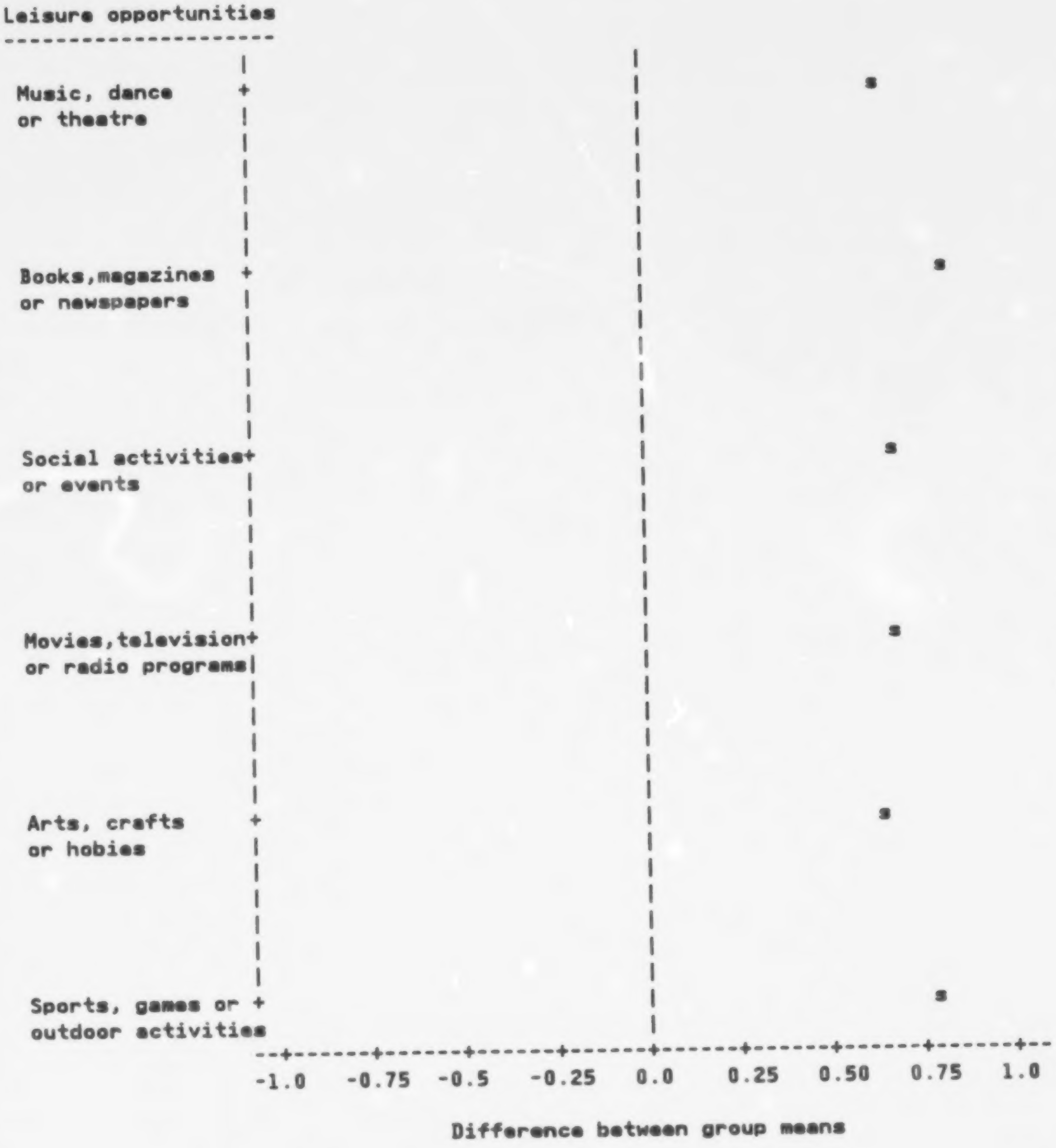
Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the South Asian group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the South Asian group has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 85. Differences in mean ratings on importance scales:
Ukrainian versus non-Ukrainian



Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the Ukrainian group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the Ukrainian group has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

Figure 86. Differences in mean ratings on importance scales: West Indian versus non-West Indian



Note: 1. Symbols on the right of the centre line indicate that the West Indian group has a higher average score than all others.
2. Symbols on the left of the centre line indicate that the West Indian group has a lower average score than all others.
3. Significant differences are indicated by an 's'.

THE SURVEY OF MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND RECREATION CLIENT GROUPS

The second component of the study was a survey of recreation service providers who were clients of the Ministry's Recreation Division. This survey was designed to collect information about the extent to which these recreation service providers were responding to the needs of members of different ethnocultural backgrounds and determining the type of assistance they thought was required from the Ministry to enable them to be responsive.

Two-hundred and fourteen recreation service providers were surveyed via mailed out questionnaires. Questionnaires were sent to service providers at a number of different types of organizations; municipal recreation departments, public service agencies, provincial sports associations and provincial recreation associations. All organizations surveyed were clients of recreation consultants for the Ministry's Recreation and Operations Divisions. A number of staff members at the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation, Recreation Division were also surveyed.

Before presenting the results of this second survey, a brief outline of the sample design, the questionnaire design and the analysis strategy is presented.

Research Design

The clients of the Ministry comprise of a number of distinct groups in the province: municipal recreation departments, public service agencies; provincial sports associations and provincial recreation associations. Each group was represented in the sample in a manner which reflected their size and the judgement of the Advisory Committee about the need for information from them.

A list of clients was provided by the Ministry. Municipal recreation departments were divided on the basis of size (size of the municipality was used as a surrogate for size of the department). Municipalities were stratified on the basis of their population into three strata: municipalities over 100,000 population, municipalities between 10,000 and 100,000 population and municipalities with less than 10,000 population. All municipal recreation departments in the two largest strata were selected, and an 11% systematic sample of the smallest municipal recreation departments was drawn.

Public service agency clients were divided into three groupings: Southern and Northern Ontario (the French River forming the border) and Indian Bands. A systematic sample selected from each. Forty-five agencies were selected in the south (out of 252); 15 agencies were selected in the north (out of 202); 9 Indian Bands (out of 109) were selected.

All provincial sports and two thirds of the provincial recreation association groups were sampled. Questionnaires were also distributed among the Ministry's recreation division staff.

TABLE 42 Breakdown of Survey Sample by Client Group

Client Group	Sample	Population
A. Municipal Recreation		
Small <10,000	79	717
Medium 10-100,000	76	76
Large >100,000	17	17
B. Agencies		
South	45	252
North	15	202
Indian Band	9	109
C. Provincial Sports Assoc.	20	20
D. Umbrella Recreation	10	20
E. Ministry	30	95
TOTAL	301	1508

Response Rates

Of 300 questionnaires mailed out, 214 were completed and returned giving a response rate of 71%.

Questionnaire Design

The questions used in the survey were developed from topics suggested in the terms of reference and from consultations with the Ministry's Advisory Committee for the study. Questions were constructed to collect information on the following areas: the ethnocultural diversity of recreation services' client bases, current practices regarding assisting ethnocultural groups to provide their own recreation, the languages in which both services and information about services is provided, the importance placed on providing recreation services for ethnocultural groups, and the sensitivity to the ethnocultural backgrounds of clients during the planning and delivery of recreation programs and the types of assistance that recreation services would like to receive from the Ministry to assist them to be sensitive to the needs of clients from different ethnocultural backgrounds.

Analysis Strategy

Recreation service providers were grouped into five categories according to whether or not they worked for: large city municipal recreation departments, medium city municipal recreation departments, small city/town/native band recreation departments, public service agencies, provincial sports/recreation associations or the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation. Responses were analyzed to determine whether or not there were any statistically significant differences in responses among service provider groups. Since the data is primarily categorical in nature, chi-square analyses were employed. Only differences that would arise by chance five times in a hundred (probability level of .05) are reported.

Characteristics of Organizations Surveyed

Five types of organizations surveyed: large city municipal recreation departments (the large city group) recreation departments from medium-sized cities (the medium city group), recreation departments from small cities, towns, rural areas or native bands (the town group), public service agencies (the public service group), provincial sports/recreation associations (the association group) and the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation staff (the Ministry group). Most of the respondents (63%) are from either medium-size or small-size municipal recreation departments.

Respondents were asked to provide information about the number of clients their organization served in 1987. As Table 43 shows, the large and medium city groups have the largest client bases reflecting the fact that they have larger populations. The town group tends to have client bases of 5,000 or less as do public service agencies and provincial sports/recreation associations. Ministry staff are close to evenly split among those who report client bases of 5,000 or more and those who report smaller client bases.

Ethnocultural Diversity of Client Base

Service providers were asked to rate the degree of diversity that they thought existed in the ethnocultural backgrounds of their organizations' clients. Respondents could indicate that there was either very great diversity, great diversity, some diversity, little diversity, or very little diversity. Only 9% think that there is very great ethnocultural diversity among their clients but 19% think there is great diversity. There are, however, significant variations in the responses according to client groups. Almost 52% of both service providers from the large city group and from the Ministry group think there is either very great or great diversity, while only about 4% of those in the town group think so. About 40% of the service providers in both the associations group and the public service group think that the diversity is either great or very great (Table 44).

In order to get a rough feeling for the ethnocultural backgrounds of the clients and to sensitize respondents about what was being referred to when discussing the concept of ethnocultural backgrounds was discussed. Respondents were presented with a list of common ethnocultural backgrounds of Ontario residents and asked to select those that they thought were the main ethnic or cultural backgrounds of their clients. They were also asked to specify any other groups which were not listed. Eighty-eight percent of the respondents mentioned English as the main ethnocultural backgrounds of their clients. Fifty-six percent mentioned French and 54% mentioned Italian. The client groups differ significantly in the extent to which they mentioned the various groups. Relatively more service providers in the large city group, the association group, and the Ministry group mentioned a variety of the ethnocultural backgrounds listed. Native peoples were mentioned mainly by Ministry group (62%), while Portuguese, South Asian and West Indian clients were mentioned most by service providers from the large city group (68%, 81%, 75% respectively) (Table 45).

If service providers indicated that their recreation organizations assisted other organizations to provide their own recreational services (Tables 46 and 47), they were asked whether or not their organizations provided assistance to ethnocultural client groups so that they could provide their own recreational services (Table 48). Seventy percent of respondents reported that their organizations provide assistance to other organizations, but the association group (35%) and the public service group (46%) were much less likely to do so than were other groups. Of the respondents in organizations which provide assistance to other groups, 79% of the large city group, and 72% of the Ministry group reported assisting ethnic or cultural client groups to provide their own recreation. The town group were least likely to report this type of assistance (only 22%).

Respondents who indicated that their organization assisted ethnic or cultural groups to provide their own recreational services were also asked to indicate to which the ethnic or cultural groups they provided assistance (Table 49). Respondents from the large city group and the Ministry group were much more likely to mention Chinese groups, English groups, and Italian groups. Those from both the large city group and the association group mentioned Portuguese and West Indian groups much more often than others. Jewish groups were mentioned primarily by the association group and Ukrainians primarily by the large city group. Native groups were mentioned more often by public service groups than any other. Less than a quarter of all respondents mentioned groups such as the Dutch, the Germans or the Polish.

Respondents were also asked whether or not their organizations had dealings with any formal ethnic or cultural associations (Table 50). Few respondents from either the town group or the association group reported such dealings. Forty to 50% of respondents from the medium city, the public service group, and the Ministry group reported such dealings while all of the respondents from the large city group reported them.

Current Practices Regarding Ethnocultural Clients

A large majority of respondents in all groups but the large city group are not aware of any programs in their organization which has been specifically designed to serve people of a particular ethnic or cultural background (e.g., a recreation program for Italian seniors) (Table 51 and 52). Sixty-three percent of the large city group indicated an awareness of such programs.

Similarly, a large majority in all service groups but the large city group indicated that their organization had never had requests for changes to policies/procedures to accommodate the needs of a particular ethnic or cultural group (Table 53). However, fifty-three percent of the large city group indicated that such requests had been made. Of those that acknowledged that requests had been made most indicated that their organization had been responsive to the request (Table 54).

The majority of service providers in the large city group (60%) indicated that their organization was planning to make changes to some of its existing services or programs which would take into consideration the ethnic or cultural characteristics of some of its clients (Table 55). In contrast, only a small minority of the other service provider groups indicated that this was being planned. A similar pattern was evident in responses to questions about the plans of the respondents' organizations to offer new services which would take into consideration the ethnic or cultural characteristics of its clients (Table 56). A majority of the large city group (56%) indicated that new services were being planned while a large majority of other service provider groups indicated that they were not being planned.

Importance of Providing Services to Members of Ethnocultural groups

Respondents were asked to evaluate the amount of importance that they thought their organization placed on providing services to members of ethnic or cultural groups other than British or French Canadians (Table 57). Forty-eight percent of the respondents place low or very low importance on this. These respondents tend to be from the medium or town groups, the association group and the Ministry group. The large city group consider it somewhat more important than do other groups while the public service group place the highest amount of importance on this.

Service providers were also asked to evaluate whether the effort their organization placed on providing services for members of ethnic or cultural groups other than British or French Canadians had increased, decreased, or remained the same over the past year (Table 58). Very few reported expending less efforts. Roughly 80 to 90% of the service providers in the town, the medium city, and the association groups reported that their organization was expending about the same amount of effort. The service providers from the large city group (41%) and the Ministry group (37%) were more likely than others to report that their organization was expending either more effort or much more effort.

Language of Services

Service providers were asked whether or not their organizations assisted ethnic or cultural groups to provide activities/programs in languages other than English or French (Table 59). Only 14% of the respondents overall, indicated that their organizations did this. However, 53% of respondents from the large city group noted that their organizations provided such assistance.

Respondents were also asked about the languages in which their organization conducted its own programs/activities (Table 60). French was mentioned by 88% of Ministry group and 37% of the association group but was mentioned much less often by other groups. Very few respondents mentioned other languages. Of those who did mention other languages, the public service group respondents mentioned them most often (33%), followed by large city group respondents (20%). None of the respondents in the town group, the associations group or the Ministry group mentioned other languages.

When queried about the languages in which promotional material/advertisement were produced, twenty-four percent of the respondents indicated that their organization produced promotional materials/advertisements in French

(Table 61). This was reported primarily by the Ministry group, (93%). Those groups that were most likely to indicate that their organization produced materials in languages other than English or French were the large city group (21% mentioned this) followed by the public service group (14%). Virtually none of the respondents from other groups indicated that their organizations produced promotional materials/advertisements in other languages.

Design and Delivery of Recreation Programs/Services

A series of questions were asked about the extent to which the ethnocultural backgrounds of clients or potential clients were considered by organizations when programs were being either planned, staffed or administrated.

The perceived need that organizations had for information about their clients' ethnic or cultural backgrounds was also explored (Table 62). Respondents from the large city group were most likely to indicate a high or very high need for such information with 56% indicating so. Ministry staff also expressed higher needs for this information than many other groups of service providers. The majority of respondents from the medium and the town groups and provincial expressed low or very low needs for this type of information.

Designing Programs

First, respondents were asked about the degree of importance they thought their organization placed on determining the ethnic or cultural background of its clients (Table 63). They were asked to indicate whether the organization placed very high importance, high importance, medium importance, low importance, or very low importance on this. Seventy-seven percent of the large city group believed that their organization placed at least medium importance on this. In contrast, 81% of the town group and 75% of those from the associations group believed their organization placed low or very low importance on determining the ethnic or cultural background of its clients. Around 50% of those from the other groups believed their organization also placed low or very low importance on this.

Next, respondents were asked if they were aware of any attempts within their organization to determine the ethnocultural diversity of their clients. Seventy-one percent of the large city group reported that someone in their organization had attempted to determine what the ethnic or cultural background of its clients were (Table 64). With the exception of Ministry staff of which 52% are aware of someone attempting to determine this, the majority of service providers from all other groups are not aware of such efforts.

Staffing Programs

Respondents were also asked to rate the degree of importance (i.e., very high, high, medium, low, or very low) that they thought their organization placed on training recreational staff to be responsive to the possibility that the ethnic or cultural background of its clients could influence their activities in its programs/services (Table 65). A strong majority of the large city group thought that their organization placed at least medium importance on this. Respondents from all other groups had the majority opinion that their organization places low or very low importance on this, those from the medium city and the town groups more so than others.

Following this trend, 65% of the large city group indicated that their organization had trained its staff about potential ethnic or cultural differences in its clients needs (Table 66). Forty-four percent of the public service group indicated that their organization had trained their staff in this manner. However, 88 to 96% of respondents in the medium and town groups and the associations group indicated that their organization had not.

Respondents were also asked about the degree of importance that they thought their organization placed on staffing programs with individuals whose ethnic or cultural backgrounds were similar to the clients they served (Table 67). The large city group believe that their organization places more importance on this than do most other groups of service providers. However, the majority of service providers in the public service group and in the Ministry group believe that their organizations place at least medium importance on this staffing consideration. The majority in the other groups believe that their organization places low or very low importance on this.

Fifty percent of the large city group and fifty percent of the public service group reported that their organization attempted to staff programs with individuals whose ethnic or cultural backgrounds were similar to those of the clients (Table 68). About 70% of the respondents in the other groups indicated that their organization had not.

Respondents were also asked to rate the degree of similarity (using very high, high, medium, low or very low as descriptions) between the ethnic or cultural backgrounds of their organizations' current full-time recreational staff and the ethnic or cultural background of their organization's clients (Table 69). The town group and associations group gave the highest ratings of similarity (around 40% indicated they were very similar), followed by the medium city and public service group. Interestingly, the majority of large city group and that of the Ministry group rated the similarity to be low or very low.

Management/Administration

Ratings were made about the degree of similarity between the ethnic or cultural backgrounds of those who manage the respondents' organizations and the ethnic or cultural backgrounds of its present clients (Table 70). The results mirror very closely the results obtained in the above question. The town and association group gave the highest ratings of similarity, followed by the medium city and the public service groups. The large city group and the Ministry group gave the lowest ratings of similarity.

Respondents were asked whether or not their organization received direction form a community advisory/management board or planning committee (Table 71). Seventy-one percent of the large city group and 57% of the public service group indicated that their organization did. Around 47% of the medium and town group indicated that their organization received direction from such boards or committee, while seventy-seven percent of Ministry group indicated that their organization did not. Those who indicated that their organization received such direction were also asked to rate the similarity between the ethnic or cultural backgrounds of those who served on the boards/committees and the ethnic or cultural backgrounds of their organizations' present clients (Table 72). The majority of respondents in all groups but the large city group indicated that there was at least medium similarity. As in previous results the town and provincial association group perceived the similarity to be greatest.

Perceptions were sought about the degree of importance that organizations placed on seeking membership on the advisory boards/committees from various ethnic or client groups (Table 73). There were no significant differences among service groups in their ratings. The majority indicated that either low or very low importance was placed on this.

Assistance for Recreation Organizations

A series of questions were asked about the types of assistance that organizations presently received to provide recreational services and about the assistance that they thought the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation could provide to help organizations design, staff and deliver recreation programs that would be sensitive to the needs of individuals from different ethnic or cultural backgrounds. These questions were not asked of Ministry respondents.

Providers of Current Assistance

The service groups differ in the organizations/groups that they identify as providing assistance to their organization in its efforts to provide recreational services (Tables 74 and 75). The most often identified organizations/groups that provide assistance can be categorized as consisting of volunteer or service organizations such as service clubs, fraternal organizations, community associations, and church groups. These types of groups provide the bulk of assistance to large, medium and small cities, as well as to public service agencies. Thirty-two percent of the medium city group mentioned sports groups. The Ministry of Tourism and Recreation is identified by 21% of the large city group, 16% of the associations group, and

10% of the town group, other groups make little mention of it. Interestingly 37% of the association group did not identify any groups/organizations as providing assistance to them.

Respondents were also asked to indicate the types of assistance that they presently received from the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation (Tables 76 and 77). The responses did not differ significantly among the various service groups. Most often mentioned (39%) was financial assistance or grants of an unspecified nature. Capital grants were mentioned by 14%. Assistance in the form of advice and consultation was mentioned by 24% of the respondents.

Perceived Need for Assistance

Only 34% of the respondents, overall, thought that the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation could provide more assistance to their organization to help it design programs which were sensitive to the needs of individuals from different ethnic or cultural backgrounds (Table 78). There was significant variation in responses, however, among service groups. The majority of large city group (58%) and a substantial minority (around 42%) of the medium city and public service groups thought that the Ministry could be of assistance. However, 88% of the town group and 75% of the associations group thought that the Ministry could be of no assistance. Those who thought the Ministry could be of assistance were asked what assistance they would most like to receive. Information and research were mentioned most often (Tables 79 and 80).

Respondents were also asked if they thought that the Ministry could provide more assistance to their organization to help it staff programs which are sensitive to the needs of individuals from different ethnic or cultural backgrounds (Table 81). Fifty-three percent of the large city group thought that the Ministry could be of assistance, while the majority of the respondents in the other groups thought it could not. Of those who thought assistance could be provided, staffing grants and training were mentioned most often as the type assistance that could be provided (Tables 82 and 83).

Finally, recreation service providers were asked if they thought that the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation could provide more assistance to their organization to help it to deliver programs which were sensitive to the needs of individuals from different ethnic or cultural backgrounds (Table 84). As with the previous two question, the majority (58%) of the large city group thought that the Ministry could be of help. Fifty-two percent of the public service group also thought help could be provided. Of those who thought that assistance could be provided, information and research were the types of assistance most mentioned that they would like to receive. Financial assistance and advice and consultation were mentioned second and third most often (Tables 85 and 86).

Table 43. Number of clients provided with direct service.

	Service provider groups						
	Large Cities	Medium Cities	Towns	Agencies	Prov. Associatn	Ministry Tourism	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
1 to 100	.	.	8	11	.	9	5
101 to 500	.	.	27	5	6	17	10
501 to 1000	.	4	12	16	28	13	11
1,001 to 5,000	.	16	29	24	17	4	18
5,001 to 15,000	.	31	10	16	11	4	15
Greater than 15,000	100	44	4	22	22	26	30
Don't Know	.	5	12	5	17	26	10
Number of cases	16	55	52	37	18	23	201

Table 44. Ethnocultural diversity of client base.

	Service provider groups						
	Large Cities	Medium Cities	Towns	Agencies	Prov. Associatn	Ministry Tourism	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Very Great	27	2	2	11	21	20	9
Great	27	20	2	31	21	32	19
Some Diversity	33	46	27	36	42	32	36
Little	13	7	23	11	11	8	13
Very Little	.	25	46	11	5	8	22
Number of cases	15	56	52	36	19	25	203

Table 45. Main ethnocultural backgrounds of clients

		Service provider groups						
		Large Cities	Medium Cities	Towns	Agencies	Prov. Associatn	Ministry Tourism	Total
Chinese	Number	10	11	3	12	12	10	58
	Percent	63	20	5	33	67	38	28
Dutch	Number	4	25	20	10	9	10	78
	Percent	25	46	36	28	50	38	38
English	Number	16	45	48	30	18	24	181
	Percent	100	83	87	83	100	92	88
French	Number	11	23	25	18	14	23	114
	Percent	69	43	45	50	78	88	56
German	Number	10	25	18	12	12	14	91
	Percent	63	46	33	33	67	54	44
Greek	Number	8	10	6	7	9	11	51
	Percent	50	19	11	19	50	42	25
Irish	Number	9	12	13	10	12	10	66
	Percent	56	22	24	28	67	38	32
Italian	Number	15	30	11	20	14	20	110
	Percent	94	56	20	56	78	77	54
Jewish	Number	7	15	5	12	13	15	67
	Percent	44	28	9	33	72	58	33
Native	Number	3	14	20	9	6	16	68
	Percent	19	26	36	25	33	62	33
Polish	Number	7	14	7	15	8	9	60
	Percent	44	26	13	42	44	35	29

(CONTINUED)

Table 45. Main ethnocultural backgrounds of clients

		Service provider groups						
		Large Cities	Medium Cities	Towns	Agencies	Prov. Associatn	Ministry Tourism	Total
Portuguese	Number	11	8	4	8	7	12	50
	Percent	69	15	7	22	39	46	24
Scottish	Number	8	20	17	15	11	12	83
	Percent	50	37	31	42	61	46	40
South Asian	Number	13	14	5	12	7	13	64
	Percent	81	26	9	33	39	50	31
Ukrainian	Number	8	12	8	10	11	13	62
	Percent	50	22	15	28	61	50	30
West Indian	Number	12	6	1	13	10	12	54
	Percent	75	11	2	36	56	46	26
Other	Number	9	4	3	8	3	2	29
	Percent	56	7	5	22	17	8	14
	Number of cases	16	54	55	36	18	26	205

Table 46. Help others to provide recreation services?

	Service provider groups						
	Large Cities	Medium Cities	Towns	Agencies	Prov. Associatn	Ministry Tourism	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Yes	94	90	59	46	35	89	69
No	6	10	41	54	65	11	31
Number of cases	16	58	56	35	20	27	212

Table 47. Number of groups assisted

	Service provider groups						
	Large Cities	Medium Cities	Towns	Agencies	Prov. Associatn	Ministry Tourism	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
1-10	27	22	67	75	29	15	38
11-25	20	24	18	13	14	15	19
26-50	7	26	12	6	14	10	16
51-100	.	14	3	.	.	20	9
101 +	47	14	.	6	43	40	18
Number of cases	15	50	33	16	7	20	141

Table 48. Help ethnocultural organizations to provide services?

	Service provider groups						
	Large Cities	Medium Cities	Towns	Agencies	Prov. Associatn	Ministry Tourism	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Yes	79	56	22	47	50	72	50
No	21	44	78	53	50	28	50
Number of cases	14	48	36	19	10	18	145

Table 49. Groups assisted: ethnocultural backgrounds

		Service provider groups						
		Large Cities	Medium Cities	Towns	Agencies	Prov. Associatn	Ministry Tourism	Total
Chinese	Number	7	4	0	3	3	6	23
	Percent	64	17	.	38	75	55	35
Dutch	Number	2	8	0	0	1	4	15
	Percent	18	35	.	.	25	36	23
English	Number	8	14	2	1	2	10	37
	Percent	73	61	25	13	50	91	57
French	Number	5	11	3	3	1	10	33
	Percent	45	48	38	38	25	91	51
German	Number	3	5	1	1	1	5	16
	Percent	27	22	13	13	25	45	25
Greek	Number	4	4	0	0	1	4	13
	Percent	36	17	.	.	25	36	20
Irish	Number	5	4	0	0	1	4	14
	Percent	45	17	.	.	25	36	22
Italian	Number	9	8	1	3	1	8	30
	Percent	82	35	13	38	25	73	46
Jewish	Number	5	5	1	2	3	7	23
	Percent	45	22	13	25	75	64	35
Native	Number	4	8	3	1	1	8	25
	Percent	36	35	38	13	25	73	38
Polish	Number	5	4	1	1	1	4	16
	Percent	45	17	13	13	25	36	25

(CONTINUED)

Table 49. Groups assisted: ethnocultural backgrounds

		Service provider groups						
		Large Cities	Medium Cities	Towns	Agencies	Prov. Associatn	Ministry Tourism	Total
Portuguese	Number	8	0	0	0	1	5	14
	Percent	73	.	.	.	25	45	22
Scottish	Number	4	5	2	0	1	4	16
	Percent	36	22	25	.	25	36	25
South Asian	Number	9	10	1	1	3	5	29
	Percent	82	43	13	13	75	45	45
Ukrainian	Number	7	5	1	0	1	5	19
	Percent	64	22	13	.	25	45	29
West Indian	Number	9	3	0	2	2	3	19
	Percent	82	13	.	25	50	27	29
Other	Number	7	6	1	2	0	2	18
	Percent	64	26	13	25	.	18	28
	Number of cases	11	23	8	8	4	11	65

Table 50. Dealings with ethnocultural associations?

	Service provider groups						
	Large Cities	Medium Cities	Towns	Agencies	Prov. Associatn	Ministry Tourism	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Yes	100	54	11	43	26	46	41
No	.	46	89	57	74	54	59
Number of cases	16	57	54	35	19	24	205

Table 51. Awareness: programs for particular groups

	Service provider groups						
	Large Cities	Medium Cities	Towns	Agencies	Prov. Associatn	Ministry Tourism	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Yes	63	21	5	30	26	38	24
No	38	79	95	70	74	63	76
Number of cases	16	58	57	37	19	24	211

Table 52. Specific ethnocultural programs/services

	Service provider groups						
	Large Cities	Medium Cities	Towns	Agencies	Prov. Associatn	Ministry Tourism	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Seniors	11	10	.	.	25	20	10
Youth	11	20	.	20	.	20	15
Sports	11	10	.	20	50	20	17
Ethnocultural	11	30	67	50	.	.	27
Seniors & Youth	33	10	.	.	.	.	10
Combination of Above	22	20	33	10	25	40	22
Number of cases	9	10	3	10	4	5	41

Table 53. Requests for changes in policies

	Service provider groups						
	Large Cities	Medium Cities	Towns	Agencies	Prov. Associatn	Ministry Tourism	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Yes	53	17	7	12	21	40	19
No	47	83	93	88	79	60	81
Number of cases	15	54	57	33	19	20	198

Table 54. Responsiveness to requests for policy changes

	Service provider groups						
	Large Cities	Medium Cities	Towns	Agencies	Prov. Associatn	Ministry Tourism	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Very responsive	25	42	40	75	60	11	37
Somewhat responsive	63	58	60	25	40	56	53
Somewhat unresponsive	13	.	.	.	.	33	9
Number of cases	8	12	5	4	5	9	43

Table 55. Planned changes to existing services

	Service provider groups						
	Large Cities	Medium Cities	Towns	Agencies	Prov. Associatn	Ministry Tourism	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Yes	60	8	6	20	.	30	16
No	40	92	94	80	100	70	84
Number of cases	15	48	49	30	18	20	180

Table 56. Plans to offer new ethnocultural services

	Service provider groups						
	Large Cities	Medium Cities	Towns	Agencies	Prov. Associatn	Ministry Tourism	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Yes	56	10	4	25	5	22	16
No	44	90	96	75	95	78	84
Number of cases	16	48	48	28	19	18	177

Table 57. Importance of providing services to ethnocultural groups.

	Service provider groups						
	Large Cities	Medium Cities	Towns	Agencies	Prov. Associatn	Ministry Tourism	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Very High	12	4	6	24	6	20	11
High	18	7	10	36	11	32	17
Medium	47	29	18	15	33	8	23
Low	18	33	24	12	22	32	25
Very Low	6	27	42	12	28	8	24
Number of cases	17	55	50	33	18	25	198

Table 58. Change in effort regarding ethnocultural groups.

	Service provider groups						
	Large Cities	Medium Cities	Towns	Agencies	Prov. Associatn	Ministry Tourism	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Much More Effort	12	.	.	15	.	4	4
More	29	15	4	18	17	33	16
The Same	59	80	91	68	83	58	76
Less Effort	.	2	.	.	.	4	1
Much Less Effort	.	4	4	.	.	.	2
Number of cases	17	55	47	34	18	24	195

Table 59. Assist groups to provide programs in own language?

	Service provider groups						
	Large Cities	Medium Cities	Towns	Agencies	Prov. Associatn	Ministry Tourism	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Yes	53	8	3	21	.	26	14
No	47	92	97	79	100	74	86
Number of cases	15	50	37	19	13	19	153

Table 60. Language in which activities conducted

		Service provider groups						
		Large Cities	Medium Cities	Towns	Agencies	Prov. Associatn	Ministry Tourism	Total
English	Number	15	58	53	35	19	26	206
	Percent	100	100	100	97	100	100	100
French	Number	2	8	6	7	7	23	53
	Percent	13	14	11	19	37	88	26
Other	Number	3	3	0	8	0	0	14
	Percent	20	5	.	22	.	.	7
	Number of cases	15	58	53	36	19	26	207

Table 61. Language of promotional materials

		Service provider groups						
		Large Cities	Medium Cities	Towns	Agencies	Prov. Associatn	Ministry Tourism	Total
English	Number	16	59	57	37	19	27	215
	Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
French	Number	3	6	6	7	4	25	51
	Percent	19	10	11	19	21	93	24
Other	Number	16	59	57	35	19	27	213
	Percent	100	100	100	95	100	100	99
	Number of cases	16	59	57	37	19	27	215

Table 62. Need for information about client backgrounds

	Service provider groups						
	Large Cities	Medium Cities	Towns	Agencies	Prov. Associatn	Ministry Tourism	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Very High	13	.	.	3	.	19	4
High	44	14	4	17	5	19	14
Medium	38	31	15	34	21	27	27
Low	6	31	29	23	32	19	26
Very Low	.	25	52	23	42	15	30
Number of cases	16	59	52	35	19	26	207

Table 63. Consideration of ethnocultural diversity: designing programs.

	Service provider groups						
	Large Cities	Medium Cities	Towns	Agencies	Prov. Associatn	Ministry Tourism	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Very High	6	5	2	6	.	4	4
High	18	5	4	17	12	8	9
Medium	53	25	13	25	12	38	25
Low	24	33	24	22	18	35	27
Very Low	.	31	58	31	59	15	36
Number of cases	17	55	55	36	17	26	206

Table 64. Attempts to determine ethnocultural diversity?

	Service provider groups						
	Large Cities	Medium Cities	Towns	Agencies	Prov. Associatn	Ministry Tourism	Total
	%	%	%	%	%		
Yes	71	36	4	44	20	52	32
No	29	64	96	56	80	48	68
Number of cases	17	53	54	32	15	21	192

Table 65. Importance of training staff: ethnocultural issues

	Service provider groups						
	Large Cities	Medium Cities	Towns	Agencies	Prov. Associatn	Ministry Tourism	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Very High	6	4	2	9	.	.	3
High	18	7	2	9	6	8	7
Medium	47	18	13	26	38	29	23
Low	24	34	19	31	25	38	28
Very Low	6	38	64	26	31	25	38
Number of cases	17	56	53	35	16	24	201

Table 66. Have staff been trained: ethnocultural issues

	Service provider groups						
	Large Cities	Medium Cities	Towns	Agencies	Prov. Associatn	Ministry Tourism	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Yes	65	13	4	44	11	36	22
No	35	88	96	56	89	64	78
Number of cases	17	56	54	34	18	22	201

Table 67. Importance: staff have same ethnocultural background

	Service provider groups						
	Large Cities	Medium Cities	Towns	Agencies	Prov. Associatn	Ministry Tourism	Total
Very High	12	4	2	6	13	9	6
High	24	9	2	14	.	9	9
Medium	24	18	13	34	33	35	23
Low	35	33	23	17	20	22	26
Very Low	6	36	60	29	33	26	36
Number of cases	17	55	47	35	15	23	192

Table 68. Attempt to staff with those of similar backgrounds

	Service provider groups						
	Large Cities	Medium Cities	Towns	Agencies	Prov. Associatn	Ministry Tourism	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Yes	50	22	24	50	33	30	32
No	50	78	76	50	67	70	68
Number of cases	16	51	51	34	12	23	187

Table 69. Similar backgrounds: full-time staff and clients

	Service provider groups						
	Large Cities	Medium Cities	Towns	Agencies	Prov. Associatn	Ministry Tourism	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Very High	.	21	41	9	40	.	20
High	13	27	20	31	20	5	22
Medium	19	29	15	29	30	33	25
Low	44	15	2	11	.	38	16
Very Low	25	8	22	20	10	24	17
Number of cases	16	52	41	35	10	21	175

Table 70. Ethnoculturally similar: managers and clients

	Service provider groups						
	Large Cities	Medium Cities	Towns	Agencies	Prov. Associatn	Ministry Tourism	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Very High	6	21	43	17	35	.	23
High	13	26	21	23	35	10	22
Medium	13	23	15	34	24	14	21
Low	44	15	4	17	.	29	15
Very Low	25	15	17	9	6	48	18
Number of cases	16	53	47	35	17	21	189

Table 71. Receive direction from community board?

	Service provider groups						
	Large Cities	Medium Cities	Towns	Agencies	Prov. Associatn	Ministry Tourism	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Yes	71	47	46	57	28	23	46
No	29	53	54	43	72	77	54
Number of cases	17	55	54	37	18	26	207

Table 72. Similarity between board members and clients

	Service provider groups						
	Large Cities	Medium Cities	Towns	Agencies	Prov. Associatn	Ministry Tourism	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Very High	.	22	32	25	43	20	24
High	18	15	32	20	43	40	24
Medium	27	30	27	30	14	20	27
Low	36	19	.	20	.	.	14
Very Low	18	15	9	5	.	20	11
Number of cases	11	27	22	20	7	5	92

Table 73. Importance of ethnocultural membership on boards

	Service provider groups						
	Large Cities	Medium Cities	Towns	Agencies	Prov. Associatn	Ministry Tourism	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Very High	8	2	5	10	.	.	5
High	15	13	5	13	.	21	10
Medium	31	22	15	23	33	29	23
Low	38	30	27	19	13	14	25
Very Low	8	32	47	35	53	36	37
Number of cases	13	40	40	31	15	14	153

Table 74. Organizations providing assistance-1st

	Service provider groups						
	Large Cities	Medium Cities	Towns	Agencies	Prov. Associatn	Ministry Tourism	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Federal Government	.	2	.	.	.	.	1
Provincial Government	.	.	.	3	.	.	1
Citizenship & Culture	.	.	3	.	.	.	1
Tourism & Recreation	21	4	11	3	16	.	9
Education	.	.	.	3	.	.	1
Wintario	.	.	.	3	.	.	1
Municipal/Region	7	13	16	21	21	.	16
Non-Ethnic Org.	43	36	38	47	11	.	36
Ethnic Organizn	14	9	.	9	.	100	7
Private Sector	.	.	.	3	5	.	1
Sports Assoc.	14	32	14	3	11	.	16
None	.	4	19	6	37	.	12
Number of cases	14	47	37	34	19	1	152

Table 75. Organizations providing assistance-2nd

	Service provider groups						
	Large Cities	Medium Cities	Towns	Agencies	Prov. Associatn	Ministry Tourism	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Govt. (unspecified)	.	.	5	4	.	.	2
Federal Governemnt	.	.	5	4	.	.	2
Provincial Government	.	3	.	4	.	.	2
Citizenship & Culture	8	.	.	.	.	.	1
Community & Social	.	3	.	.	.	.	1
Tourism & Recreation	8	5	14	16	.	.	9
Wintario	.	.	.	.	13	.	1
Natural Resource	.	.	.	4	.	.	1
Municipal/Region	25	16	27	28	13	.	22
Non-Ethnic Org.	25	42	18	16	.	100	26
Ethnic Organizn	17	5	.	12	13	.	8
Private Sector	8	3	.	8	13	.	5
Sports Assoc.	8	24	32	4	50	.	21
Number of cases	12	38	22	25	8	1	106

Table 76. Type of assistance receive From MTR-1st

	Service provider groups						
	Large Cities	Medium Cities	Towns	Agencies	Prov. Associatn	Ministry Tourism	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Financial Unspecified	53	34	33	33	47	.	37
Capital Grant	7	18	17	19	.	.	15
Regs 513/517/519	.	2	9	.	.	.	3
Other Grants	13	8	11	22	32	100	15
Staffing Grants	7	2	2	4	5	.	3
Info/Research	7	10	7	11	.	.	8
Advisory/Consult	7	20	22	7	16	.	16
Training	7	6	.	4	.	.	3
Number of cases	15	50	46	27	19	1	158

Table 77. Type of assistance receive from MTR-2nd

	Service provider groups					
	Large Cities	Medium Cities	Small Cities	Agencies	Prov. Associatn	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	
Financial Unspecified	11	23	22	7	14	18
Capital Grant	11	11	22	13	.	12
Regs 513/517/519	.	5	4	.	.	3
Other Grants	.	2	.	7	.	2
Staffing Grants	11	9	.	13	14	9
Info/Research	11	16	9	7	7	11
Advisory/Consult	56	27	39	20	50	34
Training	.	7	4	33	14	10
Number of cases	9	44	23	15	14	105

Table 78. Can Ministry assist in design of programs?

	Service provider groups						
	Large Cities	Medium Cities	Towns	Agencies	Prov. Associatn	Ministry Tourism	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Yes	58	42	13	43	25	100	34
No	42	58	88	57	75	.	66
Number of cases	12	48	40	30	16	1	147

Table 79. Design assistance wish to receive-1st mention

	Service provider groups						
	Large Cities	Medium Cities	Towns	Agencies	Prov. Associatn	Ministry Tourism	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Financial Unspecified	.	31	25	33	.	.	22
Capital Grant	.	.	.	8	.	.	2
Other Grants	.	.	25	.	.	.	2
Staffing Grants	29	.	.	17	.	.	10
Info/Research	43	46	50	25	67	100	42
Advisory/Consult	14	8	.	.	33	.	7
Training	14	15	.	17	.	.	13
Number of cases	7	13	4	12	3	1	40

Table 80. Design assistance wish to receive-2nd mention

	Service provider groups						
	Large Cities	Medium Cities	Towns	Agencies	Prov. Associatn	Ministry Tourism	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Financial Unspecified	20	22	.	.	.	100	15
Other Grants	.	.	.	13	.	.	4
Staffing Grants	.	11	.	13	.	.	8
Information/Research	.	33	.	25	.	.	19
Advisory/Consult	20	33	100	13	100	.	31
Training	60	.	.	38	.	.	23
Number of cases	5	9	2	8	1	1	26

Table 81. Can Ministry assist with staffing

	Service provider groups						
	Large Cities	Medium Cities	Towns	Agencies	Prov. Associatn	Ministry Tourism	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Yes	53	31	11	32	23	100	28
No	47	69	89	68	77	.	72
Number of cases	15	48	37	31	13	1	145

Table 82. Staffing assistance wish to receive-1st mention

	Service provider groups						
	Large Cities	Medium Cities	Towns	Agencies	Prov. Associatn	Ministry Tourism	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
	%	%					
Financial Unspecified	14	33	.	30	.	.	22
Capital Grant	.	.	.	10	.	.	3
Staffing Grants	29	33	50	30	.	100	31
Information/Research	14	11	50	.	67	.	16
Advise/Consultation	29	.	.	10	.	.	9
Training	14	22	.	20	33	.	19
Number of cases	7	9	2	10	3	1	32

Table 83. Staffing assistance wish to receive-2nd mention

	Service provider groups					
	Large Cities	Medium Cities	Agencies	Prov. Associatn	Ministry Tourism	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	
Financial Unspecified	.	25	.	.	100	12
Staffing Grants	20	25	33	100	.	29
Information/Research	.	25	33	.	.	18
Advice/Consulting	20	.	.	.	.	6
Training	60	25	33	.	.	35
Number of cases	5	4	6	1	1	17

Table 84. Can Ministry assist with program delivery?

	Service provider groups						
	Large Cities	Medium Cities	Towns	Agencies	Prov. Associatn	Ministry Tourism	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Yes	58	30	12	52	38	100	34
No	42	70	88	48	62	.	66
Number of cases	12	44	34	27	13	1	131

Table 85. Program delivery assistance wish to receive-1.

	Service provider groups						
	Large Cities	Medium Cities	Towns	Agencies	Prov. Associatn	Ministry Tourism	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Financial Unspecified	17	22	50	21	.	.	20
Capital Grant	.	.	.	7	.	.	3
Other Grants	.	.	.	21	.	.	9
Staffing Grants	33	11	.	14	.	.	14
Information/Research	.	44	50	7	67	.	23
Advice/Consultation	33	11	.	21	.	100	20
Training	17	11	.	7	33	.	11
Number of cases	6	9	2	14	3	1	35

Table 86. Program delivery assistance wish to receive-2.

	Service provider groups					
	Large Cities	Medium Cities	Agencies	Prov. Associatn	Ministry Tourism	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	
Financial Unspecified	.	33	.	.	100	17
Other Grants	.	17	.	100	.	11
Staffing Grants	.	17	33	.	.	17
Information/Research	25	33	50	.	.	33
Advice/Consultation	25	.	17	.	.	11
Training	50	.	.	.	.	11
Number of cases	4	6	6	1	1	18

DISCUSSION

Survey of Ethnocultural Populations

It is clear that people's leisure behaviour and attitudes vary according to their self-identified ethnocultural identities or backgrounds. In the survey of ethnocultural populations, a wide range of differences were evident among the 17 ethnocultural groups analyzed. Differences were found in leisure participation patterns, the social context of participation, perceptions as to barriers to participation, leisure values, and motivations. Some groups participated in relatively fewer activities than others and of those that did participate, they did so less frequently, Most importantly, differences were observed in both the satisfaction that different ethnocultural groups had with areas of their life related to leisure and in their perceptions of needs for leisure opportunities. It can be concluded that ethnocultural groups vary in the extent to which they participate in the various components of recreation. This suggests that the recreation services provided could be improved.

For almost all the types of measures employed in this group there were differences among the groups. Although the data collected will undoubtedly provide rich material for theorists in the fields of leisure, sociology and ethnology, this discussion will be confined to a discussion of issues of practical relevance to recreation service providers. Specifically, we address the question of whether or not groups appear to be adequately served and outline the characteristics of inadequately served groups that might contribute to any deficiencies in their leisure experience. It will be argued that this study, focussing as it does on a broad spectrum of ethnocultural identities, can best provide guidance for further research by targeting groups to be researched in greater depth rather than provide definitive expositions of their leisure experiences.

The results of this study identify a number of groups which can be characterized as experiencing "leisure lack". Neulinger (1982) defines leisure lack as "the chronic or temporary absence of the experience of leisure, brought about through personal or societal conditions, and/or their interaction (pg.51)". The Chinese, Portuguese, South Asian, and West Indian groups displayed a common pattern which distinguishes them from other groups. They participate in relatively fewer leisure activities (objectively defined) than others, and, for the most part, do so relatively less often than others. They expressed less satisfaction than do other groups with the leisure related areas of their lives and placed less value on having leisure time available to them. For the most part, they attached more importance to having ethnocultural specific leisure opportunities made more available to them, suggesting that there is a perceived lack of such opportunities.

It will be useful to briefly summarize the differences between each of these groups and all other groups.

The Chinese group show an overall trend to being less satisfied with leisure-related areas of their life (e.g., they were less satisfied than others with the way they spend their time when not working). Their leisure activity pattern was characterized as having both limited variety and low frequencies of participation. For the majority of activities surveyed, relatively fewer members of this group indicated that they had participated in them over the past year. Of those that did participate they did so relatively less often than those in other groups. The activities in which they participate more frequently than others tend to be home based, such as playing or spending time with children, watching television, and watching rented videos. They were much more likely than others to mention that watching television is their favourite activity. More of this group than others mention the lack of time because of family as a barrier to increased participation in their favourite activity. They also indicated more often than others that they would be more likely to do their favourite activity if they had more opportunities to do it with people of their own ethnocultural background (i.e., other Chinese people). Finally, they attach significantly greater importance than most other groups to having ethnoculturally specific leisure opportunities made more available to them (i.e., Chinese movies, television or radio programs and Chinese books, magazines and newspapers).

The Portuguese show a similar pattern. They show an overall trend to being less satisfied with leisure-related areas of their life. The variety of activities in which they participate is more limited than other groups and the frequency with which the participate in activities is less than that of others. Although their responses do not reflect more frequent home-based leisure activity, they participate more often in entertaining friends and mentioned watching television and knitting/macrame as their favourite activities more often than others do. They also indicated that they prefer to participate in one of their favourite activities in places where people had the same ethnocultural background as they did (i.e., were Portuguese). Finally, they attach more importance than other groups to having ethnoculturally specific leisure opportunities made more available to them (i.e., Portuguese movies, television or radio programs, Portuguese social activities or events and Portuguese music, dance or theatre).

The South Asian group again displayed a trend of being less satisfied with the leisure-related areas of their lives. The variety of activities in which they participate is more limited than that of others and they participate less frequently. Similar to the Chinese and the Portuguese group, South Asian group members were more likely to say that they preferred to participate in places where people had the same ethnocultural background as they did. They also reported that they would be more likely to do their favourite activity if they had more opportunities to do it with members of their own ethnocultural background. The lack of such opportunities, constitutes a barrier to increased participation. They also attach greater importance than most other groups to having ethnoculturally specific leisure opportunities made more available to them.

The West Indian group differs somewhat from the groups above, but show strong similarities in most respects. They display an overall pattern of less satisfaction with the leisure-related areas of their lives. Although they participate in a relatively limited variety of activities, their frequency of participation is not uniformly less than that of others. They more frequently participate in window-shopping, dancing and indoor sports than others and mention sewing, walking and listening to music as favourite activities more often than others do. This group like the other three discussed are more likely than most other groups to prefer to participate in places where people have the same ethnocultural background as they do (i.e. are West Indian). They also attach greater importance than other groups on having ethnoculturally specific leisure opportunities made more available to them.

There are commonalities among these group in terms of some their sociodemographic characteristics. They are the four groups with the highest percentage of members who were born outside of Canada and their members have lived in Canada for the least amount of time (on average from 13 to 14 years). For all groups but the West Indians, a very high percentage of members (87% to 98%) first spoke and still understand a language other than English. Again for all groups but the West Indians, a high percentage of members (65% to 79%) speak a language other than English most often at home. Three of the four groups are also visible minorities. Finally, in all groups, a large percentage of the members reside in large cities (55% to 85%). With the exception of the Portuguese group, the majority of members in these groups reside in the Metropolitan Toronto area (52% to 70%).

Three factors distinguish these groups which display "leisure lack." They are, for the most part, visibly distinct from many groups in Ontario and they are linguistically distinct from most of the groups. The fact that they tend to reside in the Metro Toronto Area or other large cities means that they are capable of interacting with members of their own ethnocultural background rather than being required to interact with those whose backgrounds differ from their own. They are recent residents of Canada, relative to other groups. It is possible then that their leisure lack is but one feature of an overall lack of acculturation and is related to their recency in Canada.

These findings correspond with some of those found in the review of the literature. The preferences of some groups for leisure participation among people with similar ethnocultural backgrounds was previously identified by Chimbos (1972) and Day (1981). Horna's (1980) study of Eastern European immigrants identified a trend to "a family bubble" for leisure activity which is evident here among some of the groups who have taken up residence in Canada only recently. Similarity, the groups above tend to display the reduced variety and frequency of leisure activity that Antunes and Gaitz (1975) suggested was concomitant with placing greater importance on having one's "own kind" nearby.

Despite the commonalities among these groups, there are important differences in the sociodemographic characteristics of each group which distinguish them from one another and bear consideration in any attempts to formulate strategies to ameliorate their leisure lack. The Chinese group had both the largest number of respondents who had not completed grade school and the largest number who had taken university courses or completed university, suggesting the existence of two major subgroups with potentially different leisure needs. The South Asian group had members with higher levels of education than many other groups but also had the lowest income. In somewhat of a contrast, the Portuguese group were less educated than any other group but did not show lower income levels. Finally, the West Indian group was less educated, had a lower overall income and was younger in age. Given the known relationship of factors such as education, income and age to leisure participation one can expect each of these groups to present a unique challenge to those seeking to remedy their leisure lack.

Interestingly, the Other group, which was a collection of people with very diverse ethnocultural backgrounds, share some of the key demographic characteristics of the four groups characterized as having leisure lack, yet displays little leisure lack itself. Although these respondents' participation profiles showed no discernible trends and they were average in their satisfaction with the leisure related areas of their lives they did attach much more importance than other to groups to having a number of ethnoculturally specific leisure opportunities made more available. They too were more likely than other groups to mention that they would be more likely to do their favourite activity if they had more opportunities to do it with members of their own ethnocultural background. The sociodemographic characteristics of this group are somewhat similar to the groups discussed above. Sixty-percent were born outside of Canada and 52% spoke and still understand a first language other than English. But, 76% speak English at home. They have, on the average, lived in Canada for twenty-six years, significantly less time than most groups, but longer than either the Chinese, Portuguese, West Indian or South Asian groups. Forty-eight percent reside in large cities with the majority (72%) living outside Metro Toronto. Although similar in some sociodemographic respects to the groups identified as having leisure lack, this group seems to have acculturated with the majority culture (e.g., 76% speak English at home) and perhaps, as a consequence, their leisure lives are more satisfactory to them.

Having identified the four groups who appear inadequately served in terms of their recreation, it is important to also point to the clear evidence that there are ethnocultural variations in the leisure life of many of the other groups studied. These variations do not appear in their leisure satisfaction or in their need for ethnoculturally specific leisure opportunities but are evident in differences in their activity patterns, their leisure values and their motivations. Recognition of the nature of these differences offers an opportunity for leisure service providers to tailor their services in a manner which is likely to maximize the satisfaction of the groups being serviced. For instance, the Jewish group, although not suffering from leisure lack, differs from other groups in a number of ways. Jewish group members participate in different leisure activities. Relative to others, a greater percentage participate in reading, going to a theatre or concert, going to a museum or art gallery, attending educational courses, volunteer work, going to health and fitness clubs and participating in festivals or celebrations of a religious, ethnic or political nature. In terms of the social context of their participation they are less likely to participate in one of their favourite activities alone and more likely to participate with friends. They also attach more value to leisure experiences in their lives than do many other groups. The recreation service provider who is aware of the differences that ethnocultural groups such as the Jewish group exhibit, should be better able to meet their recreation needs in a maximal fashion. Recreation providers would therefore benefit from profiles of the outstanding features of each group's leisure.

It would be tempting to develop such profiles from the results of this research, however, because the scope of this study was very broad; (it examined the broad question of ethnocultural variations in leisure rather than examining specific groups) only small numbers of many of these groups were studied. For example, only 29 South Asian respondents, 32 Scandinavian group respondents and 39 Chinese group respondents were surveyed. Great caution must be exercised in extrapolating these results based as they are on a small number of individuals to the larger population. Because of the smallness of the numbers surveyed the probability that the group is in some way not representative of the larger population is increased. For instance, with a group of about 25 respondents, the finding that 20% of that group participate in an activity such as swimming will have a margin of error of plus or minus 16%. With a group of 200, the margin of error is reduced to plus or minus 5.5%.

The larger the group, the greater the probability that their characteristics will be a reflection of the population they represent. It is precisely because of the high potential for bias that exists when working with small samples, that statistical analyses are employed to establish whether not observed differences between groups could have occurred by chance (i.e., reflect a biased sample).

It has been noted already and bears repeating, that a difference observed between two small groups must be much greater than a difference observed between two large groups before it will be statistically significant. Statistical tests on small groups are less efficient at detecting differences. One consequence of this for the present research, is that because it is more difficult to detect differences uncovered among the smaller groups, the present research has been sensitive only to the grossest differences among groups. Given that these differences are evident throughout, one can expect an even greater number of differences to emerge in studies employing larger samples.

Future Research

It would be useful for recreation service providers to be able to obtain "leisure profiles" for each ethnocultural population. Profiles could be developed from the data in this survey on the larger groups surveyed (e.g., the Canadian, French and British groups). For the smaller groups in this study, profiles could be developed by means of further surveys which focus on particular groups and obtain large numbers of respondents from which to develop precise estimates of key components of their leisure (i.e, activity profiles, motivations, etc.). Such research could also focus on determining if there are identifiable clusters of activities (activity types) that specific groups tend to participate in more often than others. Investigations of the motivations underlying the leisure participation of each ethnocultural group could also be fruitful. For instance, factor analysis of the responses to motivation items used in this survey might reveal distinct patterns of motivation for each group.

It has already been pointed out in the literature review that there is also a possibility that the ethnocultural groups are not homogeneous in either their leisure behaviour or their needs. We have noted, for instance, that there seem to be two distinct groups of Chinese respondents in this study; those with very little education and those with university education. One could anticipate generational or age differences within groups particularly within the groups who have recently immigrated, the younger generation raised in Canada are likely to have acculturated more than have the older generation. Differences within groups may also exist among those who differ in such things as gender, income and education. Further investigation of ethnocultural leisure on a group by group basis should investigate the existence of sub-groups within the population.

This research has not addressed the theoretical issue of whether ethnocultural variations in leisure are attributable to the values, traditions and customs of a particular group (the ethnicity explanation) or are due to variations among groups in terms of sociodemographic variables which relate to leisure such as income, age and gender (the sociodemographic perspective of leisure behaviour) or whether they are due to differences among groups in terms of their access to leisure institutions and activities (the marginality perspective). It is possible that groups such as the Chinese, Portuguese and the South Asian, may have their access to leisure institutions limited because of language limitations. However, factors such as income and education may be operating as well. The ability of these theories to account for ethnocultural variations should be subjected to empirical variation by the application of statistical models which can assess the influence of ethnocultural identity upon leisure when the influence of such things as, length of residence in Canada, income, age and education have been statistically controlled. Although the Ministry has committed itself to ensuring that it is responsive to the needs of ethnocultural populations in the province, it would nevertheless be important to be able to determine whether programs should be developed on the basis of the ethnocultural identity of clients alone or whether other sociodemographic characteristics of the population should be considered.

The Survey of Recreation Service Providers

There is an evident trend in the responses of recreation service providers from across the Province. Concern for ethnocultural differences among clients is quite strong among the large city municipal recreation departments and very low among town or rural municipal recreation departments. Concern among medium size cities seems to be closer to that of the town or rural departments. For these two groups, there is little perception that their client base is composed of clients with a diversity of ethnocultural backgrounds and client's ethnocultural backgrounds are thought to be similar to those of the staff, management and advisory committees. As a consequence there is little concern with either inquiring about the ethnocultural backgrounds of clients or considering their backgrounds when designing or running programs/services.

The large city group is by far the most sensitive to ethnocultural diversity of their clients. The public service group and the Ministry group are the next most concerned. The provincial associations group and the medium city group are less concerned and the town group the least concerned.

In terms of the assistance that recreation service providers would like to receive from the Ministry to design and deliver programs; information and advice are mentioned most often. Financial aid assistance was most requested to assist in staffing programs.

It should be noted that of the four groups identified as having leisure lack all reside in large cities where the sensitivity to ethnocultural differences in leisure needs is the greatest.

Public service agencies are more diverse in their consideration of ethnocultural differences among their client. This diversity probably reflects their location. Those located in larger cities are most likely those whose responses reflect consideration of the ethnocultural backgrounds of their clients when providing recreational services.

The wide variation in attitudes and practices regarding the provision of ethnoculturally sensitive recreation programs suggests a need to educate recreation leaders in this regard. The variation in attitudes/practices may reflect a lack of uniformity in the training of recreation leaders about the ethnocultural issues that can be involved in recreation programming.

Future Research

The survey of recreation service providers was quite small in scale and can present only a broad estimation of their policies and programs. Future research should attempt a more representative survey of organizations especially in the areas where ethnocultural diversity is the greatest such as the Metropolitan Toronto area and south central Ontario.

CONCLUSION

There are clear differences in the leisure behaviour and attitudes of Ontario's various ethnocultural population. More importantly, there are a number of groups for whom recreational services could be improved. A number of the groups studies can be characterized as experiencing leisure lack (less leisure participation and less leisure satisfaction). All share common sociodemographic characteristics, they are much more recent residents of Canada than other groups, they are all linguistically distinct from the majority of groups and/or are a visible minority. They also tend to have lower income and/or education than the majority of groups. One manifestation of these groups distinctiveness is that larger numbers in this group either prefer to participate where other people are similar to them in ethnocultural backgrounds, or would participate more in activities if they had more opportunities to participate with members of their own group. Whether or not their leisure lack is attributable mostly to their recency in Canada is a question in need of further research.

There are also other important variations in leisure behaviour and attitudes among ethnocultural groups which are not associated with leisure lack. Almost all groups differ in at least one of the many areas of their leisure which was assessed. Recognition of such differences and development of leisure profiles for each ethnocultural group should help recreation services to tailor their programs in a manner which will enhance these groups leisure lives.

Only tentative conclusions can be drawn about recreation service providers because of the small sample employed in their survey. Recreation service organizations seem to be aware of ethnocultural diversity in their client bases where such diversity is the greatest, the larger cities. Large city municipal recreation departments appear sensitive to the needs of people of different ethnocultural backgrounds as evidenced by their reports of programs designed for specific ethnocultural groups, the high proportion who report plans to modify services which take into consideration the ethnocultural backgrounds of clients and the fact that about half are planning to implement new programs which are sensitive to the ethnocultural backgrounds of their clients. There is, however, little offered in the way of services or promotional materials in languages other than English. As has been pointed out, three of the four groups experiencing leisure lack, speak languages other than English most often at home and are likely to have difficulty with programs and materials conducted in English.

In summary, there are evident differences in leisure among individuals of different ethnocultural backgrounds. Some groups can be characterized as suffering leisure lack. Leisure service providers seem to be responsive to the ethnocultural backgrounds of clients but mainly in the larger cities. However, the groups characterized as having leisure lack tend to reside primarily in large cities, so such responsiveness may not be having the impact desired. Future research would best be directed at establishing leisure profiles for different ethnocultural groups and at providing a more complete understanding of efforts being made to provide ethnocultural responsive services, particularly in those areas where ethnocultural diversity is greatest. For residents of Ontario who do not reside in larger cities, ethnoculturally responsive services may be difficult to obtain.

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APPENDIX

ACTIVITIES

EXERCISE Includes:	Running/jogging
	Exercising
	Aerobics
	Weight-train
OTHER OUTDOOR SPORTS Includes:	Cricket
	Rugby
	Football
	Soccer
	Cross-country skiing
INDOOR SPORTS Include:	Badminton
	Basketball
	Curling
	Squash/racquetball
	Volleyball
	Broomball
	Fencing
	Roller Skating
	Skating
	Martial arts
OUTDOOR RECREATION Includes:	Lying outdoors
	Going to a park
	Sunbathing
	Beach activities
	Nature studies
	Hiking
	Going to a cottage, trailer
	Water sports/activities
	Scuba/skin diving
	Windsurfing
	Surfing
	Water skiing
MOTORIZED ACTIVITIES Includes:	Driving
	Motorcycling
	Snowmobiling
	Car racing
	Flying planes

GAMES Includes:	Bingo Lawn bowling/Bocci Chess Board games Pool/billiards Video games Mah Jong Darts Horseraces Crossword puzzles
HOBBIES Includes:	Photography Woodwork/carpentry Working on cars Cooking/baking Collecting things Working around the house Amateur radio Model building Electronics Furniture refinishing Other hobbies
ANIMAL ORIENTED ACTIVITIES Includes:	Horseback riding Dog training Playing with pets Raising pigeons
SOCIAL ACTIVITIES Includes:	Time with children Drinking Sex Dining out Talking Parties Entertain Going out Meet people Bar/nightclub Ethnocultural
PASSIVE ENTERTAINMENT Includes:	Watch movies Theatre/opera Watch sports Listen to radio Watch video Art exhibition Go to concerts

ARTS AND CRAFTS Includes:	Ceramics/pottery Arts and crafts (NES) Drawing/painting Needlework/paint Theatre/drama participation Writing Flower arranging Crochet Singing Quilting
OTHER Includes:	Religious Education Computer Volunteer Working Helping people Eating Housekeeping Ice skating Hang gliding